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## STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1955

FEBRUARY 25, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CLEVINGER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted  
the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8067]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and the United States Information Agency for the fiscal year 1955.

#### APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the committee will be found in the budget for 1955 on the following pages:

| <i>Agency</i>                         | <i>Pages of the budget document</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Department of State.....              | 864-888, inclusive                  |
| Department of Justice.....            | 808-830, inclusive                  |
| Department of Commerce.....           | 422-479, inclusive                  |
| United States Information Agency..... | 150-153, inclusive                  |

The committee also considered the budget amendment contained in House Document No. 332.

## SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The following table summarizes the amounts recommended in the bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and 1954 appropriations:

| Department or Agency                  | Appropriations, 1954 | Estimates, 1955 | Recommended in bill for 1955 | Bill compared with— |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                       |                      |                 |                              | 1954 appropriation  | 1955 estimates |
| State Department.....                 | \$122,543,676        | \$116,191,960   | \$108,410,000                | —\$14,133,676       | —\$7,781,960   |
| Justice Department.....               | 178,880,000          | 177,732,000     | 176,542,000                  | —2,338,000          | —1,190,000     |
| Commerce Department.....              | 940,241,925          | 930,997,000     | 786,222,000                  | —154,019,925        | —144,775,000   |
| United States Information Agency..... | 83,417,000           | 89,000,000      | 75,814,000                   | —7,603,000          | —13,186,000    |
| Total.....                            | 1,325,082,601        | 1,313,920,960   | 1,146,988,000                | —178,094,601        | —166,932,960   |

As set forth in the table above, the total of the regular annual appropriations carried in this bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and the United States Information Agency is \$1,146,988,000. The amount recommended in the bill is \$178,094,601 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The reductions in the budget estimates total \$166,932,960. The committee wishes to point out, however, that it does not claim savings of the entire amount of the reduction below the budget estimates, the reasons for which will be set forth in the discussion which follows.

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

A total of \$108,410,000 is included in the bill for the Department of State. This is a reduction of \$7,781,960 in the budget estimates and is \$14,133,676 below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The action of the committee with respect to each item of appropriation is explained herewith:

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

There is included in the bill \$62,500,000 for this item, a reduction of \$1,200,000 in the budget estimate and \$3,100,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. However, when the comparative transfers, reduction in force costs, and other non-recurring items are taken into consideration the amount recommended for fiscal year 1955 is approximately \$393,000 less than the amount available for the present fiscal year.

The committee has made a 5 percent reduction in the amount requested for printing and binding based upon an announcement of the Government Printing Office that effective February 1, 1954, there would be a 5 percent reduction in its charges to Government Agencies.

No funds are recommended for either the compilation or printing of the Foreign Relations volumes. This represents a reduction of \$112,000 in printing and reproduction and \$115,280 in personnel costs.

The total requested for travel was \$5,097,506. The committee recognizes that a large portion of this is for the home leave and transfer program which is an important feature of the Foreign Service operations. The committee feels that further economies can be made in

this item and that under no circumstances should it exceed \$5,000,000 during fiscal year 1955.

For "transportation of things" the committee recommends a maximum of \$2,300,000 which is a reduction of \$146,103 below the budget estimate. The Department reported that a substantial reduction had been made in the allowance on the weight of personal effects which Foreign Service personnel can ship at government expense. Some of the allowances still appear overly generous and in need of further reduction. In those instances where furnished living quarters are provided to the employee, the allowance on personal effects should be correspondingly reduced.

It is recommended that a thorough study be made of the "Economic offices" to determine the necessity of each and to make certain that no duplication exists with the functions of the Department of Commerce or other government agencies.

The committee is concerned with the deplorable condition reported to the committee pertaining to language deficiencies of the employees in certain overseas posts and expects the Department to take the necessary steps to correct this situation immediately. The request for 1955 for the training program is \$1,500,663 which is an increase of \$785,824 over current year funds. The committee questions the need for such a large increase and feels that the necessary training can be accomplished for considerable less than the requested amount.

The Department is requested to examine very carefully requests for reports of all types from the Foreign Service, originating not only in the Department of State, but in other Departments of Government. Members of this committee have been advised by responsible people serving overseas that many of the requests for reports and information are unnecessary, wasteful, and unproductive.

The committee recommends that not less than \$8,000,000 of the total amount in the bill for "Salaries and expenses" shall, if possible, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

#### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

The bill includes \$450,000 for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. This is a reduction of \$50,000 below the budget estimate and a like amount below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This appropriation is for the purpose of reimbursing officers of the Foreign Service for expenses incurred at their post of duty for such items as entertainment offered on American holidays or on occasions of visits by prominent citizens or American vessels or aircraft; entertainment necessary in the conduct of official duties; and purchase of flowers, wreaths, and similar tokens for presentation in accordance with local custom on appropriate occasions.

#### ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

The committee recommends \$2,750,000 for this item, a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimate. The committee recommends a provision requiring that not less than \$2,400,000 of the amount allowed be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or



owned by the Treasury of the United States. In addition to the amount recommended in the bill, the estimated unobligated balance as of June 30, 1954, is \$2,760,000, and anticipated reimbursements available amount to \$500,000, making a total of \$6,010,000 available for the acquisition, construction, repair and maintenance of office buildings and living quarters abroad.

#### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The bill includes \$1,000,000, the budget estimate, for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service and for relief and repatriation loans to United States citizens stranded abroad. The amount allowed is the same as that for the current fiscal year.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

There is included in the bill \$28,250,000 to meet the annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress. These organizations include the United Nations and seven of its specialized agencies, the Pan American Union of the Organization of American States, and six other inter-American organizations and eleven other international organizations in which it participates. The estimate for the Gorgas Memorial Institute has been transferred to the Public Health Service and the estimates for the International Whaling Commission and the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission have been transferred from this appropriation to the new appropriation "International fisheries commissions".

The committee is pleased to note that our percentage of contribution to the United Nations has finally been reduced to 33½ percent. The United States share for the current fiscal year was 35.12 percent. In addition to the decrease in the percentage of contributions, the gross expenditure budget of the United Nations for fiscal year 1955 is approximately \$2,400,000 less than 1954. However, in some of the specialized agencies the amount we are called upon to contribute is larger not because of any increase in our percentage of contribution, but because of an increase in the gross budget. This points up the situation to which this committee has called attention on several previous occasions, that our representatives to these organizations must not only strive to reduce the percentage of our contribution but must take an active and aggressive part in holding down and reducing the overall budgets of these organizations.

The amount allowed by the committee for this item is \$1,364,787 below the appropriation for the present fiscal year and is \$71,010 below the budget estimate.

#### MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee recommends \$1,050,000, a reduction of \$23,000, in the budget estimate, for this item which provides for the following:

1. United States Mission to the United Nations.
2. United States Mission to International Organizations, Resident in Geneva.

3. United States Representatives to International Civil Aviation Organization.
4. American Group of the Interparliamentary Union.
5. National Commission of the Pan American Railway Congress.
6. United States Representative to the Council of the Organization of American States.

Approximately 80 percent of the total amount is for the United States Mission to the United Nations. The amount allowed is \$50,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The committee is pleased to note that the functions of the Office of the United States Counsellor on United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Affairs are being absorbed by the American Embassy in Paris and therefore no request was made for that Office.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

There is included in the bill \$1,000,000, the amount of the budget estimate, and the same amount as provided in the current fiscal year for this item. The purpose of this appropriation is to make funds available to the Secretary of State for financing United States participation in international conferences, United States missions or special assignments, and participation in temporary international organizations. The recommendation is only one-third of the amount appropriated for this item five years ago.

#### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The bill includes a total of \$1,750,000 for this activity, a reduction of \$280,000 in the budget estimates and a decrease of \$6,250,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. This decrease is due to the fact that no additional funds are required for the construction of Falcon Dam. The committee was advised that this dam will be completed with the money previously appropriated.

Of the total amount recommended, \$450,000 is for "Salaries and expenses," \$300,000 is for "Construction" and \$1,000,000 is for "Operation and maintenance." The amount allowed for "Salaries and expenses" is \$30,000 below the budget estimate and \$50,000 below the amount available during the current fiscal year. This reduction was made on the basis that fewer employees would be required in this item since construction of Falcon Dam is virtually completed. The \$300,000 allowed for "Construction" will provide the same amount of money for the Upper Dam as is available during the present year. The increase of \$100,000 over the current year's appropriation for "Operation and maintenance" is due to the completion of Falcon Dam which will require operation and maintenance of the dam and power plant.

No funds have been included for "Rio Grande emergency flood protection" since the testimony revealed that there is presently an unobligated balance of over \$126,000 for this activity which remains available until expended.

## AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The committee recommends \$235,000 for this activity, a reduction of \$13,000 in the budget estimate. These funds are used to finance the United States share of the expenses of the International Boundary Commission whose duty it is to see that the United States-Canadian boundary line is kept marked in accordance with existing treaties and the International Joint Commission which makes investigations and recommendations regarding water and other problems along the United States-Canadian boundary.

Funds for international fisheries commissions which were previously included herein have been transferred to a new appropriation title "International fisheries commissions."

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The bill includes \$295,000 to finance the United States share of the expenses of the International Pacific Halibut Commission, International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries and the International Whaling Commission. This is a new appropriation item. However, provision was previously made for the same Commissions in other appropriation items. The total recommended herein is the same as for the current fiscal year. It represents a reduction of \$30,000 in the budget estimate. None of the reduction is to be applied to the request for the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

The bill includes \$9,000,000 for the international educational exchange program. This is a reduction of \$6,000,000 in the budget estimate and \$5,965,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. Of the amount allowed \$7,560,166 shall be used to purchase foreign credits from the United States Treasury. The following table sets forth the country and amount of credits to be used during fiscal year 1955:

|                         | <i>1955 fiscal year</i> |                            | <i>1955 fiscal year</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Australia</b> .....  | \$500, 000              | Netherlands.....           | \$250, 000              |
| Belgium-Luxembourg..... | 150, 000                | New Zealand.....           | 115, 000                |
| Burma.....              | 200, 000                | Norway.....                | 250, 000                |
| Ceylon.....             | 111, 000                | Pakistan.....              | 250, 000                |
| Denmark.....            | 180, 000                | Philippines.....           | 200, 000                |
| Finland.....            | 250, 000                | Sweden.....                | 44, 500                 |
| France.....             | 1, 000, 000             | Thailand.....              | 120, 000                |
| Greece.....             | 400, 000                | Union of South Africa..... | 16, 666                 |
| India.....              | 383, 000                | United Kingdom.....        | 1, 000, 000             |
| Iraq.....               | 140, 000                |                            |                         |
| Italy.....              | 1, 000, 000             |                            |                         |
| Japan.....              | 1, 000, 000             |                            |                         |
|                         |                         |                            | <hr/>                   |
|                         |                         |                            | 7, 560, 166             |

It is to be noted that in addition to the amount allowed in this item, funds are provided for exchange programs in the appropriations for "Government in Occupied Areas, Germany and Austria", and the "Foreign Operations Administration". As a result of Public Law 165, of the 81st Congress, the Finnish Educational Exchange Act, \$284,600 will be available for that program in 1955. Under Public Laws 327



and 535 of the 81st Congress and Public Law 165 of the 82d Congress, for the purpose of assistance to stranded Chinese and Korean scholars and students, \$200,000 will be available in 1955. Under Public Law 48 of the 82d Congress, The India Emergency Food Act of 1951, \$318,008 will also be available for that program.

#### INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

The committee recommends \$130,000 for the administrative expenses of the International Claims Commission. The amount allowed is \$14,950 less than the budget estimate and \$90,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The amount recommended is based on the Commission winding up its affairs by December 31, 1954 as required by the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended.

### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The total amount recommended in the bill for the Department of Justice is \$176,542,000, a reduction of \$1,190,000 in the budget estimates and \$2,338,000 below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The action of the committee with respect to each of the appropriation items for the Department of Justice is explained herewith:

#### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

*Salaries and expenses, general administration.*—There is included in the bill \$2,450,000, a reduction of \$45,000 in the budget estimate and a like amount below the appropriation for the present fiscal year. This appropriation provides funds for the salaries and expenses of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Parole, Board of Immigration Appeals, Administrative Division, and the examination of judicial offices. No additional positions have been approved.

*Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.*—The committee recommends \$9,450,000 for this item, a reduction of \$40,000 in the budget estimate and a reduction of \$710,000 below the appropriation for the present fiscal year. This item provides for the salaries and expenses of the Solicitor General, Tax Division, Criminal Division, Civil Division, Lands Division and the Office of Legal Counsel. The amount included in the bill will provide for an average employment of approximately 1,310 which is a reduction of 67 in average employment below the current year and 87 below that of fiscal year 1953.

*Antitrust Division, Salaries and Expenses.*—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$3,100,000 is allowed for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws. This amount is approximately the same as will actually be expended during the present fiscal year. The committee was advised that savings had been made in this item by eliminating one of the offices and absorbing the cost of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee. The amount provided should be sufficient to continue a vigorous enforcement program with respect to the antitrust laws.

*United States attorneys and marshals—Salaries and expenses.*—The sum of \$14,000,000 is included to provide for the necessary salaries and expenses of the Offices of the United States Attorneys and Marshals. This represents a reduction of \$500,000 in the budget estimate. The Committee has approved the change recommended by the Department in Section 202 of the general provisions which will remove the minimum compensation for assistant United States attorneys now in effect. The committee was advised that qualified people could be obtained for some of these positions for less than the present fixed minimum of \$6,000.

*Fees and expenses of witnesses.*—There is included in the bill \$1,200,000, the same amount as appropriated for the current fiscal year, for the payment of fees and expenses of witnesses who appear in behalf of the Government in all cases in which the United States is a party. Of this amount it is estimated that approximately \$1,075,000 will be for fact witnesses and \$125,000 for expert witnesses.

*Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.*—There is included in the bill \$200,000 for administration expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948. The committee was advised that as of July 1, 1953 there were 4,116 claims pending involving \$70,895,162. During the years 1951, 1952, and 1953 there were 19,346 claims paid totaling \$21,598,578. The committee wishes to reiterate its position calling for expeditious adjudication in regard to the settlement of these claims.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The committee recommends \$78,282,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, and an increase of \$1,282,000 over the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year for this Bureau. This amount will permit the FBI to retain during the fiscal year 1955 the same number of personnel as during the present year, and to obtain additional necessary equipment.

The committee was advised that the work of this Bureau, both in the criminal and internal security fields, has continued to increase. The activities in the internal security field have greatly increased since it has been necessary for the FBI to increase its coverage of those organizations and individuals whose activities are such as to jeopardize the internal security of the country. The universal underground apparatus of the Communist Party and the threat of foreign inspired espionage networks have further increased this Bureau's investigative work. The testimony before the committee reflects that as of December 9, 1953 there were 96,042 pending investigative matters in the field. In 1952 the Bureau received 426,384 investigative matters, in 1953 it received 470,735 and based upon current receipts there will be a further increase in fiscal years 1954 and 1955.

Having full knowledge of the heavy increased responsibilities placed upon the FBI and confidence in the effectiveness of the organization, the committee feels that the appropriation requested is necessary.



## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The bill includes \$39,000,000 for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and registration of aliens. The amount allowed is the full budget estimate but is \$3,250,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The committee was advised that the decrease requested is based upon reducing authorized levels of employment by 8.6 percent and restricting costs of custody and expulsion of aliens to about 66 percent of the 1954 appropriation level. An examination of the proposed decreases indicates that a decrease of 36 positions in the activity "patrol for prevention and detection of illegal entry" is proposed. It is suggested that this reduction be made in "administration" since a reduction of less than one-half of 1 percent was proposed in that activity. By applying the reduction in such a manner the border patrol would remain at its present strength which is larger by 18 in the average number of employees than fiscal year 1953.

The committee was advised that during fiscal year 1953 entries at ports of entry into the United States reached a new peak of more than 118,000,000 compared with 107,000,000 the year before. There were admitted to the United States last year 656,148 aliens consisting of 485,714 nonimmigrants entering for temporary periods and 170,434 admitted for permanent residence. Expulsion of aliens totaled 905,226 of which 19,845 were expelled under formal proceedings. 91,075 persons were naturalized during 1953. The border patrol interrogated 9,543,000 persons and apprehended 839,149 illegally entered aliens.

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

*Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.*—The bill includes \$26,385,000, a reduction of \$465,000 in the budget estimate but an increase of \$1,000,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, for this item which provides the funds for the custody, care and treatment of an estimated average inmate population of 18,700 in Federal institutions during fiscal year 1955. It also provides for the maintenance and operation of the 25 regular institutions throughout the United States, and one camp in a standby status, maintenance and operation of the Federal jails in Alaska and support of prisoners in non-Federal jails in Alaska, medical services and general administration. The increase allowed over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year is principally to care for an increase of over 900 in average inmate population, for special repairs and improvements, and increased costs.

*Support of United States prisoners.*—For this item the committee recommends \$2,475,000, the same amount as appropriated for the current fiscal year, but a reduction of \$25,000 in the budget estimate. This appropriation provides for payments under contracts with State and local jails for the boarding of short-term Federal prisoners and incidental costs related thereto.

## OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The committee recommends an authorization of \$3,000,000, the amount of the budget estimate, for the general administrative expenses of this office, which is payable out of funds vested in the Attorney General. Although the amount recommended is \$500,000 above the authorization for the current fiscal year, it is \$800,000 below the authorization for 1953. The committee has recommended this increase with the expectation that this office will proceed to get the job done within a reasonable length of time.

The following table furnished the committee sets forth the status of the various activities of the office:

1. *Management and liquidation.*—Management of such alien enemy properties as interests in business enterprises, real estate, securities, life insurance, and tangible personal property is required until the disposition of such property.

|                                       | 1953 actual | 1954 estimate | 1955 estimate |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Business enterprises—                 |             |               |               |
| On hand, beginning of year.....       | 50          | 36            | 33            |
| Received.....                         | 2           | 10            | 8             |
| Liquidated.....                       | 16          | 13            | 10            |
| Pending, end of year.....             | 36          | 33            | 31            |
| Real and personal property—           |             |               |               |
| On hand, beginning of year.....       | 2,190       | 1,881         | 1,656         |
| Received.....                         | 122         | 75            | 75            |
| Liquidated.....                       | 431         | 300           | 400           |
| Pending, end of year.....             | 1,881       | 1,656         | 1,331         |
| Patent management—Number managed..... | 18,607      | 16,297        | 13,722        |

2. *Administrative adjudication of claims.*—Claims against vested property subject to administrative adjudication stand as follows:

|                                 | 1953 actual | 1954 estimate | 1955 estimate |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Claims—                         |             |               |               |
| Pending, beginning of year..... | 51,678      | 49,292        | 46,942        |
| Received.....                   | 1,318       | 1,000         | 450           |
| Closed.....                     | 3,704       | 3,350         | 8,315         |
| Pending, end of year.....       | 49,292      | 46,942        | 39,077        |

3. *Litigation.*—Defense is provided in court proceedings brought against the Government for the return of vested property.

|                                 | 1953 actual | 1954 estimate | 1955 estimate |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Cases—                          |             |               |               |
| Pending, beginning of year..... | 1,431       | 1,006         | 946           |
| Received.....                   | 362         | 365           | 365           |
| Closed.....                     | 787         | 425           | 425           |
| Pending, end of year.....       | 1,006       | 946           | 886           |

## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The budget estimates for the Department of Commerce, including "Salaries and expenses" and "Payments to air carriers," of the Civil Aeronautics Board total \$930,997,000. The appropriations for these activities for fiscal year 1954 total \$940,241,925. The amount recommended in this bill is \$786,222,000, a reduction of \$144,775,000 in the budget estimates and \$154,019,925 below the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The entire reduction is not claimed to be an ultimate saving. For example, in the case of the appropriation for the Federal Aid highways, in the event additional funds are needed, a supplemental will be required since these payments actually constitute the liquidation of prior contract authority previously granted by the Congress. In the case of the item "Payments to air carriers" the committee allowed only \$23,000,000 of the \$73,000,000 requested, pending a review of cases by the Civil Aeronautics Board pursuant to a recent Supreme Court decision.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The committee recommends \$2,000,000 for "Salaries and expenses" of this office, a reduction of \$200,000 in the budget estimate. The amount appropriated for this item for the current fiscal year was \$2,150,000 of which \$400,000 was for terminal leave. In addition to the direct appropriation there was a comparative transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Activities" of \$271,000, making the amount available for the current fiscal year, exclusive of terminal leave funds, \$2,021,000. The amount provided in this bill is therefore actually \$21,000 less than the comparable amount available for the current fiscal year.

## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The total appropriation recommended for this Bureau is \$6,200,000, a reduction of \$4,300,000 in the budget estimates and \$2,070,000 below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The bill includes \$6,200,000 for "Salaries and expenses" which provides for the collecting, computing, and publishing of current census statistics authorized by law and for general administration. The requests for \$3,500,000 for a sample census of agriculture and \$650,000 for special surveys of manufacturers and other businesses were not approved.

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

The total amount recommended in the bill for the Civil Aeronautics Administration is \$103,750,000, a reduction of \$135,000 in the budget estimate, and \$35,035,000 below the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

This committee has for several years called attention to the fact that the Federal Government has been called upon to provide great sums of money for airway facilities and their operation without re-



imbursement from the aviation industry. The committee is pleased to note that the requests for 1955 are lower than the current year's appropriation, a situation which has not existed for many years. The committee was furnished a report entitled "A program of charges for the use of the Federal Airways System," prepared by the Department of Commerce, which contains a description of the airways system, the annual cost, and possible methods of charging therefor. It is suggested that copies of this report also be furnished by the Civil Aeronautics Administration to the proper legislative committees for their consideration.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The bill includes \$96,450,000 for this item, the full amount of the budget estimate, but \$8,550,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. In view of the savings reflected in the budget estimate no further reductions have been recommended.

The requirements by activity as presented to the committee are as follows:

|                                        |                |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Activity:                              |                |
| Operation of Federal airways.....      | \$77, 745, 000 |
| Aviation safety.....                   | 10, 300, 000   |
| Airport development.....               | 250, 000       |
| General counsel.....                   | 321, 000       |
| Aviation information.....              | 175, 000       |
| Operation of aircraft.....             | 1, 900, 000    |
| Executive direction.....               | 381, 000       |
| Staff and administrative services..... | 4, 144, 000    |
| Interfunctional.....                   | 1, 234, 000    |
| Total.....                             | 96, 450, 000   |

*Establishment of air-navigation facilities.*—There is included in the bill \$5,000,000, the budget estimate for this item, which is comprised of \$3,707,800 for air navigation, electronic and visual facilities, \$86,000 for intermediate landing fields, \$880,600 for air traffic control towers and centers, \$159,100 for aeronautical communications stations and \$166,500 for emergency repairs and replacement of facilities damaged by fire, flood or storm.

*Technical development and evaluation.*—The committee recommends \$700,000, the budget estimate, which is a reduction of \$50,000 from the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The technical development and evaluation center conducts programs for the technical development and evaluation of new ideas, devices and techniques designed to improve the safety, reliability, and regularity of flight operations under all weather conditions. The funds recommended will allow the developmental projects to continue during fiscal 1955 at approximately the 1954 level, with adjustments due to variations in project requirements.

*Alaska airports, maintenance and operation.*—The bill includes \$550,000 for maintenance and operation of airport facilities at Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate and is an increase of \$50,000 over the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

*Air navigation development.*—The bill includes \$1,050,000 for the planning and developing of a national system of aids to air navigation and air traffic control common to military and civil air navigation. The amount for research and development is \$1,000,000, the same as



for the current fiscal year. The request of \$85,000 for administration was reduced to \$50,000. The committee was advised that a new charter has been signed for the Air Navigation Development Board which would allow more efficient operation. It also provides for funding to be shared between the Departments of Commerce and Defense.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee recommends \$3,777,000, the budget estimate for this Board. The appropriation for the present fiscal year was \$3,750,000. However, to that must be added \$27,000 which was transferred to Civil Aeronautics Board under Reorganization Plan No. 10 from the Post Office Department for the handling of subsidy payments. The committee recognizes that Federal expenditures are substantially affected by actions of this Board. It has made no reduction in the request for the coming year and expects that the Board will give prompt and serious consideration to ways and means of reducing the cost to the Government represented by mail payments to carriers in total as well as for subsidy. In view of the recent Supreme Court decisions requiring that excess earnings from domestic operations of an international carrier be offset against the international subsidy rate, the Board will be required to promptly review all cases which contain this element.

*Payments to air carriers.*—Formal separation of the service and subsidy components of air mail pay was effected by Reorganization Plan No. 10 which became law August 1, 1953. Under that Plan, effective October 1, 1953, the Postmaster General is responsible for payment of service mail pay at rates established by the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Board is responsible for payment, out of appropriations made for these purposes, of the subsidy element. The subsidy payment is therefore now a part of this bill.

It is estimated by the Board that \$80,252,000 will accrue to the subsidy carriers during the fiscal year 1955. The comparable figure for the present fiscal year is \$80,655,000. These funds were previously carried in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act. The following table gives a breakdown of the 1954 and 1955 subsidy figures:

|                                              | 1954        | 1955        |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Subsidy:                                     |             |             |
| Domestic trunks.....                         | \$3,581,000 | \$3,566,000 |
| Local service.....                           | 23,895,000  | 23,841,000  |
| Helicopters.....                             | 2,325,000   | 2,563,000   |
| International, overseas and territorial..... | 50,854,000  | 50,282,000  |
| Total.....                                   | 80,655,000  | 80,252,000  |

The budget request for 1955, however, is \$73,000,000 since the proposed appropriation language places this account on an actual expenditure basis and the Board estimated actual payments to carriers during the fiscal year 1955 at that amount. However, actual payments by the Board from October 1, 1953 through December 31, 1953 totaled \$12,643,055 according to information given the committee by the Board.

Since the completion of the hearings by this committee the Supreme Court in unanimous decisions reversed certain methods used by the Civil Aeronautics Board in the computation of subsidies.

The Supreme Court decision in cases Nos. 222 and 223, October term, 1953, stated:

The standard is "the need of each such air carrier." The "need" of the carrier is measured by the entirety of its operations, not by the losses of one division or department. The measure of "the need" is an amount of compensation necessary to carry the mail and "together with all other revenue of the air carrier" adequate for maintenance and development. And the Act defines "air carrier" as "any citizen of the United States who undertakes \* \* \* to engage in air transportation \* \* \*" § 1 (2). Thus the wording of the Act precludes measuring "the need" of the carrier by any other unit than the carrier as an entity.

As we read the Act, Congress has established a special formula for the fixing of a subsidy rate. While the rate may be for a class of service, the return in form of a subsidy must be computed with reference to the entire operations of the carrier. [The requirement is that the Board offset all of a carrier's revenues in determining the subsidy; there is no discretion in the Board to disregard any portion of the revenue because of economic or other policy considerations.] In other words, an air carrier's subsidy need is an amount which, "together with all other revenue" of the carrier, will enable it to meet and maintain the objectives of the Act. The carrier's "need" is therefore a limiting factor in the sense that the subsidy may not exceed it. Since the Board did not construe and apply the Act in that manner, the Court of Appeals was correct in reversing the rate order.

In view of the far-reaching nature of the Supreme Court decision the committee has recommended only \$23,000,000 for this item at this time. The committee hopes that the necessary review of all subsidy claims affected by this decision will be made as expeditiously as possible and that it will result in a substantial savings to the American taxpayer.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The bill includes \$10,200,000, the budget estimate for "Salaries and expenses" of this agency. The amount requested and allowed represents a reduction of \$1,800,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This agency publishes aeronautical and nautical navigation charts of selected areas of the United States, its territories and surrounding waters, using data obtained through field surveys. In addition, seismological and geodetic control data are obtained and disseminated, and worldwide tide and current information is compiled and published. It was testified that \$429,000 had been returned to the Federal Treasury during 1953 from the sale of charts and publications by this agency.

The committee expects the reductions made below the current year's appropriation to be so applied as not to sacrifice safety measures and that the necessary aeronautical and nautical charts will be prepared.

#### BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

There is included in the bill \$6,070,000 for this item, a reduction of \$1,230,000 in the budget estimate. The committee was advised that the Business and Defense Services Administration was established on October 1, 1953 pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Commerce by Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950 and authority delegated to the Secretary of Commerce under the Defense Production Act. For the present fiscal year \$4,174,000 was derived from "Sal-

aries and expenses, Defense Production Activities," \$200,000 from "Technical and scientific services, Office of the Secretary," \$291,500 from "Departmental salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign Commerce," and \$1,715,000 from "Field office services, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce" making a total of \$6,380,500. From this amount, there is to be deducted \$310,000 for costs incidental to reduction-in-force, leaving a total of \$6,070,500 available during the current fiscal year for this agency. Therefore, the amount allowed for 1955 is only \$500 less than that provided for the present fiscal year and will allow this agency to proceed at the present level.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

*Salaries and expenses.*—For this item the committee recommends \$1,500,000, a reduction of \$1,300,000 in the budget estimate. For the current fiscal year \$1,446,900 was derived from "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," and \$65,000 from "Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Activities" for a total of \$1,511,900 for this Bureau. The amount allowed for fiscal year 1955 is therefore \$11,900 below the amount appropriated for the present year, and will allow the same scale of activity as at present in this field.

The committee has deleted the language requested which would have authorized the purchase of materials necessary to prepare exhibits for use in international fairs.

The necessity for certain reports from the Foreign Service is recognized, however, it is felt that all requests of this Bureau should be carefully screened to make sure that they will serve a worthwhile purpose.

*Export control.*—For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to export control, the sum \$3,600,000, the budget estimate, is included. This amount represents a reduction of \$400,000 below the comparable figure for the present fiscal year. The amount allowed will provide for an average employment of 642 persons as compared with 739 in the present year, a reduction of 97 in average employment. Of the total recommended, \$900,000 may be transferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department for enforcement of the export control program.

#### OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

The committee recommends \$900,000 for this office, a reduction of \$110,000 in the budget estimate. The funds for this office were previously appropriated in the item, "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce." During the current fiscal year \$911,600 is available for this office which prepares and publishes basic economic indicators. The amount allowed will therefore permit operations during the coming fiscal year at approximately the same level as at present.

#### MARITIME ACTIVITIES

*Operating-differential subsidies.*—The bill includes \$55,000,000 for payment of operating-differential subsidies. The amount allowed is the same amount as appropriated to date for the current fiscal year, but is \$30,000,000 below the budget estimate.



The committee was advised that of the \$85,000,000 requested, \$20,400,000 will cover additional payments for calendar years 1947 through 1950; \$18,600,000 will be applicable against calendar years 1951 through 1953; and \$46,000,000 was to be applied against subsidies payable in calendar year 1954. The committee was also advised that the estimated subsidy payable for calendar year 1952 was \$61,123,000, for 1953 \$65,560,000, for 1954 \$65,736,000 and \$34,377,000 for the first six months of 1955. The committee is concerned with this steady increase in the amounts of subsidy and expects the Maritime Agency to maintain a constant surveillance over this item, in order to hold these payments to a minimum. It is respectfully recommended that the proper legislative committee review carefully the basic law in regard to these subsidies.

*Salaries and expenses.*—There is included in the bill, \$13,500,000 for "Salaries and expenses," a reduction of \$500,000 in the budget estimate and \$2,000,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. Of the amount allowed, \$5,955,000 is for administration, a reduction of \$220,000 in the budget estimate and \$1,245,000 below the present fiscal year's appropriation. There is included \$1,085,000 for maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses, a reduction of \$40,000 in the budget estimate and \$215,000 below the appropriation for the present fiscal year. For reserve fleet expenses, the bill includes \$6,460,000, a reduction of \$240,000 in the budget estimate and \$540,000 below the amount available for the current year.

*Maritime training.*—The original budget estimate for this item was \$2,000,000. A supplemental request, House Document No. 332 for \$200,000 additional has also been considered. The committee has allowed the full amount of the budget estimate and the supplemental, a total of \$2,200,000 for maritime training. While this amount is \$1,280,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, it will allow cadet midshipmen training at Kings Point to continue at approximately the same level as the present year.

*State marine schools.*—There is included in the bill \$660,000, the budget estimate, for this item. Of the amount allowed, \$190,000 is to reimburse the States of California, Maine, Massachusetts, and New York for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools, \$320,200 is for uniforms, textbooks and subsistence of cadet-midshipmen<sup>1</sup> and \$149,800 is for maintenance and repair of vessels.

#### PATENT OFFICE

The amount included in the bill for "Salaries and expenses" of this office is \$11,000,000, the budget estimate. This office administers the laws that govern the granting of patents for invention and the registration of trademarks. Receipts from fees were \$5,620,000 in 1953 and are estimated at \$5,700,000 in 1954. This committee has been concerned with the backlog which has existed in this office for several years. Information furnished the committee discloses that the number of patent applications disposed of has decreased each year since 1951. It appears that the patent classification system needs substantial improvement and modernization. Since \$2,150,000 of the 1955 request is for printing and reproduction, the 5 percent reduction in charges to Government agencies announced by the

Government Printing Office should result in some savings to the Patent Office which can be used to retain examiners or to initiate the improvement of the classification system.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

*Federal-aid highways.*—The bill includes \$500,000,000 for Federal-aid highways. This is an increase of \$25,000,000 over the amount appropriated to date for the present fiscal year and is \$55,000,000 below the budget estimate. The committee wishes to emphasize the fact that this reduction will in no way retard the road building program. Grants are made to States for the improvement of highways that are part of the Federal-aid primary, secondary, and urban highway systems; in general, these grants are matched on an equal basis by State funds. The three highway systems have a mileage of 216,793; 460,002; and 17,882, respectively. The substantive legislation gives the Bureau of Roads authority to incur obligations. The current annual authorization is \$575,000,000. As the work is completed on approved projects, the funds must be provided to reimburse the States for the Federal share of the cost of the work done. The present time lag from plan approvals to payments is approximately 16 months.

The following table sets forth the progress of this program to date:

| Fiscal year | Annual authorization | Number of projects approved | Federal share of approved projects | Appropriation for payments |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1951.....   | \$450,000,000        | 5,001                       | \$469,828,533                      | \$385,000,000              |
| 1952.....   | 590,000,000          | 5,156                       | 507,323,893                        | 394,500,000                |
| 1953.....   | 500,000,000          | 5,241                       | 529,105,889                        | 510,000,000                |
| 1954.....   | 575,000,000          | 5,450                       | 550,000,000                        | 475,000,000                |
| 1955.....   | 575,000,000          | 5,550                       | 560,000,000                        | 500,000,000                |

*Forest highways.*—The bill includes \$10,000,000 for forest highways, the amount of the budget estimate. The principal forest highways are located on the Federal-aid and State highway systems. Projects are jointly selected by the States, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Roads on the basis of their contribution to national defense or to essential civilian requirements, especially the production of timber. Actual and estimated progress of the program is summarized in the following table:

| Fiscal year | Authorization | Allocated to projects | Miles completed | Appropriation for payments | Payments     |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1951.....   | \$20,000,000  | \$10,226,121          | 567             | \$22,500,000               | \$19,583,800 |
| 1952.....   | 20,000,000    | 21,065,084            | 353             | 21,000,000                 | 13,832,967   |
| 1953.....   | 20,000,000    | 19,392,989            | 475             | 18,000,000                 | 20,161,885   |
| 1954.....   | 22,500,000    | 14,242,330            | 490             | 15,000,000                 | 21,639,480   |
| 1955.....   | 22,500,000    | 6,375,000             | 270             | 10,000,000                 | 12,000,000   |

*Inter-American Highway.*—The bill includes \$1,000,000, the budget estimate, for continuing the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway in cooperation with the Central American countries. Emphasis on construction in 1955 will be directed toward

eliminating impassable sections of the highway in northern Costa Rica.

*Rama Road, Nicaragua.*—The bill includes \$1,000,000, the budget estimate, for continuation of the survey and construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua. The committee was advised that work remaining on the 158-mile road includes grading and construction of bridges on 62 miles, and surfacing the entire length. Proposed construction for 1955 is on the ungraded sections of the road.

#### NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The bill includes \$6,115,000 for this Bureau of which \$6,000,000 is for the regular functions and \$115,000 is for liquidation of prior contract authorizations. The recommendation as to each item is as follows:

*Operation and maintenance.*—The bill includes \$1,000,000 for administration, maintenance and operation of the physical plant and improvements thereto. This is the same amount as was appropriated for the current year.

*Research and testing.*—There is included in the bill \$3,000,000 for this item which supports the basic technical functions of the National Bureau of Standards. The amount allowed is the same as appropriated for the present fiscal year.

*Radio propagation and standards.*—The bill includes \$2,000,000 for this item which supports the Bureau's basic program activities in the fields of radio propagation and in electrical standards at radio frequencies. The committee was advised that substantially all of this work will be conducted in the new laboratory quarters in Boulder, Colorado. This is the same amount as was appropriated for the present fiscal year.

*Construction of laboratories (liquidation of contract authorization).*—The sum of \$115,000 is recommended for liquidation of all prior contract authority in connection with the construction of the radio laboratory building at Boulder, Colorado.

#### WEATHER BUREAU

The committee recommends \$24,750,000, the amount of the budget estimate, for salaries and expenses of the Weather Bureau. Of this amount \$22,774,200 is for general weather services, \$558,300 for research and \$1,417,500 is for administration. The amount allowed is \$2,250,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The committee was advised that this Bureau would be able to continue present services with the amount requested and which has been recommended.

#### TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

This item now provides for overseas information activities of the United States Government as defined by Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, including activities formerly financed by appropriations for the International Information Administration, Government in Occupied Areas, and the Mutual Security Agency.

The bill includes \$75,814,000 for this Agency, a reduction of \$13,186,000 in the budget estimate. The following table shows the



amounts provided for the current fiscal year for this Agency by direct and comparative transfers:

|                                                                                                    |               |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| International Information and Educational activities                                               | \$75,000,000  |                |
| less \$15,310,000 transferred to State for Exchange of persons program and foreign policy guidance |               | \$59, 690, 000 |
| Government in occupied areas                                                                       |               | 17, 727, 000   |
| Mutual Security, 1954                                                                              |               | 6, 000, 000    |
| Total                                                                                              |               | 83, 417, 000   |
| Deductions:                                                                                        |               |                |
| Program liquidation costs                                                                          | \$5, 000, 000 |                |
| Moving radio facilities from New York to Washington                                                | 900, 000      |                |
| Public affairs program Germany                                                                     | 1, 677, 509   |                |
| Administrative support, German public affairs program                                              | 558, 159      |                |
| Travel and miscellaneous expense                                                                   | 37, 390       |                |
|                                                                                                    |               | 8, 173, 058    |
| Total available in fiscal year 1954 after nonrecurring items are deducted                          |               | 75, 243, 942   |

While the amount allowed for fiscal year 1955 appears to be \$7,603,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, it is actually an increase of \$570,058 over the comparable figure for the current year when the non-recurring items totaling \$8,173,058 are deducted.

The committee has allowed the full amount of the budget estimate for the item, "Radio broadcasting." No other specific increases were granted. Language has also been included in the bill continuing the availability until December 31, 1954 of the unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore reserved for moving the International Broadcasting Service to the District of Columbia or its environs. Construction funds, a part of which is for construction of studios, were made available until expended and therefore no continuation is necessary.

No funds have been allowed for the non-profit publishing corporation which is a part of the request for "Information Center Service". For the "Office of Evaluation" there is recommended a maximum of \$400,000. The committee is of the opinion that too much has been spent in the past for evaluation for the results obtained. A total of \$1,652,222 was expended in 1952, and \$1,248,878 in 1953 for evaluation according to the testimony of the agency. No funds have been recommended for the purchase of additional mobile units. For the "Office of Private Cooperation" the committee recommends the same amount as was actually expended in fiscal year 1953 which was \$99,727. A total of \$40,000 is recommended for the "Office of general counsel". The sum of \$67,608, the same amount as expended in fiscal year 1953, is recommended for "Executive secretariat". For "Representation" a maximum of \$30,000 has been allowed. The committee recommends that the amount for the "Congressional and public information staff" does not exceed the total actually expended for that purpose in 1953, which was \$99,435. The amount requested for this activity was \$204,639. The committee is of the opinion that the function of this agency is to contact the people of the other nations of the world rather than those in this country.

Language has been included in the bill permitting the extension of certain appointments in the Foreign Service Reserve relative to this

program. Language has also been included in the bill by the committee requiring that at least \$8,000,000 of the amount appropriated be used to purchase, from the United States Treasury, foreign credit owed to or owned by the United States.

## TITLE V—CORPORATIONS

### FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The committee recommends that \$377,000 of the funds of this Corporation shall be available for administration expenses, which is the same amount as is available for the present year. The sum of \$473,000, the budget estimate is recommended for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners.

The corporation is authorized to establish and operate industries in the penal and correctional institutions of the United States to give inmates employment and opportunities to learn a trade or occupation. The products and services of these industries are sold exclusively to agencies of the Federal Government.

The following table summarizes the activities of the Corporation:

|                                                                  | 1953 actual  | 1954 estimate | 1955 estimate |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Sales to Government agencies.....                                | \$21,472,563 | \$22,500,000  | \$22,000,000  |
| Net income.....                                                  | 2,923,780    | 2,816,000     | 2,500,000     |
| Payment of dividends to U. S. Treasury.....                      | 4,100,000    | 2,600,000     | 2,150,000     |
| Number of inmates employed full time.....                        | 3,681        | 3,743         | 3,753         |
| Number of inmates for whom vocational training was provided..... | 9,573        | 9,800         | 11,000        |
| Number of inmates receiving meritorious monetary awards.....     | 4,170        | 4,680         | 4,680         |

### INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

The committee was advised that the Inland Waterways Corporation, created by Act of Congress, June 3, 1924, was sold on July 24, 1953, to the Federal Waterways Corporation of Delaware, a wholly-owned new subsidiary of the St. Louis Shipbuilding and Steel Company for \$9,000,000. The bill provides that not to exceed \$14,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in order that the Department of Commerce can make the necessary reports and inspections in connection with the contract.

## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 30, in connection with the "Payments to air carriers" Civil Aeronautics Board:

*Provided, That the unexpended balance of the amount transferred, pursuant to said Plan, from the Post Office Department to the Civil Aeronautics Board for the foregoing purposes, shall be merged with this appropriation.*

On page 49, in connection with the United States Information Agency:

*The unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore reserved for moving the International Broadcasting Service to the District of Columbia or its environs shall remain available for such purpose until December 31, 1954.*

*No appropriation in this Act shall be available for operation of the International Broadcasting Service in New York City after December 31, 1954.*

## COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CLAUSE 2 (A)

The following is submitted in compliance with Clause 2 (A), of rule XIII:

## PENDING BILL

On page 23, lines 23, 24, and 25 and page 24, lines 1, 2, and 3 in connection with General provisions, Department of Justice:

*SEC. 202. The minimum annual salary of any United States Attorney, any Assistant United States Attorney, or any special attorney or special assistant, as set forth in section 202 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1954, shall not apply to any such official after June 30, 1954.*

## EXISTING LAW

Section 202, Public Law 195, Eighty-third Congress:

SEC. 202. \* \* \*: *Provided, That in no event shall the annual salary of any United States Attorney be less than \$10,000 or more than \$15,000 and in no event shall the annual salary of any Assistant United States Attorney or any special attorney or special assistant be less than \$6,000, if the official has been admitted to the practice of law for 3 years, or more than \$12,000: Provided further, That the maximum of \$12,000 shall only apply to the Chief Assistant United States Attorney in each office:*





|                                                   |             |       |             |              |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Civil Aeronautics Administration-----             | 14, 286     | ----- | -----       | -14, 286     |
| Business and Defense Services Administration----- |             |       | 10, 000     | +10, 000     |
| Bureau of Foreign Commerce-----                   | 10, 000     | ----- |             | -10, 000     |
| Maritime activities-----                          | 35, 000     |       | 50, 000     | +15, 000     |
| Bureau of Public Roads-----                       | 2, 500, 000 |       | 1, 500, 000 | -1, 000, 000 |
| National Bureau of Standards-----                 | 62, 998     |       | 53, 000     | -9, 998      |
| Weather Bureau-----                               | 10, 500     | ----- | -----       | -10, 500     |
| Total, Department of Commerce-----                | 3, 602, 784 |       | 2, 283, 000 | -1, 319, 784 |
| Total, Departments of State and Commerce-----     | 5, 171, 784 |       | 3, 825, 000 | -1, 346, 784 |

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

| Corporation                          | Authorizations,<br>1954 | Estimates,<br>1955 | Recommended in<br>bill for 1955 | Bill compared with-- |                |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                                      |                         |                    |                                 | 1954 authorizations  | 1955 estimates |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE                |                         |                    |                                 |                      |                |
| Federal Prison Industries, Inc.----- | \$815, 000              | \$850, 000         | \$850, 000                      | + \$35, 000          | -----          |
| DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE               |                         |                    |                                 |                      |                |
| Inland Waterways Corporation-----    | 480, 000                | 16, 000            | 14, 000                         | -466, 000            | -\$2, 000      |
| Total-----                           | 1, 295, 000             | 866, 000           | 864, 000                        | -431, 000            | -2, 000        |

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1954 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED  
IN BILL FOR 1955**

**TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

| Agency and item                                                           | Appropriations,<br>1954 | Estimates,<br>1955 | Recommended in<br>bill for 1955 | Bill compared with— |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                                                           |                         |                    |                                 | 1954 appropriations | 1955 estimates |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                | 1 \$65, 600, 000        | \$63, 700, 000     | \$62, 500, 000                  | —\$3, 100, 000      | —\$1, 200, 000 |
| Representation allowances-----                                            | 500, 000                | 500, 000           | 450, 000                        | —50, 000            | —50, 000       |
| Acquisition of buildings abroad-----                                      |                         | 2, 800, 000        | 2, 750, 000                     | +2, 750, 000        | —50, 000       |
| Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service-----                   | 1, 000, 000             | 1, 000, 000        | 1, 000, 000                     |                     |                |
| Contributions to international organizations-----                         | 29, 614, 787            | 28, 321, 010       | 28, 250, 000                    | —1, 364, 787        | —71, 010       |
| Missions to international organizations-----                              | 1, 100, 000             | 1, 073, 000        | 1, 050, 000                     | —50, 000            | —23, 000       |
| International contingencies-----                                          | 1, 000, 000             | 1, 000, 000        | 1, 000, 000                     |                     |                |
| International Boundary and Water Commission,<br>United States and Mexico: |                         |                    |                                 |                     |                |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                | 500, 000                | 480, 000           | 450, 000                        | —50, 000            | —30, 000       |
| Construction-----                                                         | 6, 600, 000             | 500, 000           | 300, 000                        | —6, 300, 000        | —200, 000      |
| Operation and maintenance-----                                            | 900, 000                | 1, 050, 000        | 1, 000, 000                     | +100, 000           | —50, 000       |
| Rio Grande emergency flood protection-----                                |                         | 50, 000            |                                 |                     | —50, 000       |
| American sections, international commissions-----                         | 543, 889                | 248, 000           | 235, 000                        | —308, 889           | —13, 000       |
| International Fisheries Commissions-----                                  | ( <sup>2</sup> )        | 325, 000           | 295, 000                        | +295, 000           | —30, 000       |



|                                                    |                |               |               |               |              |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| International educational exchange activities----- | 3 14, 965, 000 | 15, 000, 000  | 9, 000, 000   | -5, 965, 000  | -6, 000, 000 |
| International Claims Commission-----               | 220, 000       | 144, 950      | 130, 000      | -90, 000      | -14, 950     |
| Total, Department of State-----                    | 122, 543, 676  | 116, 191, 960 | 108, 410, 000 | -14, 133, 676 | -7, 781, 960 |

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

|                                                                    |               |               |               |              |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION                        |               |               |               |              |            |
| General administration, salaries and expenses-----                 | \$2, 495, 000 | \$2, 495, 000 | \$2, 450, 000 | -\$45, 000   | -\$45, 000 |
| General legal activities, salaries and expenses-----               | 10, 160, 000  | 9, 490, 000   | 9, 450, 000   | -710, 000    | -40, 000   |
| Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses-----                     | 3, 500, 000   | 3, 100, 000   | 3, 100, 000   | -400, 000    | -----      |
| United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses-----   | 14, 000, 000  | 14, 500, 000  | 14, 000, 000  | -----        | -500, 000  |
| Fees and expenses of witnesses-----                                | 1, 200, 000   | 1, 300, 000   | 1, 200, 000   | -----        | -100, 000  |
| Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses----- | 225, 000      | 215, 000      | 200, 000      | -25, 000     | -15, 000   |
| Total, legal activities and general administration-----            | 31, 580, 000  | 31, 100, 000  | 30, 400, 000  | -1, 180, 000 | -700, 000  |
| FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION                                    |               |               |               |              |            |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                         | 77, 000, 000  | 78, 282, 000  | 78, 282, 000  | +1, 282, 000 | -----      |

<sup>1</sup> Includes reappropriation of \$15,600,000.<sup>2</sup> Included in other appropriation items, principally "American sections, international commissions,"<sup>3</sup> Comparable figure. Included in appropriation item "International Information and Educational Activities."

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1954 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1955—Continued*

### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

| Agency and item                               | Appropriations,<br>1954 | Estimates,<br>1955 | Recommended in<br>bill for 1955 | Bill compared with— |                |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                               |                         |                    |                                 | 1954 appropriations | 1955 estimates |
| IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE        |                         |                    |                                 |                     |                |
| Salaries and expenses-----                    | \$42, 250, 000          | \$39, 000, 000     | \$39, 000, 000                  | —\$3, 250, 000      | -----          |
| FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM                         |                         |                    |                                 |                     |                |
| Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses----- | 25, 385, 000            | 26, 850, 000       | 26, 385, 000                    | +1, 000, 000        | —\$465, 000    |
| Buildings and facilities-----                 | 190, 000                | -----              | -----                           | —190, 000           | -----          |
| Support of United States prisoners-----       | 2, 475, 000             | 2, 500, 000        | 2, 475, 000                     | -----               | —25, 000       |
| Total, Federal Prison System-----             | 28, 050, 000            | 29, 350, 000       | 28, 860, 000                    | +810, 000           | —490, 000      |
| OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY                      |                         |                    |                                 |                     |                |
| Salaries and expenses-----                    | (2, 500, 000)           | (3, 000, 000)      | (3, 000, 000)                   | (500, 000)          | -----          |
| Total, Department of Justice-----             | 178, 880, 000           | 177, 732, 000      | 176, 542, 000                   | —2, 338, 000        | —1, 190, 000   |

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

|                                        |                            |                  |                  |             |             |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY                |                            |                  |                  |             |             |
| Salaries and expenses-----             | <sup>1</sup> \$2, 150, 000 | \$2, 200, 000    | \$2, 000, 000    | —\$150, 000 | —\$200, 000 |
| Technical and scientific services----- | 200, 000                   | ( <sup>2</sup> ) | ( <sup>2</sup> ) | —200, 000   | -----       |

|                                                                          |               |              |              |              |              |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Salaries and expenses, defense production activities-----                | 3 4, 510, 000 | (2)          | 2, 000, 000  | 2, 000, 000  | 4, 510, 000  | 200, 000    |
| Total, Office of the Secretary-----                                      | 6, 860, 000   | 2, 200, 000  |              |              | 4, 860, 000  |             |
| CENSUS BUREAU                                                            |               |              |              |              |              |             |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                               | 6, 770, 000   | 6, 350, 000  | 6, 200, 000  | 6, 200, 000  | 570, 000     | 150, 000    |
| Censuses of business and manufactures and agriculture-----               | 1, 500, 000   |              |              |              | 1, 500, 000  |             |
| Special surveys of manufactures and other businesses-----                |               | 650, 000     |              |              |              | 650, 000    |
| Sample census of agriculture-----                                        |               | 3, 500, 000  |              |              |              | 3, 500, 000 |
| Total, Census Bureau-----                                                | 8, 270, 000   | 10, 500, 000 | 6, 200, 000  | 6, 200, 000  | 2, 070, 000  | 4, 300, 000 |
| CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION                                         |               |              |              |              |              |             |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                               | 105, 000, 000 | 96, 450, 000 | 96, 450, 000 | 96, 450, 000 | 8, 550, 000  |             |
| Air navigation facilities, establishment of-----                         | 7, 000, 000   | 5, 000, 000  | 5, 000, 000  | 5, 000, 000  | 2, 000, 000  |             |
| Technical development and evaluation-----                                | 750, 000      | 700, 000     | 700, 000     | 700, 000     | 50, 000      |             |
| Washington National Airport:                                             |               |              |              |              |              |             |
| Maintenance and operation-----                                           | 1, 350, 000   |              |              |              | 1, 350, 000  |             |
| Construction-----                                                        | 400, 000      |              |              |              | 400, 000     |             |
| Federal-aid airport program-----                                         | (4)           | (5)          | (5)          | (5)          |              |             |
| Federal-aid airport program (liquidation of contract authorization)----- | 22, 700, 000  |              |              |              | 22, 700, 000 |             |

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$400,000 for payment of terminal leave.<sup>2</sup> Carried under other appropriation titles.<sup>3</sup> Includes reappropriation of \$310,000.<sup>4</sup> Authorization to use \$1,500,000 of prior balances for administration.<sup>5</sup> Authorization to use \$750,000 of prior balances for administration.



*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1954 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1955—Continued*

**TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued**

| Agency and item                                 | Appropriations,<br>1954 | Estimates,<br>1955 | Recommended in<br>bill for 1955 | Bill compared with-- |                |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                                                 |                         |                    |                                 | 1954 appropriations  | 1955 estimates |
| CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION—continued      |                         |                    |                                 |                      |                |
| Alaska airports, maintenance and operation----- | \$500, 000              | \$650, 000         | \$550, 000                      | +\$50, 000           | —\$100, 000    |
| Air navigation development-----                 | 1, 085, 000             | 1, 085, 000        | 1, 050, 000                     | —35, 000             | —35, 000       |
| Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration-----    | 138, 785, 000           | 103, 885, 000      | 103, 750, 000                   | —35, 035, 000        | —135, 000      |
| CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD                         |                         |                    |                                 |                      |                |
| Salaries and expenses-----                      | 3, 750, 000             | 3, 777, 000        | 3, 777, 000                     | +27, 000             | -----          |
| Payments to air carriers-----                   | 680, 655, 000           | 73, 000, 000       | 23, 000, 000                    | —57, 655, 000        | —50, 000, 000  |
| Total, Civil Aeronautics Board-----             | 84, 405, 000            | 76, 777, 000       | 26, 777, 000                    | —57, 628, 000        | —50, 000, 000  |
| COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY                       |                         |                    |                                 |                      |                |
| Salaries and expenses-----                      | 12, 000, 000            | 10, 200, 000       | 10, 200, 000                    | —1, 800, 000         | -----          |
| Construction of geomagnetic station-----        | 750, 000                | -----              | -----                           | —750, 000            | -----          |
| Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----           | 12, 750, 000            | 10, 200, 000       | 10, 200, 000                    | —2, 550, 000         | -----          |
| BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION    |                         |                    |                                 |                      |                |
| Salaries and expenses-----                      | (2)                     | 7, 300, 000        | 6, 070, 000                     | +6, 070, 000         | —1, 230, 000   |

|                                                     |                           |                          |                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE                          |                           |                          |                   |                   |
| Salaries and expenses-----                          | (2)                       | 2, 800, 000              | 1, 500, 000       | +1, 500, 000      |
| Export control-----                                 | <sup>7</sup> 4, 100, 000  | 3, 600, 000              | 3, 600, 000       | -----500, 000     |
| Total, Bureau of Foreign Commerce-----              | 4, 100, 000               | 6, 400, 000              | 5, 100, 000       | +1, 000, 000      |
| OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS                        |                           |                          |                   |                   |
| Salaries and expenses-----                          | (2)                       | 1, 010, 000              | 900, 000          | +900, 000         |
| BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE             |                           |                          |                   |                   |
| Departmental salaries and expenses-----             | 2, 650, 000               | (2)                      | (2)               | -----2, 650, 000  |
| Field office service-----                           | 1, 650, 000               | (2)                      | (2)               | -----1, 650, 000  |
| Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce----- | 4, 300, 000               | -----                    | -----             | -----4, 300, 000  |
| MARITIME ACTIVITIES                                 |                           |                          |                   |                   |
| Operating-differential subsidies-----               | <sup>8</sup> 55, 000, 000 | 85, 000, 000             | 55, 000, 000      | -----30, 000, 000 |
| Salaries and expenses-----                          | 15, 500, 000              | 14, 000, 000             | 13, 500, 000      | -----2, 000, 000  |
| Maritime training-----                              | 3, 480, 000               | <sup>9</sup> 2, 200, 000 | 2, 200, 000       | -----1, 280, 000  |
| State marine schools-----                           | 890, 000                  | 660, 000                 | 660, 000          | -----230, 000     |
| War Shipping Administration liquidation-----        | ( <sup>10</sup> )         | ( <sup>10</sup> )        | ( <sup>11</sup> ) | -----             |

<sup>2</sup> Carried under other appropriation titles.<sup>6</sup> Comparable figure.<sup>7</sup> Includes reappropriation of \$100,000.<sup>8</sup> Includes \$35 million contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.<sup>9</sup> Includes \$200,000 in House Doc. 332.<sup>10</sup> Unexpended balance continued available.<sup>11</sup> Not to exceed \$2 million of the unexpended balance continued available.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1954 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1955—Continued*

**TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued**

| Agency and item                                                             | Appropriations,<br>1954 | Estimates,<br>1955 | Recommended in<br>bill for 1955 | Bill compared with— |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                             |                         |                    |                                 | 1954 appropriations | 1955 estimates  |
| MARITIME ACTIVITIES—continued                                               |                         |                    |                                 |                     |                 |
| Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----              | \$59, 000, 000          |                    |                                 | —\$59, 000, 000     |                 |
| Total, Maritime activities-----                                             | 133, 870, 000           | \$101, 860, 000    | \$71, 360, 000                  | —62, 510, 000       | —\$30, 500, 000 |
| PATENT OFFICE                                                               |                         |                    |                                 |                     |                 |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                  | 12, 000, 000            | 11, 000, 000       | 11, 000, 000                    | —1, 000, 000        |                 |
| BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS                                                      |                         |                    |                                 |                     |                 |
| Federal-aid highways-----                                                   | 475, 000, 000           | 555, 000, 000      | 500, 000, 000                   | +25, 000, 000       | —55, 000, 000   |
| Forest highways-----                                                        | 15, 000, 000            | 10, 000, 000       | 10, 000, 000                    | —5, 000, 000        |                 |
| Inter-American Highway-----                                                 | 1, 000, 000             | 1, 000, 000        | 1, 000, 000                     |                     |                 |
| Access roads (act of Sept. 7, 1950)-----                                    | 5, 500, 000             |                    |                                 | —5, 500, 000        |                 |
| Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization)-----          | 1, 750, 000             |                    |                                 | —1, 750, 000        |                 |
| Elimination of grade crossings (liquidation of contract authorization)----- | 2, 211, 925             |                    |                                 | —2, 211, 925        |                 |
| Pama Road, Nicaragua-----                                                   | 1, 000, 000             | 1, 000, 000        | 1, 000, 000                     |                     |                 |
| Total, Bureau of Public Roads-----                                          | 501, 461, 925           | 567, 000, 000      | 512, 000, 000                   | +10, 538, 075       | —55, 000, 000   |







Union Calendar No. 469

83<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 8067

[Report No. 1242]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 25, 1954

Mr. CLEVINGER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 *That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money*
- 4 *in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-*
- 5 *ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United*

1 States Information Agency for the fiscal year ending June  
2 30, 1955, namely:

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Department of State not  
6 otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to  
7 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furni-  
8 ture and household and personal effects of an employee of the  
9 Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is un-  
10 able to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as  
11 the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the For-  
12 eign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-  
13 1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National  
14 Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Coopera-  
15 tion as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July  
16 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of at-  
17 tendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for  
18 under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
19 printing and binding outside the continental United States  
20 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44  
21 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
22 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms;  
23 insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when  
24 required by law of such countries; dues for library member-  
25 ship in organizations which issue publications to members

1 only, or to members at a price lower than the others; rental of  
2 tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by  
3 contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously  
4 charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance,  
5 and operation of passport and despatch agencies; ice and  
6 drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable in-  
7 struments abroad; loss by exchange; radio communications;  
8 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial informa-  
9 tion, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protection,  
10 and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen from United  
11 States vessels in foreign countries and in the United States  
12 Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledg-  
13 ing services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft  
14 in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-  
15 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of  
16 maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for  
17 American convicts and persons declared insane by any con-  
18 sular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and  
19 persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law  
20 (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from  
21 foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procure-  
22 ment by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facil-  
23 ities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation  
24 of technical information, (3) preparation of special maps,  
25 globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement,



1 and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign  
2 countries, including minor construction on Government-  
3 owned properties, (5) fuel and utilities for Government-  
4 owned or leased property abroad, and (6) rental or lease,  
5 for periods not exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings,  
6 grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign  
7 Service, for which payments may be made in advance;  
8 \$62,500,000, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall, if  
9 possible, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits  
10 owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States:  
11 *Provided*, That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of  
12 June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c) ), passenger motor  
13 vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may  
14 be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or pro-  
15 ceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal year  
16 limitation for replacement of an equal number of such  
17 vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of  
18 each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case  
19 of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic  
20 mission (except that five such vehicles may be purchased  
21 at not to exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the case of all  
22 other such vehicles except station wagons.

## 1                    REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

2            For representation allowances as authorized by section  
3 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
4 1131), \$450,000.

## 5                    ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

6            For carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings  
7 Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), \$2,750,000,  
8 of which not less than \$2,400,000 shall be used to purchase  
9 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the  
10 Treasury of the United States, to remain available until  
11 expended.

## 12            EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

## 13                    SERVICE

14            For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State  
15 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic  
16 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-  
17 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C.  
18 107), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State  
19 may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested  
20 in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to  
21 certification of expenditures.

## 1        CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

2        For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
3 meet annual obligations of membership in international  
4 multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions,  
5 or specific Acts of Congress, \$28,250,000.

## 6        MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

7        For expenses necessary for permanent representation to  
8 certain international organizations in which the United  
9 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or spe-  
10 cific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the  
11 pertinent Acts and Conventions providing for such represen-  
12 tation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations  
13 concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries,  
14 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as  
15 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
16 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
17 printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act  
18 of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of uni-  
19 forms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,050,000: *Provided,*  
20 That the provisions of section 8 of the United Na-  
21 tions Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and regu-  
22 lations thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant  
23 to that Act, may be applicable to the obligation and expendi-  
24 ture of funds in connection with United States participation  
25 in the International Civil Aviation Organization.

## INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence for persons serving without compensation in an advisory capacity while away from their homes or regular places of business; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as author-



1 ized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22  
2 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

3 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,  
4 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

5 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to  
6 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,  
7 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and  
8 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the  
9 United States Section, International Boundary and Water  
10 Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation  
11 and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canaliza-  
12 tion; flood control, bank protection, water supply, power,  
13 irrigation, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; detailed  
14 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and  
15 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-  
16 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures  
17 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of  
18 the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-  
19 277d-4) ; purchase of planographs and lithographs; and  
20 leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel,  
21 stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709  
22 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; as  
23 follows:

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$450,000.

## CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), September 13, 1950 (Public Law 786), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas Diversion Dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply

1 purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements  
2 have been made with the prospective water users for re-  
3 payment to the Government of such portions of the costs  
4 of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes  
5 by the Secretary of State.

6 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

7 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts  
8 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,  
9 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande  
10 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions  
11 and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project  
12 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59  
13 Stat. 89).

14 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

15 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-  
16 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties  
17 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to  
18 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and  
19 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the  
20 United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, includ-  
21 ing stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of  
22 passenger motor vehicles; \$235,000, to be disbursed under  
23 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available

1 also for additional expenses of the American Sections, Inter-  
2 national Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

3 International Joint Commission, United States and  
4 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the  
5 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President  
6 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without  
7 compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other em-  
8 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the  
9 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of  
10 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in  
11 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the  
12 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Amer-  
13 ican Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and  
14 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-  
15 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*,  
16 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the  
17 Government for the performance of work for which this  
18 appropriation is made.

19 International Boundary Commission, United States,  
20 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work  
21 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary  
22 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States  
23 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees



1 while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day each (but not  
2 to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party  
3 and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor  
4 vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for  
5 timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

#### 6 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

7 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
8 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-  
9 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions  
10 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts  
11 of Congress; \$295,000: *Provided*, That the United States  
12 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective  
13 commissions.

#### 14 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

15 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to  
16 enable the Department of State to carry out international  
17 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United  
18 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948  
19 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939  
20 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-  
21 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of  
22 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) (except  
23 in Germany and Austria), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20  
24 U. S. C. 222-224), the Act of September 29, 1950 (20  
25 U. S. C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances

1 of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign  
2 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158);  
3 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities  
4 provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger  
5 motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not  
6 to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of  
7 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); advance of  
8 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes  
9 as amended; and actual expenses of preparing and transport-  
10 ing to their former homes the remains of persons, not United  
11 States Government employees, who may die away from their  
12 homes while participating in activities authorized under this  
13 appropriation; \$9,000,000, of which not less than \$7,560,166  
14 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed  
15 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

#### 16 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

17 For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to  
18 settle certain claims of the Government of the United States  
19 on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against  
20 foreign governments as authorized by the Act of March 10,  
21 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including ex-  
22 penses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned  
23 with the purpose of this appropriation; hire of passenger  
24 motor vehicles for field use only; services as authorized by  
25 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);  
26 and employment of aliens; \$130,000.

## 1       GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2       SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries  
3 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under  
4 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section  
5 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

6       SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-  
7 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and  
8 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the  
9 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.  
10 S. C. 543).

11       SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for  
12 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
13 continental United States, including travel of dependents  
14 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or  
15 automobiles of such personnel shall be available for such  
16 expenses when any part of such travel or transportation  
17 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders  
18 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel  
19 or transportation may not be completed during the current  
20 fiscal year.

21       SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section  
22 16a of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)),  
23 Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign coun-  
24 tries for transportation of United States Government em-  
25 ployees from their residence to the office and return when



1 public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not avail-  
2 able: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior  
3 authority from the Secretary of State to approve such trans-  
4 portation.

5 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries  
6 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Mis-  
7 sions to international organizations" are available for  
8 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for  
9 security guard services for protection of confidential files.

10 SEC. 107. The Secretary of State, with the ap-  
11 proval of the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maxi-  
12 mum rates (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu  
13 of subsistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable  
14 while away from their own countries to foreign participants  
15 in any exchange of persons program, or in any program of  
16 furnishing technical information and assistance, under the  
17 jurisdiction of any Government agency, and said rates may  
18 be fixed without regard to any provision of law in limitation  
19 thereof.

20 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained  
21 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses  
22 of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of  
23 the several States of the United States or any political sub-  
24 division thereof.

25 SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title



1 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution  
2 to any international organization which engages in the  
3 direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine  
4 of one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for  
5 the promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine  
6 of one world government or one world citizenship.

7 SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-  
8 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to  
9 membership in the United Nations as the representative of  
10 China.

11 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
12 Appropriation Act, 1955".

## 13 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 14 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### 15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

16 For expenses necessary for the administration of the  
17 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,  
18 including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for re-  
19 placement only (including one at not to exceed \$4,000) ; and  
20 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-  
21 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
22 Assistant; \$2,450,000.

## 1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the  
3 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including  
4 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-  
5 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
6 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law  
7 (31 U. S. C. 529) ; \$9,450,000.

## 8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

9 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of anti-  
10 trust and kindred laws, \$3,100,000: *Provided*, That none of  
11 this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment  
12 and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Anti-  
13 trust Division.

## 14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

## 15 AND MARSHALS

16 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States  
17 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys  
18 in Alaska, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle  
19 (van) for replacement only at not to exceed \$7,500; serv-  
20 ices in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States  
21 when specifically directed by the Attorney General; and

1 firearms and ammunition; \$14,000,000, of which not to ex-  
2 ceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment of tempo-  
3 rary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed  
4 \$10 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appro-  
5 priated \$12,000 may be used for the emergency replacement  
6 of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney  
7 General.

8 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

9 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and  
10 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law;  
11 and not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and  
12 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or  
13 informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28,  
14 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and section 4244 of title 18,  
15 United States Code; \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That no part of  
16 the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness  
17 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

19 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

20 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of  
21 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act  
22 of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$200,000.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase (not to exceed three hundred for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,



1 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$78,-  
2 282,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director  
3 of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum so long as the  
4 position is held by the present incumbent.

5 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
6 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
7 any civil-service employee.

8 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
11 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to  
12 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including  
13 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en  
14 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1  
15 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-  
16 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not  
17 to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a  
18 confidential character, to be expended under the direction  
19 of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his cer-  
20 tificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at  
21 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this  
22 appropriation; purchase (not to exceed one hundred for  
23 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
24 purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only) and  
25 maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammu-

1 nition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigra-  
 2 tion fines, and other items properly returnable, except  
 3 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to  
 4 secure payment of fines and passage money; operation,  
 5 maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the  
 6 purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of  
 7 the General Services Administration for security guard  
 8 services for protection of confidential files; and maintenance,  
 9 care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of  
 10 alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, in-  
 11 cluding return of such persons to place of bona fide residence  
 12 or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney  
 13 General; \$39,000,000.

## 14 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

### 15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

16 For expenses necessary for the administration, operation,  
 17 and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-  
 18 tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in  
 19 non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not to  
 20 exceed \$529,000 for departmental personal services; not  
 21 to exceed \$13,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
 22 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
 23 priation; purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor  
 24 vehicles for replacement only; compilation of statistics re-  
 25 lating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and

1 correctional institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms,  
2 and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for em-  
3 ployees in the performance of their official duties; payment  
4 pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or  
5 destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238) ; firearms  
6 and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of  
7 rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-  
8 stock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisi-  
9 tion of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July  
10 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ; \$26,385,000: *Provided*, That  
11 there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such  
12 amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the At-  
13 torney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for  
14 medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional  
15 institutions.

16                   SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

17       For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal  
18 institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including  
19 necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards;  
20 \$2,475,000.

21                   OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

22                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23       The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-  
24 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other  
25 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pur-

1 suant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy  
2 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.),  
3 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and  
4 duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said  
5 Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall  
6 be available in the current fiscal year for the general  
7 administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Prop-  
8 erty, including rent of private or Government-owned space  
9 in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at  
10 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of  
11 this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or before  
12 November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General  
13 shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the  
14 Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed in-  
15 formation on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-  
16 penses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in  
17 connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property:  
18 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized  
19 the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appro-  
20 priation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration",  
21 Department of Justice.

22 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

23 SEC. 202. The minimum annual salary of any United  
24 States Attorney, any Assistant United States Attorney, or  
25 any special attorney or special assistant, as set forth in



1 section 202 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,  
2 1954, shall not apply to any such official after June 30,  
3 1954.

4 SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
5 may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter  
6 employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed  
7 in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed  
8 and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of  
9 a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

10 SEC. 204. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
11 offices of the United States attorney and the United States  
12 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations  
13 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from  
14 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit  
15 of the District of Columbia.

16 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
17 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at  
18 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance  
19 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

20 SEC. 206. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
21 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for  
22 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
23 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Southern Division, by the United States of America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, a public service corporation of the State of California, and others.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1955".

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) including teletype news service (not exceeding \$1,000); \$2,000,000; and in addition, in order to provide for additional organization and management surveys of the Department of Commerce, the Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$100,000 to this appropriation from any other appropriations available to the Department of Commerce for salaries and expenses for the current fiscal year.

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics

1 provided for by law; and for general administration, including  
2 enumerators at rates to be fixed without regard to the Classi-  
3 fication Act of 1949, as amended; \$6,200,000.

4 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
6 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-  
7 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended  
8 (49 U. S. C. 401), the Act of August 8, 1950 (49 U. S. C.  
9 457), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety  
10 regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation  
11 facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service  
12 to States and other public and private agencies in connection  
13 with the construction or improvement of airports and land-  
14 ing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including  
15 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$225,000) ; the operation and  
16 maintenance of eighty aircraft; fees and mileage of expert  
17 and other witnesses; and purchase and repair of skis and  
18 snowshoes; \$96,450,000: *Provided*, That there may be  
19 credited to this appropriation, funds received from States,  
20 counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for  
21 expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of air-  
22 port traffic control towers.



1        Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-  
2        tional amount for the acquisition and establishment by  
3        contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities,  
4        including the equipment of additional civil airways for day  
5        and night flying; the construction of additional necessary  
6        lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating  
7        structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization  
8        of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the  
9        necessary sites by lease, condemnation or grant; the con-  
10       struction and furnishing of quarters and related accommoda-  
11       tions for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics  
12       Administration stationed at remote localities not on foreign  
13       soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available;  
14       \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
15       That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the  
16       appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Ad-  
17       ministration", for costs of maintenance and operation of air-  
18       craft for initial flight checking of facilities established under  
19       this appropriation (not to exceed \$119,000) ; for necessary  
20       expenses in connection with the transportation by air to  
21       and from and within the Territories of the United States  
22       of materials and equipment secured under this appropriation



1 (not to exceed \$115,000) ; and for necessary administrative  
2 costs (not to exceed \$250,000) .

3 Technical development and evaluation: For expenses  
4 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-  
5 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401) , relative  
6 to such developmental work and service testing as tends  
7 to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, includ-  
8 ing landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers,  
9 appliances, personnel, and operation methods; acquisition  
10 of necessary sites by lease or grant; and operation and  
11 maintenance of five aircraft, which shall be in addition to  
12 the number authorized herein under the appropriation for  
13 "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration";  
14 \$700,000.

15 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: Not  
16 to exceed \$750,000 of the unobligated balance of the  
17 appropriation made available under this head in the De-  
18 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be  
19 available during the current fiscal year for expenses necessary  
20 for administration of the Federal Airport Act of 1946, as  
21 amended (49 U. S. C. 1101-1119) , including maintenance  
22 and operation of aircraft, and of said amount not to exceed  
23 \$125,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for the  
24 current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-  
25 nautics Administration".

1 Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory  
2 of Alaska: For expenses necessary for the maintenance, im-  
3 provement, and operation of public airports in the Territory  
4 of Alaska, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 485 c-h) ; in-  
5 cluding arms and ammunition; and purchase, repair, and  
6 cleaning of uniforms; \$550,000.

7 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary for  
8 planning and developing a national system of aids to air  
9 navigation and air traffic control common to military and  
10 civil air navigation, including research, experimental inves-  
11 tigations, purchase and development, by contract or other-  
12 wise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans,  
13 specifications and drawings) ; hire of aircraft; acquisition of  
14 necessary sites by lease or grant; payments in advance under  
15 contracts for research or development work; and not to  
16 exceed \$50,000 for administrative expenses; \$1,050,000.

17 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
19 Civil Aeronautics Board, including contract stenographic  
20 reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a  
21 contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses of  
22 employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted  
23 by the Government or industries serving aviation; purchase  
24 (not to exceed two for replacement only) of passenger

1 motor vehicles; and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair  
2 of aircraft; \$3,777,000.

3       Payments to air carriers: For payments to air carriers  
4 of so much of the compensation fixed and determined by the  
5 Civil Aeronautics Board under section 406 of the Civil  
6 Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 486),  
7 as is payable by the Civil Aeronautics Board pursuant to  
8 Reorganization Plan No. 10 of 1953; \$23,000,000, to re-  
9 main available until expended: *Provided*, That the unex-  
10 pended balance of the amount transferred, pursuant to said  
11 Plan, from the Post Office Department to the Civil Aero-  
12 nautics Board for the foregoing purposes, shall be merged  
13 with this appropriation.

14                   COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

15       Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry  
16 out the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C.  
17 883a-883i), including lease of sites and the erection of  
18 temporary buildings for tide, magnetic or seismological ob-  
19 servations; hire of aircraft; operation, maintenance, and  
20 repair of an airplane; extra compensation at not to exceed  
21 \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when  
22 assigned duties as recorder or instrument observer, and at not  
23 to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other  
24 Federal agencies while making oceanographic observations  
25 or tending seismographs; pay, allowances, gratuities, trans-



1 portation of dependents and household effects, and payment  
2 of funeral expenses, as authorized by law, for not to exceed  
3 185 commissioned officers on the active list; payments under  
4 the Uniform Services Contingency Option Act of 1953; and  
5 pay of commissioned officers retired in accordance with law;  
6 \$10,200,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year,  
7 this appropriation shall be reimbursed for press costs and  
8 costs of paper for charts published by the Coast and Geodetic  
9 Survey and furnished for the official use of the military  
10 departments of the Department of Defense.

11 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
13 Business and Defense Services Administration and the  
14 Defense Air Transportation Administration, including  
15 transportation and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of  
16 subsistence for persons serving without compensation while  
17 away from their homes or regular places of business,  
18 \$6,070,000, of which \$72,000 shall be available for the  
19 Defense Air Transportation Administration.

20 BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
22 Bureau of Foreign Commerce, including the purchase of  
23 commercial and trade reports; not to exceed \$1,200 for pay-  
24 ment of membership dues incident to participation, as author-  
25 ized by the Secretary of Commerce, in international travel



1 organizations connected with the work of the Bureau;  
2 \$1,500,000.

3       Export control: For expenses necessary for carrying  
4 out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949, as  
5 amended, relating to export controls, including awards of  
6 compensation to informers under said Act and as authorized  
7 by the Act of August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401),  
8 \$3,600,000, of which not to exceed \$900,000 may be trans-  
9 ferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for  
10 enforcement of the export control program, and of which not  
11 to exceed \$100,000 may be transferred to the appropriation  
12 for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary.

13                   OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

14       Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
15 Office of Business Economics, \$900,000.

16                   MARITIME ACTIVITIES

17       Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of  
18 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies  
19 granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the  
20 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropria-  
21 tions heretofore made to the United States Maritime Commis-  
22 sion, \$55,000,000, to remain available until expended:  
23 *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differ-  
24 ential subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity)  
25 is represented on the operator's books by a contingent

1 accounts receivable item against the United States as a  
2 partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the  
3 operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in the  
4 special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of such  
5 earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be entitled  
6 to the same tax treatment as though it had been deposited  
7 in said special reserve fund. To the extent that any amount  
8 paid to the operator by the United States reduces the balance  
9 in the operator's contingent receivable account against the  
10 United States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited  
11 in the fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section  
12 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended:  
13 *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this Act, or in  
14 any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the  
15 authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant  
16 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-  
17 differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to  
18 obligate the United States to make future payments in  
19 accordance with the terms of such operating-differential  
20 subsidy contracts: *Provided further*, That no part of the  
21 foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor  
22 any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-  
23 differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the  
24 current fiscal year, in excess of sixteen hundred, which

1 number shall include the number of voyages under contracts  
2 hereafter awarded and of which not less than one hundred  
3 and fifty shall be for operators who have not held contracts  
4 prior to July 1, 1952.

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for car-  
6 rying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other  
7 laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and  
8 the Maritime Administration, \$13,500,000, within limita-  
9 tions as follows:

10 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed  
11 \$1,125 for entertainment of officials of other countries when  
12 specifically authorized by the Maritime Administrator; and  
13 ship structure research, testing and models; \$5,955,000;

14 Maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of  
15 warehouses, \$1,085,000;

16 Reserve fleet expenses, \$6,460,000.

17 Maritime training: For training cadets as officers of the  
18 merchant marine at the Merchant Marine Academy at  
19 Kings Point, New York, including pay and allowances  
20 for personnel of the United States Maritime Service com-  
21 parable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law  
22 (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707) ; not to exceed \$2,500  
23 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Mer-  
24 chant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion;  
25 and not to exceed \$30,000 for transfer to applicable appro-

1 priations of the Public Health Service for services rendered  
2 the Maritime Administration; \$2,200,000, including uni-  
3 form and textbook allowances for cadet midshipmen, at an  
4 average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per cadet: *Pro-*  
5 *vided*, That except as herein provided for uniform and text-  
6 book allowances this appropriation shall not be used for  
7 compensation or allowances for cadets.

8 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-  
9 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of  
10 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,-  
11 500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support  
12 of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act  
13 authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so  
14 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.  
15 1121-1123) ; \$149,800 for the maintenance and repair of  
16 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use  
17 in connection with such State marine schools; and \$320,200  
18 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of  
19 cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in accordance with  
20 regulations established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126  
21 (b) ) ; \$660,000.

22 War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to ex-  
23 ceed \$2,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appro-  
24 priation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second  
25 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation



1 of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office  
2 as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping  
3 Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby con-  
4 tinued available during the current fiscal year, and shall  
5 be available for the payment of obligations incurred against  
6 the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce, War  
7 Shipping Administration functions, December 31, 1946".

8 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,  
9 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason  
10 of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,  
11 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime  
12 Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery  
13 to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers and slop-  
14 chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts  
15 of bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers advis-  
16 able to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such  
17 redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items and bunkers  
18 over and above such minimums shall be removed from the  
19 vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

20 No money made available to the Department of Com-  
21 merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act  
22 shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is  
23 acquired by the Government either by requisition or pur-  
24 chase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or  
25 agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost

1 while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor  
2 (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine  
3 Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accord-  
4 ance with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection  
5 is interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

6 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the  
7 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and  
8 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any  
9 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property  
10 under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments  
11 received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, services,  
12 and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to the  
13 appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided*, That  
14 rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy  
15 on account of items other than such utilities, services, or  
16 repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous  
17 receipts.

18 No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal  
19 year from the construction fund established by the Merchant  
20 Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropria-  
21 tions and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior  
22 appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would be  
23 deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into the  
24 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

## PATENT OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Patent Office, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); and defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; \$11,000,000.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

General administrative expenses: Necessary expenses of administration, including advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), and the maintenance and repairs of experimental highways, shall be paid, in accordance with law, from appropriations available to the Bureau of Public Roads.

Of the total amount available from appropriations of the Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative expenses, pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Act of November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), \$100,000 shall be available for all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Bureau of Public Roads in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics (51 Stat. 152), cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection

1 with the survey and construction of the Inter-American  
2 Highway, and for performing engineering service in Pan-  
3 American countries for and upon the request of any agency  
4 or governmental corporation of the United States.

5 Federal-aid highways: For carrying out the provisions  
6 of the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented  
7 (23 U. S. C. 1-22, 24-105, 107-117), to remain available  
8 until expended, \$500,000,000, which sum is composed of  
9 \$350,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be  
10 appropriated for the fiscal year 1953, \$146,500,000, a part of  
11 the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year  
12 1954, and \$739,424, \$364,059 and \$1,896,517, the latter  
13 sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for  
14 the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which  
15 have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or  
16 landslides, as provided by section 4 of the Act approved June  
17 8, 1938, section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943, and  
18 section 9 of the Act approved September 7, 1950, as  
19 amended (23 U. S. C. 13a and 13b).

20 Forest highways: For expenses, not otherwise provided  
21 for, necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23  
22 of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as  
23 amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), to remain available until  
24 expended, \$10,000,000, which sum is composed of  
25 \$8,400,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to



1 be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953, and \$1,600,000,  
2 a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the  
3 fiscal year 1954: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be  
4 available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration  
5 of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of  
6 equipment and supplies used for road construction and mainte-  
7 nance, but the total cost of any such item under this authori-  
8 zation shall not exceed \$15,000.

9 Inter-American Highway: For necessary expenses of  
10 continuing the survey and construction of the Inter-American  
11 Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of  
12 December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended by section  
13 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 158),  
14 \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 Rama Road, Nicaragua: For necessary expenses for the  
16 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in  
17 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-  
18 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), \$1,000,000, to  
19 remain available until expended.

20 General provisions—Bureau of Public Roads: None of  
21 the money appropriated for the work of the Bureau of  
22 Public Roads during the current fiscal year shall be paid  
23 to any State on account of any project on which convict

1 labor shall be employed, but this provision shall not apply  
2 to labor performed by convicts on parole or probation.

3 During the current fiscal year authorized engineering  
4 or other services in connection with the survey, construc-  
5 tion, and maintenance, or improvement of roads may be  
6 performed for other Government agencies, cooperating for-  
7 eign countries and State cooperating agencies and reimburse-  
8 ment for such services (which may include depreciation on  
9 engineering and road-building equipment used) shall be  
10 credited to the appropriation concerned.

11 During the current fiscal year appropriations for the  
12 work of the Bureau of Public Roads shall be available for  
13 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,  
14 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment  
15 for distribution to projects under the supervision of the  
16 Bureau of Public Roads, or for sale or distribution to other  
17 Government activities, cooperating foreign countries and  
18 State cooperating agencies, and the cost of such supplies  
19 and materials or the value of such equipment (including  
20 the cost of transportation and handling) may be reimbursed  
21 to current applicable appropriations.

22 Appropriations to the Bureau of Public Roads may be  
23 used in emergency for medical supplies and services and

1 other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of em-  
2 ployees engaged on hazardous work under that Bureau, and  
3 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the  
4 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for  
5 individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem.

## 6 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

7 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of  
8 the Act approved March 3, 1901, as amended (15 U. S. C.  
9 271-278c), including improvements to buildings, grounds,  
10 and other plant facilities, as authorized by section 2 of the  
11 Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286) ; building of tem-  
12 porary experimental structures; and not to exceed \$50,000  
13 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
14 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; as follows:

15 Operation and administration: For the general operation  
16 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
17 the grounds; plant equipment; and maintenance and protec-  
18 tion of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;  
19 \$1,000,000.

20 Research and testing: For research, testing, and other  
21 activities, as authorized by the Act of July 22, 1950 (15  
22 U. S. C. 272), and not otherwise provided for, \$3,000,000.

23 Radio propagation and standards: For development and  
24 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-  
25 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certify-

1 ing radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in  
2 terms of the national primary standards; investigation of the  
3 phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves; and  
4 the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency;  
5 \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year  
6 the maximum base rate of compensation for employees ap-  
7 pointed pursuant to the Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C.  
8 283), shall be \$7,040 per annum.

9 Construction of laboratories (liquidation of contract  
10 authorization): For payment of obligations incurred pur-  
11 suant to authority granted under this head in the Depart-  
12 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat.  
13 629), \$115,000.

#### 14 WEATHER BUREAU

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
16 Weather Bureau, including maintenance and operation of  
17 aircraft; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized  
18 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);  
19 and not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing  
20 office in the city of Washington, as authorized by law;  
21 \$24,750,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal  
22 year, the maximum amount authorized under section  
23 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (15 U. S. C.  
24 327), for extra compensation to employees of other Gov-  
25 ernment agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological



1 observations, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum base  
2 rate of pay authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act, for  
3 employees conducting meteorological investigations in the  
4 Arctic region, shall be \$6,000 per annum, except that not  
5 more than five of such employees at any one time may  
6 receive a base rate of \$8,500 per annum, and such em-  
7 ployees may be appointed without regard to the Classifica-  
8 tion Act of 1949.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable  
11 appropriations and funds available to the Department of  
12 Commerce shall be available for the activities specified in  
13 the Act of October 26, 1949 (5 U. S. C. 596a), to the  
14 extent and in the manner prescribed by said Act.

15 SEC. 303. Appropriations in this title available for  
16 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of at-  
17 tendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
18 activities for which the appropriations are made; hire of  
19 passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by  
20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),  
21 but, unless otherwise specified, at rates for individuals not  
22 to exceed \$50 per diem.

23 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
24 Appropriation Act, 1955".

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION  
AGENCY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, to carry out international information activities, and to administer the informational media guarantee program authorized by section 111 (b) (3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended and continued by section 7 of the Mutual Security Act of 1952 (22 U. S. C. 1509), including rents in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under

1 this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000) ; entertainment  
2 within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000) ; hire  
3 of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor  
4 vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of  
5 such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad,  
6 without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44  
7 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of tort  
9 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of  
10 section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States  
11 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance  
12 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Stat-  
13 utes as amended; purchase of caps for personnel em-  
14 ployed abroad; dues for library membership in organizations  
15 which issue publications to members only, or to members at  
16 a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by con-  
17 tract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water  
18 abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments  
19 abroad; loss by exchange; cost of transporting to and from  
20 a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and  
21 household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign  
22 Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use  
23 his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the  
24 Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and  
25 transporting to their former homes the remains of persons,



1 not United States Government employees, who may die  
2 away from their homes while participating in activities  
3 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and  
4 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual  
5 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and  
6 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and  
7 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance,  
8 improvement, and repair of properties used for infor-  
9 mation activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities  
10 for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or  
11 lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings,  
12 grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees  
13 engaged in informational activities abroad; reorientation,  
14 and rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany  
15 and Austria; and purchase of objects for presentation to  
16 foreign governments, schools, or organizations; \$75,814,000,  
17 of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall be used to purchase  
18 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treas-  
19 ury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
20 \$30,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided*  
21 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for ex-  
22 penses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
23 continental United States, including travel of dependents  
24 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or  
25 automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel



1 or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant,  
2 to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact  
3 that such travel or transportation may not be completed  
4 during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may  
5 be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with  
6 the operation of information establishments abroad without  
7 regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised  
8 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That pas-  
9 senger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the pur-  
10 poses of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursu-  
11 ant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40  
12 U. S. C. 481 (c) ), and the exchange allowances or pro-  
13 ceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement  
14 of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost,  
15 including the exchange allowance of each such replacement,  
16 except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,400:  
17 *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of  
18 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31  
19 U. S. C. 665), the United States Information Agency is au-  
20 thorized in making contracts for the use of international  
21 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf  
22 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators  
23 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be  
24 hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage  
25 on account of injury to persons or property arising from such

1 use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further,*  
 2 That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign  
 3 Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and  
 4 educational activities which expire during the current fiscal  
 5 year may be extended for a period of one year in addition  
 6 to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise au-  
 7 thorized: *Provided further,* That funds appropriated herein  
 8 shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad  
 9 in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and  
 10 distribution of motion-picture films.

11 The unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore  
 12 reserved for moving the International Broadcasting Service  
 13 to the District of Columbia or its environs shall remain  
 14 available for such purpose until December 31, 1954.

15 No appropriation in this Act shall be available for oper-  
 16 ation of the International Broadcasting Service in New York  
 17 City after December 31, 1954.

## 18 TITLE V—CORPORATIONS

19 The following corporations are hereby authorized to make  
 20 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
 21 authority available to each such corporation, and in accord  
 22 with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments  
 23 without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section  
 24 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as  
 25 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs

1 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1955 for each  
2 such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

3 FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

4 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed  
5 \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be avail-  
6 able for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed  
7 \$473,000 for the expenses of vocational training of  
8 prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual  
9 basis and to be determined in accordance with the Corpora-  
10 tion's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946,  
11 and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims,  
12 expenditures which the said accounting system requires to  
13 be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired  
14 or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and  
15 expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, oper-  
16 ation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
17 of facilities and other property belonging to the Corporation  
18 or in which it has an interest.

19 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

20 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the  
21 supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce):  
22 Not to exceed \$14,000 shall be available for administrative  
23 expenses to be determined in the manner set forth under the



1 title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts  
2 for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commis-  
3 sion (effective January 1, 1947).

#### 4 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in  
6 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
7 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
8 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike  
9 against the Government of the United States or who is a  
10 member of an organization of Government employees that  
11 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the  
12 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an  
13 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
14 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,  
15 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
16 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
17 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged  
18 in a strike against the Government of the United States, is  
19 not a member of an organization of Government employees  
20 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of  
21 of the United States, or that such person does not advocate,  
22 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the  
23 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
24 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages  
25 in a strike against the Government of the United States or who



1 is a member of an organization of Government employees  
2 that asserts the right to strike against the Government  
3 of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member  
4 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the  
5 Government of the United States by force or violence and  
6 accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid  
7 from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall  
8 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined  
9 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
10 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
11 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,  
12 any other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in  
14 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes  
15 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

16 SEC. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in  
17 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in  
18 connection with participation in the International Materials  
19 Conference.

20 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State,  
21 Justice, and Commerce and the United States Information  
22 Agency Appropriation Act, 1955".

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83d CONGRESS  
2d Session

H. R. 8067

[Report No. 1242]

# A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CLEVENGER

FEBRUARY 25, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed





# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 4, 1954  
For actions of March 3, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 40

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to increase CCC borrowing authority, agreeing to committee amendment to delete July 1 as effective date and Williams amendment to provide for restoration of only realized losses. Senate passed bill to continue Mexican farm labor program. Senate committee reported forest grazing-policies bill. Senate committee voted to report wool price supports bill. Senate committee reported resolution to continue wheat-imports investigation. House debated State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill; rejected Whitten amendment to pay agricultural attaches from USDA appropriations. House received conference report on 2nd supplemental appropriation bill.

## SENATE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Passed with amendments S. 2714, to increase the borrowing power of CCC from \$6,750,000,000 to \$8,500,000,000. Agreed to the committee amendment to strike out the effective date of July 1, 1954, so as to make the bill effective upon enactment. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Williams to require the Treasury Department to appraise CCC inventories on the basis of actual losses and authorizing appropriations instead of note cancellations as a means of reimbursing CCC for losses. (pp. 2414-9.)
2. FARM LABOR. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 355, to continue the Mexican farm labor program temporarily in the absence of an agreement with Mexico. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Aiken (on behalf of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee) to make technical changes in the language so as to make it identical with S. J. Res. 121. Rejected a motion by Sen. Humphrey to refer the House measure to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. The vote on passage of the measure was 59 to 22. (pp. 2420-35.)
3. WOOL PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2911, to provide for a special wool price support program through direct payments, loans, etc. The Committee agreed to several amendments. The principal amendment would provide that, when wool support is carried through loans, such loans could not exceed 90% of parity. (p. D223.)
4. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 2548, to facilitate the administration, use, improvement, and development of



national forest grazing lands (S. Rept. 1042)(p. 2405).

Sen. Wiley spoke in favor of S. 1173, to earmark 10% of national forest receipts for recreation purposes (p. 2405).

5. WHEAT IMPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 218, to continue until Jan. 31, 1955, the authority of the Committee to investigate importation of wheat classified as unfit for human consumption (S. Rept. 1043)(p. 2406).
6. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Thye spoke in favor of S. 2962, to limit the reduction in dairy supports, and inserted a letter from the National Milk Producers Federation (pp. 2407-8).  
Sen. Hickenlooper inserted a Fortune magazine article, "Mr. Benson's Flexible Flyer," commending the Secretary (pp. 2410-13).
7. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Kefauver inserted various statements supporting TVA (p. 2404).
8. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 119, to validate conveyance of a land tract in the Escambia Farms Project, Fla. (S. Rept. 1040)(p. 2405).

#### HOUSE

9. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7996 (H. Rept. 1265)(pp. 2443-4). The conferees agreed to \$1,431,909 for the Hoover Commission instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,831,909 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees eliminated \$400,000 included in the budget presentation for task forces which may be created. The House conferees stated, "The Commission is in the process of organizing budget requirements for all task force work and will know better after plans are more definite whether an additional amount will be required."
10. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Multer urged use of the Secretary's wool-support program for all other price-support commodities (pp. 2473-4).
11. HEALTH FACILITIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8149, to assist the States in surveying needs for health facilities, and to assist in the construction of such facilities (H. Rept. 1268)(p. 2477).
12. FARM LOANS. The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8152, to extend to June 30, 1955, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Veterans' Administration, to make additional funds available therefor, etc. (H. Rept. 1267)(p. 2477). Rep. Rogers, Mass., spoke in favor of this bill (pp. 2471-2).
13. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee "considered, but postponed further action on" H. R. 1972, to earmark 10% of national forest receipts for recreation (p. D226).
14. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 8067 (pp. 2444-69). Rejected Rep. Whitten's amendment to strike out \$567,000 for agricultural attaches. Rep. Whitten said these attaches should be paid through the agricultural appropriation bill. (pp. 2458-63.)



Service, renew for 1 year from January 1, 1954, concession permit No. I-4np-94 under which Mr. Flother is authorized to provide accommodations, services, and facilities for the public at Willow Beach in Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev.; and

Whereas the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has, in session with a quorum present, this day found no reason to disapprove the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in this matter: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives give notice in writing to the Secretary of the Interior that it has no objection to his recommendations in this matter.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND  
INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
A. L. MILLER, *Chairman*.

Adopted this 2d day of March, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR  
AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
RESOLUTION

Whereas the act of July 31, 1953 (Public Law 172, 83d Cong., 67 Stat. 261), provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall report in detail all proposed awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof, 60 days before such awards are made, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for transmission to the appropriate committees; and

Whereas the Speaker has referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs a letter dated February 8, 1954, containing the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior with regard to a proposed award of a concession permit to Mr. R. E. Baygent, doing business as Baygent Coaches, which will, when approved by the regional director, region 3, National Park Service, authorize Mr. Baygent to provide passenger motorbus transportation to Big Bend National Park, Tex., from outside points, for a period of 3 years from January 1, 1952; and

Whereas the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has, in session with a quorum present, this day found no reason to disapprove the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in this matter: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives give notice in writing to the Secretary of the Interior that it has no objection to his recommendations in this matter.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR  
AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
A. L. MILLER, *Chairman*.

Adopted this 2d day of March, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR  
AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
RESOLUTION

Whereas the act of July 31, 1953 (Public Law 172, 83d Cong., 67 Stat. 261), provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall report in detail all proposed awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof, 60 days before such awards are made, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for transmission to the appropriate committees; and

Whereas the Speaker has referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs a letter dated December 18, 1953, containing the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior with regard to a proposed award of a concession permit to John C. Turner, and Louise M. Turner, his wife, which will, when approved by the regional director, region 2, National Park Service, authorize Mr. and Mrs. Turner to operate the Triangle X Guest

Ranch in Grand Teton National Park, Wyo., for a period of 10 years from January 1, 1954; and

Whereas the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has, in session with a quorum present, this day found no reason to disapprove the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in this matter: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives give notice in writing to the Secretary of the Interior that it has no objection to this recommendations in this matter.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND  
INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
A. L. MILLER, *Chairman*.

Adopted this 2d day of March 1954.

#### RATING OF TOTAL DISABILITY OR PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2934) to prohibit reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation or pension purposes which has been in effect for 20 or more years, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 4, strike out "compensation or pension" and insert "compensation, pension, or insurance."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to prohibit reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation, pension, or insurance purposes which has been in effect for 20 or more years."

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this bill would prohibit the reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation, pension, or insurance purposes which has been in effect for 20 or more continuous years.

The bill was reported by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs during the first session and at that time covered only compensation or pension cases. I conferred with the Members most interested in this bill, and I am advised that the amendment of the Senate is entirely acceptable to them and to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs as a whole. It will not add any additional cost to the taxpayer and may save some administrative expense. I, therefore, renew my motion that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 22]

|              |               |                 |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Barrett      | Gamble        | Patten          |
| Bentley      | Green         | Pillion         |
| Buckley      | Hart          | Powell          |
| Campbell     | Holifield     | Rivers          |
| Celler       | Jensen        | Roberts         |
| Chatham      | Jones, Ala.   | Roosevelt       |
| Chelf        | Kearney       | Shafer          |
| Chudoff      | Kearns        | Shelley         |
| Clardy       | King, Calif.  | Short           |
| Davis, Tenn. | Kirwan        | Sutton          |
| Dawson, Ill. | Lantieri      | Taylor          |
| Durham       | Miller, N. Y. | Weichel         |
| Fallon       | Morgan        | Williams, N. J. |
| Fulton       | Moulder       |                 |

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 385 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. TABER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1265)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,120,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,431,909"; and the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN TABER,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,  
CLIFF CLEVENGER,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
ALBERT THOMAS,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

HOMER FERGUSON,  
GUY CORDON,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:



Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$600,000 for contingent expenses of the Senate, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Changes chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Authorizes the transfer of \$8,120,500 to the Coast Guard appropriation for acquisition, construction, and improvements instead of \$7,620,500 as proposed by the House and \$8,620,500 as proposed by the Senate. In allowing this amount it is the desire of the conferees that the Secretary of Defense shall, prior to the transfer of any of these funds, certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate the necessity of such proposed transfer.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5: Change chapter numbers as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Increases the travel limitation of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to \$143,200 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$1,431,909 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,831,909 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees in approving this amount eliminated \$400,000 included in the budget presentation for task forces which may have to be created. The Commission is in the process of organizing budget requirements for all task force work and will know better after plans are more definite whether an additional amount will be required.

Amendment No. 8: Increases the travel limitation for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government to \$302,344 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 9 and 10: Change chapter numbers as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN TABER,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,  
CLIFF CLEVINGER,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
ALBERT THOMAS,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 8149.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have permission to sit during the general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Printing may have permission to sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 20, on yesterday, I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi asked and was given permission to address the House for 45 minutes on Monday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1955

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes; and, pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 2½ hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and myself.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the chairman of the subcommittee whether he intends to have a quorum on the floor at all times?

Mr. CLEVINGER. We would be hopeful there would be a quorum here all the time, but that is something beyond my control.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8067, with Mr. JOHNSON of California in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the total of the appropriations carried in this bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and the United States Information Agency is \$1,146,988,000. The amount recommended in the bill is \$178,094,601 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The reductions in the budget estimates total \$166,932,960. The committee does not claim savings of the entire amount of the reduction below the budget estimates since a couple of the reductions, are to a certain extent deferrals and will possibly require additional funds later on. The action of the committee in making the deferrals should result in savings to the

taxpayer, even though the exact amount cannot be determined at this time.

It is to be remembered that this committee last year reduced the budget estimates submitted to it for items in this bill approximately \$400 million. In practically every instance, those reductions were sustained by the House and enacted into law.

The budget requests submitted to us by the President for the various items in this bill were reduced \$11 million below the current year's appropriation, which is a rather unique situation since requests for increases had been pretty much the rule for several years past. Notwithstanding last year's reductions, and the decreased requests, the committee has recommended additional reductions which are set forth in its report.

The committee has included language in various items which will require the purchase from the United States Treasury of approximately \$25 million of the foreign credit owed to or owned by the United States, with funds included in this bill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

A total of \$108,410,000 is included in the bill for the Department of State. This is a reduction of \$7,781,960 in the budget estimates and is \$14,133,676 below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

Large reductions were made in this Department last year. Only two increases over the present year's appropriations have been recommended. One is in the item "Acquisition of buildings abroad," for which \$2,750,000 is recommended. No funds were appropriated last year in this bill, since they had over \$10 million unobligated at the end of the fiscal year. The only other increase is in operation and maintenance of the International Boundary and Water Commission, where an increase of \$100,000 has been granted for operating the Falcon Dam, which has been finished recently. It should be pointed out in that connection that the item for "Construction" has been decreased by \$6,300,000.

The largest item in the Department of State section is "Salaries and expenses." There is included in the bill \$62,500,000 for this item, a reduction of \$1,200,000 in the budget estimate and \$3,100,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. When the comparative transfers, reduction-in-force costs, and other nonrecurring items are taken into consideration, the amount recommended for fiscal year 1955 is approximately \$393,000 less than the amount available for the present fiscal year.

In connection with the Department of State, I should like to read from the statement to the committee of the Under Secretary for Administration:

On January 31, 1953, the Department employed a total of 42,734 persons. Of this total, 16,750 were engaged in functions which were later transferred to the Foreign Operations Administration and United States Information Agency. The remaining 25,984 assigned to regular State Department functions were reduced to 20,508 by October 31, 1953. By December 31, 1953, there were less than 20,000 people in the State Department. This



reduction of 5,476 employees was accomplished by a reduction-in-force program and by not filling jobs which became vacant.

I should also like to point out that the committee has recommended the continuation in the bill of the following language which was approved by this House on July 21 last by a vote of 379 to 0:

It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as a representative of China.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The total amount recommended in the bill for the Department of Justice is \$176,542,000, a reduction of \$1,190,000 in the budget estimates and \$2,338,000 below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

For all items in legal activities and general administration there is a net decrease of \$1,180,000 below the current year's appropriation and \$700,000 below the budget estimates.

The committee has allowed the full amount of the budget estimate, \$78,282,000, for the FBI. This will allow them to maintain their present staff and obtain the necessary additional technical equipment.

Likewise, the budget estimate, \$39 million, for the Immigration and Naturalization Service has been approved.

For the Federal prison system, the committee has recommended a total of \$28,360,000, an increase of \$810,000 over the current year's appropriation but a decrease of \$490,000 in the budget estimate. This increase is due largely to increased number of prisoners, and for special repairs and improvements.

The committee recommends an authorization of \$3 million, the amount of the budget estimate, for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, which is payable out of funds vested in the Attorney General. Although the amount recommended is \$500,000 above the authorization for the current fiscal year, it is \$800,000 below the authorization for 1953. The committee has recommended this increase with the expectation that this office will proceed to get the job done within a reasonable length of time.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The budget estimates for the Department of Commerce, including salaries and expenses and payments to air carriers, of the Civil Aeronautics Board total \$930,997,000. The appropriations for these activities for fiscal year 1954 total \$940,241,925. The amount recommended in this bill is \$786,222,000, a reduction of \$144,775,000 in the budget estimates and \$154,019,925 below the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

When testifying before the committee, the Secretary of Commerce stated:

So far as personnel is concerned, the positions in fiscal 1953 were 43,686. We cut them down to 35,952 in 1954, and the projected request for 1955 is 32,694. Therefore, so far as positions are concerned, we are down about 25 percent.

The action recommended by the committee will further reduce the number of positions.

For the office of the Secretary the committee has allowed approximately the same amount as for the current year.

A total of \$6,200,000 is included for the Bureau of the Census. The request for \$3,500,000 for a sample census of agriculture and \$650,000 for special surveys of manufacturers and other businesses were not approved.

The total recommended for the Civil Aeronautics Administration is \$103,750,000. This represents a reduction of \$35,035,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The largest item in the CAA is for salaries and expenses, for which \$96,450,000 has been requested. Since this request is \$8,550,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, no further reductions have been recommended.

The bill includes the budget estimate, \$3,777,000, for salaries and expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board. This is the same amount as available for the current fiscal year.

The subcommittee had before it this year for the first time the item payment to air carriers, which is, in effect, air subsidy.

Formal separation of the service and subsidy components of airmail pay was effected by Reorganization Plan No. 10, which became law August 1, 1953. Under that plan, effective October 1, 1953, the Postmaster General is responsible for payment of service-mail pay at rates established by the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Board is responsible for payment, out of appropriations made for these purposes, of the subsidy element. The subsidy payment is, therefore, now a part of this bill.

It is estimated by the Board that \$80,252,000 will accrue to the subsidy carriers during the fiscal year 1955. The comparable figure for the present fiscal year is \$80,655,000. These funds were previously carried in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act. The budget request for 1955, however, is \$73,000,000, since the proposed appropriation language places this account on an actual expenditure basis and the Board estimated actual payments to carriers during the fiscal year 1955 at that amount. However, actual payments by the Board from October 1, 1953, through December 31, 1953, totaled \$12,643,055, according to information given the committee by the Board.

Since the completion of the hearings by this committee the Supreme Court in unanimous decisions reversed certain methods used by the Civil Aeronautics Board in the computation of subsidies.

The decisions appear on pages 694 through 698 of the Commerce Department hearings.

These decisions, in effect, require that excess earnings from domestic operations of an international carrier be offset against the international subsidy rate.

In view of the far-reaching nature of the Supreme Court decision, the committee recommended only \$23 million for this item at the time the bill was marked.

On Monday the subcommittee had before it the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board in order to obtain the latest information available on the subject of air subsidy. The committee was advised that payments by the CAB are presently averaging about \$6 million per month. The Civil Aeronautics Board es-

timate that they will have a carryover on June 30 next of between \$7 and \$8 million.

It is not the committee's purpose to harm either the local or overseas airlines. On the other hand, the committee wants to know what it is appropriating for and how much is required. Based on the information obtained yesterday from the CAB chairman, the committee will present an amendment to increase the \$23 million figure to \$40 million which, together with the estimated carryover will provide payments for air subsidies to March 1. Prior to that time, the committee will hear additional testimony from the CAB as to the exact effect of the Supreme Court's decisions.

The committee hopes that the necessary review of all subsidy claims effected by this decision will be made as expeditiously as possible and that it will result in a substantial savings to the American taxpayer.

The budget requests for Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Patent Office were allowed. For Business and Defense Services Administration, for the Office of Business Economics, and for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, and National Bureau of Standards, the committee has allowed approximately the same amounts as available during the present fiscal year, but has cut out the increases requested. For export control, the committee has allowed \$3,600,000, the budget estimate.

For maritime activities the bill includes the sum of \$71,360,000. Of this amount, \$55,000,000 is for operating-differential subsidies, \$13,500,000 for salaries and expenses, \$2,200,000 for maritime training, and \$660,000 for State marine schools. The amount allowed for maritime training will allow cadet midshipmen training at Kings Point to continue at approximately the same level as the present year.

One half billion dollars is included in the bill for Federal-aid highways. This is an increase of \$25 million over the amount appropriated to date for the present fiscal year and is \$55 million below the budget estimate. In the event additional funds are needed they will have to be supplied since these payments actually constitute the liquidation of prior contract authority. The budget estimate for forest highways, Inter-American Highway, and Rama Road have been granted. The budget estimate for the Weather Bureau was also granted.

#### UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

The bill includes \$75,814,000 for this agency, a reduction of \$13,186,000 in the budget estimate. While the amount allowed for fiscal year 1955 appears to be \$7,603,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, it is actually an increase of \$570,058 over the comparable figure for the current year when the nonrecurring items totaling \$8,173,058 are deducted.

The committee has allowed the full amount of the budget estimate for the item, "Radio broadcasting." No other specific increases were granted, and some decreases were specified as set out in the report.



## CORPORATIONS

Finally, for corporations, the committee has authorized \$850,000 for the Federal Prison Industries and \$14,000 for the Inland Waterways Corporation.

I feel that the subcommittee has done a good job with the bill. Every item is not the way everyone would like to have it, but all in all it is a pretty good bill.

If there are any questions, I shall be glad to try and answer them.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. I should like to ask the gentleman a question or two about this proposition of Federal aid to airports. I notice in this little compilation in the committee's report there are certain figures. In this item that I have in mind there is no appropriation made, but there are very significant references which read like this: "Authorization to use \$1.5 million of prior balances for administration, and authorization to use \$750,000 of prior balances for administration." I should like to ask the gentleman does he know what kind of shape those balances are in? What can anybody do to open them up, or can they be opened up, or are they sanctified?

Mr. CLEVINGER. There were no budget requests, as the gentleman knows, a year ago, for new starts. There was some \$22 million for the liquidation of prior contracts. Such amounts as mentioned here are probably fragments of the liquidation of those contracts. So far there has been no request made of the committee for funds for new starts.

Mr. JENKINS. There is nothing in this bill with reference to new starts on airports?

Mr. CLEVINGER. There was no request made by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. JENKINS. As a matter of information, because of the gentleman's long experience with these matters, what would be his advice as to what an ordinary Congressman could do with reference to finding out what, if anything, is going to be done with these balances that the Administration still holds?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I would contact the Department of Commerce, the Secretary for Transportation, and present my request to him.

Mr. JENKINS. Let me see. The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Transportation.

Mr. CLEVINGER. The Assistant Secretary or Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. That falls within his jurisdiction. Mr. Murray is that gentleman.

Mr. JENKINS. He would be the man, then, who properly could furnish information with reference to those balances?

Mr. CLEVINGER. That is correct.

Mr. JENKINS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, under leave to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD I wish to say that the Committee on Appropriations of the House or some other agency should take some steps to advance the program of constructing new airports. If it is not the duty of the

Appropriations Committee it should be the duty of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

I have already referred to the figures shown at the bottom of the 27th page of the committee report. There appears to be two funds which are dormant or inactive. One of these funds amounts to \$1,500,000 and the other amounts to \$750,000.

The city of Portsmouth, Ohio, which is located close to the gigantic atomic energy plant and which is in a section that is showing phenomenal growth has for months been making an effort to have an airport located in that section. There can be no doubt that this proposed airport is badly needed. The proof of this assertion is that there is no airport within 100 miles of this place. There is another reason why this airport should be constructed. Here it is, several months ago the city of Portsmouth acting under the belief that they would get Federal aid for the construction of this airport voted bonds in the sum of \$400,000. These bonds have been sold and they are now drawing interest and the \$400,000 is in the bank. These people have a moral right as well as a financial right to expect some agency of the Government to come forward with a program that will do what should be done. The Government should immediately authorize the use of some of this large fund for the construction of this airport and Portsmouth will match the Government funds and southern Ohio will have an airport which it deserves.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I would like to ask the gentleman about this cut in the United States Information Agency. Just exactly what does the subcommittee expect that that cut is going to be taken out of? What function does the subcommittee expect is going to be curtailed?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I would say that that is just a denial of the increase requested.

Mr. JAVITS. May I ask the gentleman to note page 370 of the hearings and tell us whether the denials are generally speaking stated on that page. They seem to total a little bit more than the reduction, but those are marked additions in the presentation by the Agency itself.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman will kindly yield to me, is not the correct answer to the gentleman from New York to turn to pages 18, 19, and 20 of the committee report on this bill, and there will be found in detail the action of the committee with regard to the various items for the United States Information Agency.

Mr. CLEVINGER. That is true. The gentleman from New York has the report.

Mr. JAVITS. I checked that, and I cannot figure that to total \$13 million.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BELCHER. With regard to the \$40 million that was set up for the Civil

Aeronautics Board to be paid for these services it was not the intention of the committee that this should be stretched over the whole fiscal year?

Mr. CLEVINGER. As I said in my remarks, that would carry the full operations until past March 1 next year, when they ought to have the surveys made in compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

Mr. BELCHER. It will not require the cutting down of the payments at all?

Mr. CLEVINGER. Not at all, not if they are legal.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DEANE. I was interested in the comments of the gentleman from Ohio concerning the payment to air carriers, as carried on page 30 of the bill, and I note particularly the reference made to the Supreme Court decision which influenced the committee's decision in recommending in the bill \$23 million. Did I understand the gentleman to say he expected to offer an amendment to increase that amount at this time to \$40 million?

Mr. CLEVINGER. That will be done when the committee offers its committee amendment when the bill is read for amendment.

Mr. DEANE. In line 3, page 30, there appeared the language "for payments to air carriers," and there is no breakdown as to sums payable to international, local, and domestic services are concerned. I wonder if that is going to be left entirely with the Civil Aeronautics Board, or does the committee expect CAB to recognize formulas previously established with particular reference to domestic and local service operators.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I would not say they would be interfered with, because the Supreme Court decision does not apply to the average domestic carrier, so the whole matter will be in the hands of the Civil Aeronautics Board to conduct from now until March 1 in accordance with the law. They will have to determine by an audit just how much they owe some of these carriers. We hope the last 4 months of the year we can make some savings.

Mr. DEANE. Do I correctly understand the gentleman to say, then, that the present services of the local and domestic lines will be protected?

Mr. CLEVINGER. They are not affected in any way.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that the 3-months' operation of the Civil Aeronautics Board has resulted in a net reduction in the overall cost of this setup of \$8,500,000?

Mr. CLEVINGER. At least; that is a carryover, but I think they are about a month behind in their budget.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?



Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. In view of the statement made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], may I say with regard to the airline subsidies of \$80 million a year, certainly there is a difference in the coming year, the difference is \$400,000 in an item of \$80 millions.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. How much has the gentleman appropriated or rather how much has the committee appropriated for Central Intelligence work?

Mr. CLEVENGER. That is an incidental item with which we have nothing at all to do.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. You appropriate for Central Intelligence in this bill, do you not?

Mr. CLEVENGER. No, we do not.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDSON. A number of us are concerned about the program of subsidies for the local service airlines.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I can assure the gentleman that they are not affected at all.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I would like to ask the gentleman from Ohio whether it is clearly understood, and whether it is not the intent of the committee to go ahead and see that the \$23 million is used for the domestic airlines?

Mr. CLEVENGER. No, we are giving them \$40 million under this committee amendment to continue their operations for approximately 1 year from today.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. It will run up to about March of next year?

Mr. CLEVENGER. Yes, past that time.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. There is no intention of cutting it off at that time, is there?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I have assured the committee repeatedly it is not the intention. I have assured the committee that there is not that intention, and we hope that the Civil Aeronautics Board will have their surveys completed in accordance with the Supreme Court decision so that we may save the public some money in the last 4 months of the year.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. It is not the intention to try to force out of business companies that have operated efficiently like the North American Airlines?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I have assured the committee it is not my intention to hurt anyone.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I understand from the statement that the gentleman made a moment ago that on Monday of this week you did have a conference with the Civil Aeronautics Authority concerning how they expected to carry out the Supreme Court decision, is that correct?

Mr. CLEVENGER. Yes, we talked to the chairman of CAB about it.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. You and I know that they have complete charge of the subsidy program as it is set forth in this bill; that is true, is it not?

Mr. CLEVENGER. Certainly, but neither of us has control over the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Yes, but the point we are trying to get at is that the Civil Aeronautics Board did not have an opportunity to finish a complete survey of their needs or the money that they would need in connection with this program, but because of that you were willing then to increase it to \$40 million and expect them to carry out their duties and responsibilities imposed under the law.

Mr. CLEVENGER. And they have a calendar year to do it.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Was there any discussion in the meeting with the CAB as to the time and method by which payments would be made to these domestic airlines?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I think that is probably a leading question, but it would be done the same as it is done under the present practice, and we are giving them a year. It will be done in accordance with their past procedures. We are giving them a year to adjust themselves and also we will take a look at this before the end of the current fiscal year.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I may state to the gentleman there is some apprehension by those operating the domestic airlines that the amounts that are available to them would not be readily ascertained by the Board.

Mr. CLEVENGER. They are not affected in the slightest for 12 calendar months.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I thank the gentleman for the information.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to thank the gentleman for assuring us that the local airlines will not be affected in this act, because if they were they would have to curtail their services, which would greatly affect the smaller communities. I am pleased to be assured that that will not happen.

Mr. CLEVENGER. We are quite aware of that. We have no desire to hurt any of them.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio has consumed 32 minutes.

(Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, I believe it was on Thursday last that the great House Committee on Appropriations reported the pending bill to the House. As I recall, at that time I referred to Republican budget balancing and pointed out that the mountain of alleged Republican economy had labored and brought forth not an elephant but a mouse. I shall now proceed to prove this to you.

The amount of the budget estimates, that is, the amount that President Eisenhower asked of the Congress—and this is President Eisenhower's bill, and

everything in it is President Eisenhower's—was \$1,313,920,960. As the printed committee report stands before us at the moment, the committee has allowed \$1,146,988,000. The difference between these two amounts would be an alleged savings of \$166,932,960; but, in capital letters, but this is no real saving, because three items in this bill which total \$135 million, and which this Congress is going to appropriate just as sure as the Lord made little apples, have to be deducted from the \$166,932,960. The savings is now down to less than 2½ percent, or \$31,932,960 out of budget requests which total \$1,313,920,960.

Now, let us look at the \$135 million which I mention and which this committee deducts as a saving, but which certainly contains not a plugged nickel of economy.

The first of the 3 items which make up the \$135 million is \$50 million for payments to air carriers, Civil Aeronautics Board, simon-pure subsidy money. On Thursday last the full Committee on Appropriations met, and without objection cut the subsidy request of \$73 million by \$50 million. Subsequently, on Monday the subcommittee was called to a strange meeting that afternoon. It was a very fortunate meeting in one way, but unfortunate in another. It was fortunate in that the meeting was called for 2 o'clock, and 7 of us were fortunate enough to be confined in the committee room in the center of the Capitol at the time 5 of our respected colleagues were shot in the Chamber. It was unfortunate for the taxpayers, however, because the committee, over the objection of the gentleman from New York, who now has the floor, agreed to raise the subsidy money from \$23 million, by \$17 million, to \$40 million. This unexpected action would give to the Civil Aeronautics Board almost \$48 million to hand out in the fashion shown in the printed hearings on the Department of Commerce budget.

Let us see how they hand out the taxpayers' money. When they come up here asking for \$80 million for subsidies, do you think they examine the books of the corporations they are pouring this money into? Nonsense. Just take a look at page 637 of the printed hearings and you will find that no complete audit of Pan American has been performed covering the period subsequent to December 31, 1950. You will find by reading the same page that although Pan American has subsidiaries and affiliates and investments that the Civil Aeronautics Board never audits these. No real audit is made as to whether or not the International Hotels Corp. which Pan American wholly owns, is making or losing money; as a matter of fact, they are so expertly uninformed down in the Civil Aeronautics Board that they told us at the hearing that International Hotels Corp. was owned only to the extent of 20 percent by Pan American. You will now find in a later part of the record that they admit that it is 100-percent owned by Pan American. So much for the subsidy matter at the moment; I will come back to it.

I do not want to take your attention from the alleged savings which I mentioned, \$135 million. The next alleged



saving, \$30 million, is for operating differential subsidies for the Maritime Administration. You know and I know, and it was admitted by my distinguished friend the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVELAND], that this is merely a deferment of payment of this money. This \$30 million is finally going to be appropriated. The third item, which makes up the \$135 million, is for the Bureau of Public Roads Federal aid to highway program. It amounts to \$55 million and you and I know it is going to be appropriated and paid out of the United States Treasury. The Appropriations Committee is merely going to sign the check when it is presented to the Congress for payment.

Why it was only Monday last that the Committee on Public Works of this House reported out an administration bill which would allow \$875 million instead of \$575 million for each of the next 2 years, 1955 and 1956 fiscal years, for the Federal aid-highway program. I am not against doing this. I believe in spending more of the gasoline and oil and other automobile and truck taxes which when collected come to about \$2 billion a year. I think more of these taxes should be put back in building public roads. I am not against doing so, but I am pointing out that the alleged saving of \$135 million is just a lot of nonsense. The amount actually cut in this bill is only \$31,932,960 out of a bill carrying \$1,313,000,000; or a cut of less than 2½ percent. I thought that we were really going to do something for the taxpayer this year.

We should have had the cooperation of all our friends on the majority side in looking through the items in this bill, but the hearings were merely perfunctory. The witnesses were asked to insert this and that and other things in the printed record. Practically the only questions asked, upon which savings might be predicated, were asked by other members of the committee.

Let us revert again to this savings figure of \$31,932,960. Right now that saving is completely washed out for the reason that there are supplemental appropriation requests now pending, which have been sent up here in a House document which is on file with the Clerk, for the Bureau of Public Roads in the amount of \$65 million and for the Maritime Administration in the amount of \$29,500,000; or \$94,500,000 in two supplemental requests to offset the savings of \$31,932,960.

Let us see how the committee operated on this bill. I can find 20 items in this bill, which total \$295,834,000, which is almost three-tenths of a billion dollars, which have not even been touched. I do not say that there are not some of these items which should not be touched. But the fact is that three-tenths of a billion dollars is carried in this bill for these 20 different items without the saving of the cost of a 5-gallon can of gasoline or a dozen Eberhard Faber pencils, or a ream of paper.

Imagine! This is a new method of approach for an appropriations committee. Let me give you these 20 items.

In the State Department, Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, \$1 million; not touched.

State Department: International contingencies, \$1 million; not a dime cut from that.

In the Department of Justice—and let me say that I agree with this action and also with regard to the action on the next three items—Antitrust Division, was not cut. They were allowed \$3,100,000, which was the amount they asked. I am for some real results from this division.

The item for the FBI \$78,282,000, was not cut. I am for that.

For the Immigration and Naturalization Service \$39 million. That has not been cut.

With regard to the Office of Alien Property, the amount requested, \$3 million, was allowed.

For the Civil Aeronautics Administration, in the Department of Commerce, salaries and expenses \$96,450,000. They could not save a ream of paper or a light of glass out of a \$100 million item such as this. They could not save a few telephone calls. This is a new way of looking at appropriations; that is, a new way to me, because I learned the hard way. When I first sat on an appropriations committee handling the Department of the Interior bill, the chairman used to know where all the typewriters, automobiles, and the live bodies were. But under this system of appropriating, nobody knows where anything is.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities, \$5 million. They could not cut a dime out of that?

Technical development and evaluation in the CAA, \$700,000. They could not cut a nickel from that?

Civil Aeronautics Board—and I agreed with this action—salaries and expenses \$3,777,000. I agreed with it because I hope they are going to go to work on this subsidy matter with a view of saving some money for the American taxpayer.

Coast and Geodetic Survey \$10,200,000. They could not save a boathook there.

Bureau of Foreign Commerce, export control, \$3,600,000.

Maritime training, \$2,200,000. I am for these last two items, after careful study.

State marine schools, \$660,000.

Patent Office, \$11 million.

Bureau of Public Roads, forest highways, \$10 million.

The Inter-American Highway and Rama Road; construction of laboratories, National Bureau of Standards—all allowed the amount requested, exactly the amount they requested, without a change of a 10-cent piece.

For the Weather Bureau—perhaps we will have better Eisenhower weather now—the full amount, \$24,750,000.

Now, these are 20 items out of a total of 54 items in the bill on which the committee has not saved a 5-cent piece.

The most glaring example of the Eisenhower giveaway program which has come to my attention has been a proposal with reference to two airports. You will find this in the hearings on the Department of Commerce. It concerns two airports which have just been com-

pleted at Federal expense at Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska. The only airport owned by the Federal Government is the Washington National Airport right over here in Virginia. That airport through CAA has come to this subcommittee for its appropriations over these many years. The committee has taken an interest in it and that airport is practically a paying proposition. With that kind of an operation in mind, and because they were justified on the basis of national defense, the committee in the last few years appropriated, oh, about \$11 million to build these two airports at Fairbanks and Anchorage, Alaska. According to figures which CAA gave us this year, these two airports should have revenues in fiscal 1955 of approximately \$800,000. What do you suppose they propose to do with these two airports now that the taxpayer is going to get \$800,000 a year gross revenue, now that we have paid every nickel for their construction? They propose to give them away either to the Territory of Alaska or to the municipalities of Fairbanks and Anchorage. I wonder what some of the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle think about spending ten or eleven million dollars of their taxpayers' money to build these airports, which now belong to all the taxpayers of the Nation, and then turn them over to a territory or two municipalities which could never carry them.

Included in this bill is the money to run the Office of the Secretary of Commerce, and as near as I can gather, the amount requested for the Office of the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Sinclair Weeks, reaches an all-time high. They may try to tell you that there are functions now carried on in that office that were carried on by someone else, but you cannot get away from Mr. Weeks' testimony, which I refer to at page 33 of the hearings on the Department of Commerce:

Very frankly, we want more money because we are spending less money almost than we were 25 years ago on the business activities of the Department. I am very anxious to build up that phase of the operation.

And what business activities are those? Well, let us turn to pages 536, 537, and 538 of the hearings, which I shall insert in the RECORD at this point:

INTEREST OF "AMERICAN BUSINESS COMMUNITY" IN INCREASED SERVICES

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Secretary, the American business community to which you refer, and which you say wants these additional services from you, which you propose to give them at the general taxpayers' expense by increasing an appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, from \$1,511,900 to \$2,800,000, includes the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Foreign Trade Council and the United States Chamber of Commerce, does it not?

Mr. SAMUEL W. ANDERSON. You mean as organizations?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. SAMUEL W. ANDERSON. Yes. They call on us for some information. They and their members.

Mr. ROONEY. You said that as soon as you took up your duties you immediately organized or called meetings of three advisory committees.

Mr. SAMUEL W. ANDERSON. Yes.



Mr. ROONEY. One representing exporters, one representing the importers, and the third representing major national business organizations, such as the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Foreign Trade Council, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and so forth.

Mr. SAMUEL W. ANDERSON. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. What assurance would the committee have if we were to go along with such a request—and I merely am assuming such a thing at the moment—to increase this activity to the extent that you ask, which would bring it to a higher level than it has been since Hoover's administration, as you said a while ago, that we would not have the same thing happen again that happened in 1929? We have been doing pretty well for 20 years with much reduced expenditures in this line, and according to your own charts business is increasing. You have all these people working today, and now you want to further build up the top, the American corporation. I wonder if you would address yourself to that, Mr. Secretary.

#### COMPETITION INCREASING

Mr. SAMUEL W. ANDERSON. Yes. The situation, as Mr. Smith pointed out previously, is different and difficult as it faces us in the next 18 months, I am sure. It is far more competitive than at any time since the war. The importance of our foreign trade both ways is of course undisputed in terms of the effect on the American business community. It represents in many industries a profit or loss, as far as exports are concerned.

Now, if we are to maintain our share of the world's business, and if that world business as a whole is going to grow, as we all hope it will, I think that the business community has a perfectly legitimate right to ask from its Government effective and efficient assistance in the way of information and help. We are not giving them that now.

#### NEED FOR BALANCING BUDGET

Mr. ROONEY. This is the very business community that is always talking about balancing the budget. I am sure that they would not want the amount of limitation on the national debt increased.

These are the very people who, day after day, are shouting with regard to high taxes, and yet, according to this presentation, if I understand it correctly, you propose to perform for that very community an act which would cost the general taxpayers almost 50 percent more than it has been costing them in the past 20 years.

#### BUSINESS NEEDS STATED IN QUESTIONNAIRE REPLIES

Mr. SAMUEL W. ANDERSON. That is correct.

For whom do they want additional money in the Department of Commerce? For whom do they want to double the appropriation for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, salaries, and expenses, from \$1.5 million to \$2.8 million? For the National Association of Manufacturers, for the United States Chamber of Commerce, and for the International Foreign Trade Council. These organizations must confuse even their lobbyists. On the one hand they come up before the tax committees and they want taxes cut. Over here they are in another committee wanting the appropriations cut, but here is one who wants the appropriation doubled.

To get back to the matter of airline subsidies, I am not opposed to some subsidies for our airlines. I fully realize that our carriers cannot compete with the British and the Dutch and the French and other foreign airlines without some subsidy. I fully realize this. But at

the same time I think that the Civil Aeronautics Board should have some commonsense system of arriving at the amount of subsidies they give to these airlines.

The airlines' trade paper, American Aviation Daily, has stated that airline revenues are at an all-time high, their receipts and profits greater than ever. They have continually been boasting of their successes, not only in their trade paper but in press releases. Yet at the same time up and up and up goes the taxpayers' subsidy money. I can remember how appalled this committee was a few years ago before it had jurisdiction of this item, when subsidies amounted to \$40 million. But up and up and up they go, and we are now up to \$80 million.

How do you think they examine the airlines' books in order to determine subsidies? To quote from the Supreme Court decision of a couple of weeks ago in the Delta case, in fixing the subsidy for the past period the Board, meaning the Civil Aeronautics Board, refused to offset against the carriers' need for foreign operations the excess earnings on its domestic flights. Imagine. Let them keep all the profits on their domestic flights, and we have to subsidize them on their international flights.

Here is Pan American with four divisions. Do you think the Civil Aeronautics Board over these years has looked at that in the interest of the taxpayers? Do you think they examined Pan American's books on a system basis? Oh, no, they examine them on a division basis. They compute one division without regard to whether or not there has been profit or loss on one or more of the other three divisions.

I am quite amazed today to find the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER] holding in his hand an amendment which is going to add \$17 million of the taxpayers' money to this bill. I always thought we were in agreement with regard to this matter and that our thoughts coincided. But, no, some one is worried that the subsidy checks will not go out on the first of the month. My, my, my, how times have changed—how times have changed, when we find 20 items in the bill without even a look at them, amounting to three-tenths of a billion dollars.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE. Relative to the matter that the gentleman is discussing, is it not a fact that one outfit in this country, the Flying Tigers, have made a formal offer to fly this mail without any subsidy?

Mr. ROONEY. I believe so. CAB had an offer from a nonscheduled airline to fly the mail between continental United States and Alaska for one dollar a year, the same kind of offer the Flying Tigers made. But do you think they could get the business away from the big airlines which are scheduled to carry it? Oh no.

Mr. ENGLE. Has the committee given that matter any consideration?

Mr. ROONEY. I have been receiving a flood of telegrams in the last couple of days. There is not a small airline in this country that is not tickled to death at the action of the committee in cutting this request by \$50 million.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I would like to ask the gentleman three questions, if I may. I notice that the North American Airlines have been operating without any subsidy and they have low fares and have made good profits. All this has been done without a subsidy.

Mr. ROONEY. There is another example of the mentality of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Who conceived the air-coach service in this country? It was North American Airlines, a small outfit. I believe they are from the State of California. They were the ones who originated it, and the Civil Aeronautics Board has been doing everything possible to put them out of business while the big airlines have adopted it and continued in the coach business.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Would not the gentleman's committee look with disfavor on the fact that the Civil Aeronautics Board has used up 50 percent of its enforcement money trying to put North American out of business? Would not your committee look with disfavor upon that?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know all the facts in the case with regard to North American Airlines, but I will say to the gentleman that every activity of the Civil Aeronautics Board is designed to keep the big ones in and put the small companies out of business.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. This \$23 million really should be for the subsidy of the domestic airlines for this service, should it not?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know. Perhaps they should be allowed their subsidy, but I do not have any confidence in the way these subsidies are arrived at.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Will it not be necessary for this committee to come back for a supplemental appropriation in March of next year?

Mr. ROONEY. The chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER], has invited them to come back in March and so has the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], who presided at the meeting on Monday when they added \$17 million to the bill after the full committee had approved it with only \$23 million in it for this purpose.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. In view of the fact that our friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER] said that there was no intention to harm these carriers, is it not difficult in your opinion for these carriers to get deficit financing from the banks on these short-term extensions of, say, 8 months at a time?

Mr. ROONEY. It might.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. If I understood the gentleman correctly, he said that the hearings were not too thorough. I notice that is not the case with respect to the United States Information Agency.



Mr. ROONEY. Who asked the questions on the subject of the United States Information Agency?

Mr. JAVITS. I am just coming to that point, if the gentleman from New York will forgive me. I notice there they had several days of hearings and it takes up almost half of the total record. Would the gentleman say, regardless of who asked the questions—and I assume the gentleman means to imply that he asked most of them—I have not tried to evaluate that in the record, were not those thorough hearings?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not believe that the Information Agency was before us for more than what—4 days, I would say to the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. CLEVENGER. About that.

Mr. JAVITS. Does the gentleman consider that a thorough hearing?

Mr. ROONEY. We used to give them 3 or 4 weeks to explain things. I beg the gentleman's pardon, I did not hear what he said.

Mr. JAVITS. I asked the gentleman if he thought that was a thorough hearing. I think he has answered the question.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought that it should be gone into further with a view of saving some money and cutting out some of the silly things that they continue to do. For instance, they had in this bill a request for \$204,000, the only effect of which would be to tell the American public how good they are—press releases and all kinds of releases to tell the public how good they are when that \$204,000 should be directed toward the Iron Curtain in an attempt to pierce it.

Mr. JAVITS. Would the gentleman tell me whether he feels he takes the same attitude with respect to this agency now as he did before when the Democratic administration was in power, indeed, even last year?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not think my viewpoint with regard to this agency has changed too much in the years. I think they are just as capable now, or incapable, whichever the gentleman prefers to use.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE. With reference to the question raised by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM] in regard to the local service airlines, I understand the bill as originally written contained \$23 million for payment to all classes of carriers, including the internationals. Later on that was raised to something like \$40 million.

Mr. ROONEY. It is going to be raised by the gentleman from Ohio and the majority members of the committee.

Mr. ENGLE. What I am trying to get at is this. That applies to all lines of carriers. If the money is inadequate, what is to prevent the big international carriers from getting it all, to the detriment of the small carriers?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER] assured the House that this money will be checked out. He says, "We are not going to hurt any of them." They will get their check.

Mr. ENGLE. Is there any assurance in this legislation that the big fellows will get their hands on all the money and these little fellows will be left out in the cold?

Mr. ROONEY. Since I am for the little fellow I would hate to see that. I have never been able to understand the CAB. I can remember the time when airlines had a series of fires in the tail of their Constellations, due to defective smoke-detector devices. The CAB and the CAA grounded those planes for a period of about 2 weeks. Do you know that CAB a few years ago came before this committee and attempted to justify the payment of subsidy moneys to reimburse these airlines for every bit of money they claimed they lost as a result of the planes being defective and grounded?

Mr. ENGLE. We have to write it into the law. Is there anything in here that will keep my little Southwest Air Line in California, which gives local service to the people, from being crowded out by the big fellows?

Mr. ROONEY. I would be glad to help the gentleman, if there was some way to do it.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. As I understand the gentleman, he is favorable to the provisions of law which require a carrier, certificated for service to serve the general public. If that service requires a subsidy from the Government you are in favor of the subsidy as the law provides, provided it can be shown the subsidy is justified?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes. And I would want it to be shown that if there were any other outfit competent and agreeable to carrying the mail, and willing to do so for less money, that those people refused it. They have a fair record for safety. As a matter of fact, the company mentioned by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM] a while ago has an unusual safety record; the North American Co.

Mr. ENGLE. The North American Co. has a perfect record.

Mr. HARRIS. But the gentleman realizes there are some circumstances and conditions where certain carriers are required to furnish services that will not economically support such services.

Mr. ROONEY. I think all circumstances should be taken into consideration, but no one can understand the operations of CAB.

Mr. HARRIS. As I understand from the report, the \$23 million, which will be amended to make it \$40 million, is a lump sum appropriated to the Board for payment of subsidies, whether domestic or international.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course, when we are talking about subsidies, I know the gentleman understands that we are not talking about carrying the mail. We are talking about gift checks every month.

Mr. HARRIS. In order for this carrier to comply with the certification of his air-line service to the public.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure it will be a good one. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I will try to make it such.

Mr. ROONEY. I observed the distinguished gentleman figuring it out for the last 15 minutes.

Mr. GAVIN. How long has the gentleman been on the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. ROONEY. I think almost 10 years.

Mr. GAVIN. Permit me to observe that I am gratified to see the gentleman become so economy minded.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman. I deeply appreciate those remarks coming from him.

Mr. GAVIN. The facts are that you say there is changed thinking, and that is quite evident; there is changed thinking on your part.

Mr. ROONEY. There has been no change on my part.

Mr. GAVIN. If the gentleman—

Mr. ROONEY. I have the floor. I will say to the gentleman that there has been no change in my thinking.

Mr. GAVIN. Yes; you have, if you will permit me.

Mr. ROONEY. No. I referred to the matter of subsidies. If that is not what he is getting at, then failure to cut the budget requests.

Mr. GAVIN. No.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure the gentleman will recall that the gentleman from New York when he was chairman never came in here with 20 items—

Mr. GAVIN. Is the gentleman going to make a speech or did he yield to me for a question?

Mr. ROONEY. Is that your question? I yielded for a question but did not hear any.

Mr. GAVIN. I am just leading up to it. Does the gentleman feel the cuts were not drastic enough? If the gentleman will think back a little, he has been on the Appropriations Committee 10 years and when the Republican administration took over there was about \$35 billion or \$40 billion national debt.

Mr. ROONEY. But the Democratic Party did not tell the American people falsehoods. We did not get into office by telling the people we were going to balance the budget and then bring in a bill such as this for a billion three with a cut of less than 2½ percent. We did not do that; we did not travel under false colors.

Mr. GAVIN. Will the gentleman let me answer that?

Mr. ROONEY. No; I yielded to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. GAVIN. We are just trying to catch up with the enormous stockpile of appropriations that were authorized, but no money set aside to pay for.

Now the question, Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman has a question that he can put inside of 15 seconds I shall be glad to yield to him.

Mr. GAVIN. The question: Will the gentleman take 5 minutes to tell me why we have a \$275 billion debt at the present time? The gentleman is talking about cuts, now which is most pleasing to hear.

Mr. ROONEY. Is that the question?



Mr. GAVIN. Will the gentleman tell us? Yes, why?

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure the gentleman cannot be serious in asking that question because it would not take any 5 minutes to answer that. He heard of World War II.

I yield to the gentleman from Iowa. Mr. LECOMPTE. Can the gentleman tell us why the CAA is here asking for more money and at the same time closing down airports and curtailing service out through the Middle West, and holding hearing on the subject of closing communication stations in Iowa?

Mr. ROONEY. I will say this to the gentleman—

Mr. LECOMPTE. That would be utterly ridiculous, would it not?

Mr. ROONEY. I would say to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa that the airport development program, Federal aid to airports, has been cut out of this bill. There is no request this year.

But the real answer to this would be that this is a matter for President Eisenhower. He has discontinued it. He has asked nothing this year for Federal aid to the airports of the country, but he has asked for practically the same \$80 million as subsidies for the big airlines.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I am taking about communication stations as well as airports; I am talking about the fact that the CAA is curtailing service out through the Middle West, and perhaps authorizing airlines to cut out certain stops. Why should they ask for more money when this is proposed?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman has his own answer.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Pennsylvania might be interested to know that when we entered the World War we had a national debt of between 39 and 40 billions of dollars. The rest of the national debt was incurred to save America that you and I might be sitting here in this Chamber and that men and women might be free under the aw.

Mr. GAVIN. Will the gentleman from New York permit me to reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. ROONEY. Perhaps the gentleman from Ohio does understand that?

Mr. GAVIN. Pardon me, make it Pennsylvania, I am from the great State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well, Pennsylvania; but the gentleman seems to want to monopolize the time. We have another distinguished gentleman over here to whom I would prefer to yield at this moment and I will be glad to come back to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I just want to reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], if I may be permitted to at this time.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. YOUNGER. Did the gentleman's committee feel, after the hearings, that there was a full and complete under-

standing as to how the subsidies were fixed?

Mr. ROONEY. How could you ever arrive at a proper subsidy, when it is computed for a big airline on a division basis? And that is the way it has been done all these years. That is how the \$80 million figure for 1955 was arrived at. I pointed out a while ago, that instead of examining the whole company, and all its subsidiaries, affiliates, and investments, to see whether it is really making or losing money, CAB split it up and audited it by divisions. We have big airlines which own hotels, which own foreign airlines, which are involved in many businesses aside from the actual flying of their planes. Nevertheless, the profit or loss with regard to these other activities has never been taken into consideration by the CAB except perhaps in one isolated case that I heard about.

Mr. YOUNGER. Was there any evidence given as to the various rates that the CAB fixed for carrying freight and carrying mail?

Mr. ROONEY. What about them, may I ask?

Mr. YOUNGER. I have in mind, for instance, this: I understand that a rate has been fixed by the CAB to carry livestock and that that rate is less than the rate for carrying the mail.

Mr. ROONEY. I know that international airlines carry passengers at rates less than for a bag of mail.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. BENTSEN. For the purpose of clarification, may I ask, Was it the intent of the committee in their recommendation that the \$23 million appropriated would not in any way curtail service by local airlines?

Mr. ROONEY. I think the committee chairman should answer that.

Mr. BENTSEN. May I ask that that question be directed to the chairman of the committee?

Mr. ROONEY. I should prefer that that be done on his time.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. In response to the question by the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER], I was going to say that the average mail rate fixed by the Board for the airlines is 45 cents domestic.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, and 85 cents international, without the subsidy.

Mr. HARRIS. Overseas, yes.

Mr. ROONEY. Here is CAB's comparison between a passenger and a bag of mail, a 215-pound bag of mail, from New York to Paris. I am referring to page 617 of the Department of Commerce hearings:

(The following was submitted later by CAB:)

On the basis of the estimated subsidy and service mail pay set forth for fiscal year 1953 in appendix C of the September 1953 separation report, the mail pay applicable to a 215-pound shipment of mail from New York to Paris (215 pounds is the average weight of a

passenger and his free baggage allowance for international services) is as follows:

|                                                     | TWA      | PAA      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Service mail pay at 85 cents per ton-mile.....      | \$309.00 | \$309.00 |
| Subsidy (average for entire Atlantic Division)..... | 351.78   | 586.63   |
| Total mail pay.....                                 | 660.78   | 895.63   |
| Passenger fare-1-way first-class ticket.....        | 415.00   | 415.00   |

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. I am gratified at the position taken by my very good, distinguished, and able friend from New York. He has at long last become economy minded. Like my good friend, Bob Rich, he is now asking, "Where are you going to get the money?" It was interesting to hear him talk about balancing the budget. Is not that something? After 20 years that side is now responding to need for a balanced budget and now are asking the question why the budget is not balanced. I would like to tell my friend the reason why it is not balanced. When we took over, the previous administration left us to handle an authorized but unexpended approximate \$100 billion worth of appropriations, for planes and tanks and jeeps and guns and other equipment.

This accumulated stockpile of authorized but unexpended appropriations of \$100 billion were built up over several years from 1951 on. No money was set aside each year for these authorizations, and now the planes and the jets and the tanks and guns are coming off the line and have to be paid for. These appropriations were made by the previous administration; however the present administration is charged with responsibility to pay for them. Certainly the gentleman knows it is difficult to balance the budget with this inherited stockpile of accumulated unexpended appropriations of approximately \$100 billion. So, it is not the 1954-1955 budget, but what was appropriated and unexpended previously that throws the budget out of balance and will continue to throw it out of balance for the next few years. Now, do not expect us to perform miracles. If you had set the money aside in the years you authorized these appropriations there would be no difficulty in balancing the budget today.

Now you are concerned about balancing the budget. Why do you not tell the American people about the stockpile of unauthorized, unexpended appropriations of \$100 billion that you handed to this administration to pay and at the same time balance the budget? You are asking this administration, the Eisenhower administration, who are conscientiously and sincerely trying to balance the budget, to do it. We can never balance the budget until we clean up what you authorized and unexpended but did not set aside in the budget of those respective years to pay for. Now when these materials are coming off the lines



the Eisenhower administration has to see they are paid for. So I am glad to see your great interest in balancing the budget after 20 years. It is about time you start to look at balancing the budget and retiring our national indebtedness of \$275 thousand million that the American people by the sweat of their brows must earn the money to pay the taxes to pay this debt if it is ever paid. If we reduced the debt three billion a year it would take 100 years to pay it off.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

(Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I certainly have nothing to add to the observations and report of my good friend from Ohio, the genial and distinguished chairman of this committee. He has stated as clearly and succinctly as humanly possible the substance of this bill, and in so doing summarized the report.

So, if I may, I shall confine myself to a few observations excited by the remarks of my distinguished friend from New York who lives on the wrong side of the East River.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. Not at this time. Does the gentleman live on the wrong side of the East River, too?

Mr. KEOGH. I want to have the gentleman know that he has been living in the city of New York too long to know which is the right and the wrong side of the East River.

Mr. COUDERT. I will tell the gentleman from New York, or Brooklyn, a secret. My mother was born in Brooklyn, and in a weak-minded moment she married a gentleman from Manhattan. That is how I got across the river.

Mr. KEOGH. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COUDERT. Yes.

Mr. KEOGH. We promise to keep your secret.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, as my friend from Pennsylvania just pointed out, times have certainly changed, to use the words of my friend from New York, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. Times have changed, states he, and nobody could have been more impressed with that than the Members of this House on my side of the aisle who have fought for economy all during the years. During those long years when the distinguished gentleman from New York, my colleague, was chairman of this subcommittee, he never made such a speech as he did today. I congratulate him. Evidently the Supreme Court is not the only institution that "listens to election returns," in the words of Mr. Dooley.

The gentleman made something of 20 items that this committee in its wisdom did not reduce below the estimates submitted by the administration agencies. Now, that is a very interesting point and I think it is worth examining. Let us begin with a general statement.

The Truman 1954 budget request for the agencies covered by this bill, was re-

duced by \$400 million, so that the 1954 expenditures for these agencies will be \$400 million less than requested by the last administration, during which the gentleman was chairman of this committee. The bill submitted today by this subcommittee calls for something less than the current year's bill. So much for the general principle of whether this bill represents economy or extravagance à la Truman-Roosevelt.

Now, as to the particular 20 items to which the gentleman referred, every single 1 of them was greatly reduced by the administrative agencies in their estimates made last year and the year before, so that when they came to this committee the reductions had been very largely accomplished, savings had been made, great reductions in expenditures and manpower had been achieved, and there was very little left for this committee to do—a condition which to the gentleman from New York and his Democratic friends must indeed be a shocking surprise, because it never happened in all the 20 years of Democratic Presidents.

Let me recapitulate. The 20 items in which no reductions were made, and of which the gentleman from New York speaks so much, take up \$295 million in the present bill. That amount of \$295 million is \$24 million less than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. In other words, the new administration agencies requested \$24 million less than they received for those agencies in the current fiscal year. In other words, the administration was carrying out the campaign pledges of the Republican candidate for President and his colleagues when they promised to give this country for the first time in 20 years a businesslike, economical administration of the great agencies of government. But more than that, the amount requested for these 20 unchanged items was \$41 million less than the amount appropriated for fiscal 1953, which was a full Truman year and a year in which the gentleman from New York was chairman of this committee.

I wonder why he did not make the speech he made today the year before last when the budget for 1953 was under consideration. As to the items themselves, I wonder which ones he would reduce. Would he reduce the FBI? Would he reduce the Antitrust Division? Would he reduce the fund allowed for the Immigration and Naturalization Service? Would he reduce the salaries and expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, maritime training, emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service, and international contingencies? Of course he would not. That was a fine speech. I congratulate him on it, and I hope that in future years he will continue to make that speech.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield for one short interpolation at this time?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman will agree that in the years that he served on the committee—I do not recall that the gentleman was on the committee when I was chairman.

Mr. COUDERT. No, I was not. I have just gone on it.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER] ought to be able to verify this, that when the gentleman from New York was chairman of this committee he never came into this Chamber with a bill which cut the President's budget estimates by less than 2½ percent. The State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill was usually the second most drastically cut bill that came on the floor of this House for debate during the time the gentleman from New York was chairman.

Mr. COUDERT. The fact still remains when that appeared in the bill in 1953, it was \$41 million more for these 20 items than it is in the present bill about which the gentleman complains.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I have the distinct recollection that on the 1953 budget, the House took \$53 million off the information program on the floor of the House after we went into this.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course, but now the request for funds for the United States Information Agency has gone up. I say to the gentleman from Ohio, look at the amount now reported to the Committee of the Whole. The gentleman will recall an occasion when the present minority reported a bill with a cut of about \$90 million in supplemental funds for this agency.

Mr. COUDERT. Let me make the further point, and then I will yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Minnesota, [Mr. JUMP] that the fundamental difference between this administration and the situation which confronts us today, and the situation which existed a year ago, is that we now have a Bureau of the Budget that is really interested in economy, and which is really attempting to reduce expenditures. That had not been the case for 20 long years.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us speak of the matter of subsidy. We begin with the premise that this committee faces the subsidy problem for the first time. Heretofore, it has been held a Post Office operation, the problems confronting the Post Office subcommittee, and not this one. So we are new at it. Therefore, we know very little about it. But I think the House may be assured before we make any full appropriation for these items, we are going to know a great deal more about them. I do not know whether the attacks made by the gentleman from New York on a subsidy payments heretofore, and the methods of payment, are justified or not. I do not know whether there has been incompetence or dishonesty or what have you, but I am dead sure of one thing—that he is speaking of years during which the Civil Aeronautics Board was under Democratic control and operated by Truman and Roosevelt appointees. So, if there has been any monkey business anywhere at all, it would be entirely the responsibility of the Democratic side of Washington.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. Certainly.



Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Eisenhower is giving \$30,655,000 of the taxpayers' money for this hand-out program in the present year. The facts show that. This figure is the highest in history, never before the present year was \$80,655,000 paid in subsidy to the airlines.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. PASSMAN. I know that my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT], whom I hold in high esteem, wants to have the record straight. I am confused, and perhaps the gentleman can clear this matter up because we are supposed to consider appropriation bills in a non-partisan way. But from January 3, 1953 to January 3, 1954, the present administration spent all the revenue accruing to the Government and increased the public debt by \$9 billion, the largest increase in the public debt in any one peacetime year in the history of our Nation. Would the gentleman explain how the present administration increased that public debt so tremendously in 1 year?

Mr. COUDERT. I think the gentleman knows the answer to that as well as I do.

Mr. PASSMAN. No, I do not know and that is why I am asking the gentleman to explain.

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman knows perfectly well that that is the result of the profligate, extravagant, and reckless commitments made by the prior administration.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. When the present administration took over, the previous one had left us with a charge account of about \$81 billion. They had bought stuff or ordered it, and we certainly had to pick up the checks and pay for it. So those expenditures could not be reduced no matter how much we cut appropriations for the future.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. PASSMAN. Those so-called charge accounts were carried over every year for 20 years during the time that the Democrats were in control, and we never had any such increase in the public debt during peacetime.

Mr. JUDD. Huge orders were placed after the opening of the Korean war. It takes time to get the materials produced. The bills began to come in last year in large quantities. You would not want us to refuse to pay those bills, would you?

Mr. PASSMAN. The Democrats reduced the debt by \$3 billion during Mr. Truman's 7 years in office. You are trying to charge back many appropriations against the Truman administration.

Mr. COUDERT. I do not yield further, Mr. Chairman. The debt has not been paid, and I do not think the gentleman meant what he said. We all understand that the debt has gone up in astronomical amounts.

Mr. PASSMAN. I meant what I said. The present administration increased the public debt by \$9 billion plus all the

revenues that the Government received during your year in control.

Mr. COUDERT. Certainly, the public debt was increased and that was inevitable as the consequence of what the prior administration left us. They left us a burden that we could not avoid. I do not mind telling you that I am dissatisfied with the reductions. I would have reduced more, if I could have. I would have reduced the expenditures a great deal more. I would go a step further.

I would now, if I had my way, have Congress enact legislation that would limit expenditures to revenues in the future.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman tell the House about the testimony of Mr. Chandler, administrative head of the United States courts, to the effect that the number of bankruptcies has reached an all-time high since 1942. He heard the testimony.

Mr. COUDERT. I am not going to yield any further. That is a little irrelevant. I will not yield further.

Now, we still have this question of subsidies, about which there has been a great deal of talk, some of it confusing and misleading. The fact of the matter is there is a law on the books that defines the determination of subsidies for airlines. There is the further fact that without subsidies there would not be any airlines in international operations. So there is no use kidding ourselves about the possibility of eliminating subsidies for airlines at this time.

There is no Member on this floor who is more opposed to subsidy payments, in principle, than I. It is a very unfortunate situation when a subsidy is required. It leads to abuses. It constantly increases, and everything humanly possible should be done to avoid and limit it. But the fact remains there are circumstances under which subsidies are needed. If you eliminate subsidies today, you would probably close down two great American foreign airlines—Pan-American and TWA. You would probably close down a lot of other operations in addition.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it not a fact that we have more airlines operating subsidy free, and we are having more and more each year, with less and less subsidies? For instance, the Big Four and the Big Five domestic lines are subsidy free.

Mr. COUDERT. That is entirely correct. The fact of the matter is that the great domestic carriers are out of the subsidy class.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. COUDERT. They are receiving now solely airmail service subsidies, just like the railroads. The great subsidy

payments today go to the foreign carriers, Pan American, TWA, and 1 or 2 others. By way of enlightenment—because it was enlightenment to me when I discovered the figures, and I think it may be to the Members of the House—the subsidy plays a large part in the operation of these lines.

Let me give you a few figures, to illustrate how important the subsidy is, and why we cannot just arbitrarily cut it off, however hard we might try to eliminate the unjustifiable, illegal, or otherwise improper payments.

Take TWA, which operates a great European line which runs as far as Rangoon. Its nonairmail revenue in the last fiscal year was about \$48 million. Its subsidy was \$4,400,000. Its profit was \$400,000. Without the subsidy it would have run a net deficit of \$4 million. In other words, it simply could not operate.

The great Pan American System runs four divisions, Pacific, Latin American, Atlantic, and Alaska. The percentage of subsidy payments to its total revenues in those four divisions, respectively, is 19 percent, 9 percent, 13 percent, and 17 percent. The plain fact of the matter is that without subsidies there could be no operation. This committee recognizes that. It also recognizes that a very careful and close scrutiny must be made of the payments made, and the basis of such payments, to the end that the intention of Congress may be carried out faithfully and accurately and no money wasted or improperly paid.

There is another thing that is important, and it bears upon the decision of this committee to allow \$40 million in order that payments for all lines may continue, at least until the 1st of March, unaltered. That is being done because first, under the Supreme Court decision, it is going to be necessary for the CAB to reestimate some of the subsidy payments. It will take them some time to reestimate and resubmit a supplemental budget request on that.

Then, I think with respect to the two big foreign carriers there is pending a rate case which will finally determine the permanent rate for all these operations, since 1946. So all of the payments made since 1946 are in process of review with a view to determining what shall be the permanent rate for Pan American, TWA, and others. When that decision is determined we will then know whether we are entitled to reimbursement for overpayments, or required to increase payments.

In the event that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is right and that there have been overpayments, then those overpayments will be recaptured. That has happened in this very year; TWA gets no subsidy in certain of its operations because of reimbursement on account of overpayments in prior years.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand the gentleman now as saying that in the ensuing fiscal year there will be a subsidy of \$80 million?

Mr. COUDERT. We do not know; that is the request. We are granting \$40



million so they will have 6 months to find out the exact amount.

Mr. GROSS. Let us take the \$40 million figure; is that construed to be an airmail subsidy or a direct subsidy?

Mr. COUDERT. That is a subsidy as opposed to the airmail service charge. That is an entirely different item. This is a pure subsidy.

Mr. GROSS. Do you appropriate for the airmail subsidy?

Mr. COUDERT. No; that comes under the Post Office Subcommittee.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. The gentleman stressed the great importance of these subsidies for the larger international airlines? He did not speak much about the local domestic airlines in which I am greatly interested. In the allocation of these subsidy payments can the gentleman assure us that the subsidy payments that are being made to local or smaller airlines will not be cut to such an extent that their services will be curtailed in anyway? They also are entitled to our every consideration.

Mr. COUDERT. All I can tell the gentleman is that the CAB Chairman was asked that question. We considered that in determining the amount that we would recommend for the period until March. The amount is predicated upon the assumption that the CAB will continue to pay all those presently receiving subsidies on the same basis as they are presently being paid, local and foreign as well.

Mr. GAVIN. I am glad to hear the gentleman make that statement because I think we should be just as much concerned with the smaller local domestic airlines serving our own backyards as we are with those in the international field.

Mr. COUDERT. We have been so concerned with our own backyard, let me say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that as a result of the subsidies that have been paid through the years we have succeeded in building up a number of great airlines in the United States which have outlived and outgrown the subsidies. They are not getting any subsidies now because they do not need them. We are hopeful that these others will ultimately achieve the same status.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Does the gentleman share the same point of view expressed by the chairman of the full committee that if after a review of operations by March of next year it is found necessary for them to have additional funds for these subsidy payments that the committee will come back to the Congress for it?

Mr. COUDERT. I can say only to the gentleman that the function of this committee is to see that the law is properly carried out. If the legislative committee sponsors a bill and there is a law on the books our sole function is to determine whether or not the agency here is properly carrying its duty under the law. I assume they will come in with a supplemental request, after they have reexamined the position; and then it

will be up to us, with our investigators and others, to determine whether they have done a proper job.

Mr. HARRIS. But you do have a right, if a need is shown, if additional funds are necessary, to make the appropriation?

Mr. COUDERT. That is up to the CAB. I do not believe we have any authority on our own motion to increase an amount by simply saying that this or that operator does not have enough.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. As I understand it, if the amendment which I understand is to be offered increasing the amount to \$40 million for subsidy payments is adopted, and there is a carryover of approximately \$8 million—is that correct?

Mr. COUDERT. I believe so.

Mr. PRIEST. Making a total of about \$48 million; then, as I understand it—and I want the gentleman's statement in the RECORD on this particular question—that is expected to take care of the payments up to March 1, 1955?

Mr. COUDERT. At current rates; yes. So that nobody will be reduced and there will be no reduction in this bill. This is merely a postponement of action on the total budget request for the item.

Mr. PRIEST. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. I have been looking at this \$80 million airline budget and the \$85 million Maritime budget. Of course, the \$85 million for the Maritime operation does not begin to tell the amount of Government subsidy that goes to the merchant marine.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. VORYS. The purpose of our merchant-marine subsidy, as I understand it, is to maintain a fleet in being—an auxiliary fleet for M-day. What is the purpose of our airline subsidy? Did the gentleman's committee have any testimony that would indicate that ultimately our airlines will be able to support themselves on these expensive international lines, or are we going to subsidize them forever, while the British subsidize the BOAC and the Dutch the KLM? Did the gentleman have an opportunity to go into that matter?

Mr. COUDERT. Personally I am in no position to express an opinion on that. I think it will depend on circumstances. Certainly one would hope that at some point we will be able to get off the hook in the matter of subsidies.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to my colleague on the committee.

Mr. BOW. Is it not true that as of today 98 percent of the mail is being carried without subsidies, by the airlines in this country?

Mr. COUDERT. Yes, in the United States.

Mr. BOW. That is in answer to the question of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS], to the extent that they have developed to the point where 98 percent of the domestic carriers are operating without subsidies.

Mr. VORYS. I was thinking about the international lines particularly.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I should like to reply to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] by saying that while we have a merchant marine for the purpose of being ready on M-day with a merchant fleet, we have a fleet of aircraft for such things as the Korean airlift or the Berlin airlift or any other airlift that may come along. We are required to have the facilities for an airlift just the same as we are required to have a merchant marine. And it is meantime economical to have that fleet of aircraft engaged in commerce at little if any cost to the Government.

Mr. VORYS. Is that in the law?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require. It is pertinent at this point to give due notice to the fact that the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] and our former distinguished Member from Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY, now a Member of the other body, are entitled to a great deal of credit and the thanks of the American public for finally getting this matter of airline subsidies, previously paid, under the guise of airmail pay, up on the table for the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate and for the American public to look at and consider. It has not been until now that an Appropriations Committee has really had a chance to look at these subsidies. They were always called airmail subsidy payments.

No attempt was ever made to differentiate between what the airlines were allowed for carrying the mail and what they were allowed as subsidy. If the Members of the House will look at page 595 of the commerce hearings with regard to domestic air carriers and page 600 with regard to international, overseas, and territorial air carriers, they will find some information that might open their eyes now that this matter of subsidies has been put up on the table for inspection.

For example, with regard to Piedmont, domestic operations, \$86,000 for carrying the mail in 1955 and \$1,549,000 outright subsidy on top of that. With regard to Mohawk Airlines, \$46,000 for carrying the mail in 1955 and almost \$1 million as outright subsidy gift of the taxpayers of the United States. With regard to the well-named Bonanza Airline, \$43,000 for carrying the mail and \$902,000 as an outright subsidy. With regard to the international, overseas, and territorial air carriers, let me call your attention to Alaska Airlines, \$122,000 for carrying the mail and \$1,174,000 as outright subsidy. Pan-American-Alaska, \$247,000 for carrying the mail and on top of that \$1,322,000 as an outright subsidy. With regard to Delta Airlines—and that is an airline in one of



the cases in which the Civil Aeronautics Board was reversed unanimously by the United States Supreme Court and told that they must consider all the operations of these companies in order to arrive at a subsidy payment—\$61,000 for carrying the mail, and CAB has to give them almost three-quarters of a million dollars on top of that as an outright subsidy.

I do hope that the Members of the House will look at these figures and forget about the telegrams and letters from these very influential airlines before they vote on the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER] to increase the subsidy business by \$17 million of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK].

Mr. POLK. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to call the attention of the House to the fact that the item relating to Federal aid for airports has been completely eliminated from this bill. The reason I am calling this to the attention of the committee is the fact that in the district that I have the honor to represent, Scioto County, Ohio, some 2 or 3 years ago passed a bond issue which was authorized by a substantial vote of the people of that county. They sold bonds to the amount of \$400,000, and they have in the bank the money from the sale of those bonds which were issued and sold with the thought that they would be able to secure Federal aid for an airport in this country. This was done some 2 or 3 years ago.

Might I point out also that in this region, very close to the location of this proposed airport, one of the largest atomic energy gaseous diffusion plants in the United States is now under construction. The Government is spending well over a billion dollars on this atomic-energy plant. I was advised several months ago by the former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Gordon Dean, that a suitable airfield was very necessary for the use of the Government and for the use of the various activities in connection with this atomic-energy plant.

Last year when this question came before the House we were told that the Secretary of Commerce was going to conduct an investigation of this entire question of Federal aid for airports.

At this time I call your attention to the title of the report. It is "The National Airport Program, Report of the Airport Panel of the Transportation Council of the Department of Commerce on the Growth of the United States Airport System." This is Senate Document No. 95. I would like to read just a few excerpts from this report. Remember, this is a Government panel appointed last year to investigate this problem.

The report states in part:

Based on its findings, the panel is convinced that civil airports are public facilities of vital importance to the commerce and security of local communities and of the Nation as a whole. The panel is convinced also that the ability of the airplane to serve the general public varies in direct proportion to the number and functional adequacy of airports strategically located in the United States and its possessions.

The studies undertaken by the panel have revealed that States, municipalities, and other local political units alone are unable to carry the capital investment burden involved in providing an adequate system of national airports. Therefore, it is the unanimous opinion of the panel that it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to give financial assistance to local governments in developing airports which are in the national interest.

The report points out further that many organizations have recommended that Federal funds be authorized for Federal aid for airports.

The panel's findings indicate that today, as in 1946, growth is inherent in the structure of United States civil air traffic. It thus appears to the panel that Federal aid in developing a system of civil airports to keep pace with the requirements of an ever-growing aviation industry continues to be in the national interest.

They point out that the United States Chamber of Commerce made the following statement in their policy report in May 1953:

The national interest in the provision of an adequate nationwide airport system justifies reasonable Federal aid for this purpose. The Federal Airport Act of 1946 is the basis for such participation.

The United States Conference of Mayors in their report entitled "The Need for an Expanded National Airport Program," published in 1953, made the following statement:

In recognition of the national responsibility, it is essential that Congress appropriate the necessary funds to revitalize the national airport plan in terms of the Nation's current airport requirements. The intent of the Federal Airport Act, as foreshadowed by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, will thus be on the way to realization.

They point out many other agencies like the United States Conference of Mayors and the American Municipal Association and other groups, advocate that we should appropriate Federal funds for airports.

I would at this time like to direct a question to the committee as to what will be the attitude of the committee concerning this report. I wonder if the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER] could tell me what will be the attitude of his committee with reference to the recommendations of the Department of Commerce report on Federal aid to airports.

Mr. CLEVENGER. As I replied to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS], it is not a case of the committee denying anything. There was no budget for new airports. We have removed nothing from the bill. There would have to be a request and a budgeted amount sent up to the committee for consideration. What the committee's attitude would be I would not know. It would depend on the merits of the situation, and each man would have his own opinion. I could not give the gentleman the opinion of the committee regarding that.

Mr. POLK. I am glad to tell the gentleman I am not criticizing him. I realize full well there was no request in the budget for this particular item.

Mr. CLEVENGER. There was no money requested in last year's budget for new starts. There was \$22 million for

liquidation of our contracts, and we were in hopes that out of that amount of money your airport might have been taken care of. But, it is out of our hands. The CAB would be the one to determine which one shall have priority.

Mr. POLK. The gentleman knows well that there are many, many instances throughout the country where municipalities and other government agencies have sold bonds and have the money ready to match any Federal appropriation that might be made for this purpose, so I hope those Members who are interested in this program will get a copy of Senate Document No. 95. It is a very well written and well documented report of some 67 pages. It was filed on February 3 of this year. It is strictly up to date, and it shows the need for Federal aid for airports. I hope those who are interested in this problem will get the report and read it, and that we may be able to bring about a situation whereby this very worthwhile program may be continued.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POLK. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to take this opportunity to thank my very distinguished and able friend, whom I greatly admire, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] for giving me an opportunity to take 2 minutes of his time.

Mr. ROONEY. Is the learned gentleman from Pennsylvania addressing the gentleman from New York?

Mr. GAVIN. I was addressing the gentleman from New York to thank my very good and able friend whom I greatly admire for giving me an opportunity to take 2 minutes of his time.

Mr. ROONEY. I assure the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I took no umbrage at his failure to yield to me during the time that I had yielded to him. We have been friends and colleagues too long for that.

Mr. GAVIN. I appreciate and value greatly the gentleman's friendship. I just want to say to the gentleman that the gentleman was so very generous, that I did not think he would want to usurp the time that he gave to me and take it from me after he had given it to me.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say further to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I did not expect any miracles from him.

Mr. GAVIN. And I want to say to the gentleman from New York that the feeling is mutual.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Ninety-four Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 23]

|          |              |               |
|----------|--------------|---------------|
| Barrett  | Chelf        | Harris        |
| Battle   | Chudoff      | Hart          |
| Bentley  | Clardy       | Hoffman, Ill. |
| Brownson | Cooley       | Hollifield    |
| Buckley  | Davis, Tenn. | Jensen        |
| Campbell | Dawson, Ill. | Kearney       |
| Canfield | Fallon       | Kelly, N. Y.  |
| Celler   | Fulton       | Krueger       |
| Chatham  | Green        | Lantaff       |



Morgan  
Moulder  
Patten  
Powell  
Rivers

Roberts  
Rogers, Mass.  
Roosevelt  
Shafer  
Sutton

Taylor  
Wainwright  
Welchel  
Wilson, Tex.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 8067, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 391 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, if I understand the report of the committee correctly, there is a reduction of more than a million dollars in the appropriation for maritime training. I think anyone who watched at close range the life-and-death struggle during World War II is aware of the vital importance to our country of an efficient and adequate merchant marine. Is not the effect of this cut going to be the closing down of the only facilities we have today for training deckhands and engineering-room people in our merchant marine? Is not the effect going to be to leave us with only one school and that is to train merchant-marine officers?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from Oklahoma is correct. The maritime-training schools which provide upgrading refresher and specialist courses for seamen at Alameda, Calif., and Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., have already been closed, although funds were appropriated for them in the current fiscal year. There is no money requested by the Eisenhower administration in this budget for these vitally important training schools, and I very much regret the administration's action.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I agree with the gentleman's statement, and I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to clear up what may be confusing in the minds of the American people—not necessarily in the minds of the membership of this body. I have heard claims by my friends on the left about the great reductions they are making in expenditures. They blame the Democrats for everything bad that has happened, and for all the expenditures and increases in the public debt in the past few years. What actually are the facts? I wish the Members would listen carefully to this. From January 3, 1953, to January 3, 1954, the 1 year that the Republicans have been in control of the Congress and all Government Departments and operations, not only did they spend all the revenue collected by the Government, but they increased the pub-

lic debt by \$9 billion. That is the largest increase made in the public debt in peacetime in the history of our Nation. I do not want to be partisan about this, but I am tired of hearing the Democrats being blamed for all Federal expenditures made. They are going to tell you it is as a result of due bills that have been carried over from the prior administration. Let me point out where these overdrafts come from. Let us take the foreign-aid bill. At the beginning of the present fiscal year the present administration had in excess of \$14 billion to the credit of the foreign-aid appropriations. My friends on the left supported this unbelievable sum. Now you can only charge the Democrats with appropriating \$8 billion of this amount, and with Republican help. That amount had been obligated, but you had a \$2 billion unobligated balance, and instead of letting that die they said they wanted the \$2 billion. They charged that to the Democrats, and they asked us for an additional \$4 billion, thus giving the present administration \$14 billion for foreign aid during its first fiscal year in office. When the accounting Treasury figures are balanced daily, and that is the case with the daily statement, and you find the revenues exceed the expenditures, then you have a credit. If the expenditures exceed the revenues, then you have a deficit. I repeat, the Republican administration has spent all the revenues collected during the period I mentioned and at the same time increased the public debt by \$9 billion.

So do not attempt to prove the due bills caused the increase because under the 7 years that Mr. Truman served as President the record will show that he reduced the public debt by \$3 billion.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. Does the gentleman realize that the Truman budget estimates for that year were reduced by the insignificant sum of \$12 billion, and that if the Truman estimates had been appropriated the increase in the public debt for the period would have been not \$9 billion but it would have been \$21 billion.

Mr. PASSMAN. May I say that the Congress never approves a President's budget intact. I think the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], reduced President Truman's budget 1 year by approximately \$10 billion. The Senate may have reinstated a part of this reduction. What the Congress appropriates is something else. I want you to explain the increase in the public debt of \$9 billion, plus all the revenues collected in your first year in control, and if you get into a lengthy discussion I shall ask for more time to have it explained. But in fact I do not expect you to be able to defend your position, so this should close the discussion.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I thought it might be interesting to some of my friends upon my right to realize that between January 21 and June 30 last

year, the Eisenhower administration, helped by the Republican Congress, reduced expenditures that were estimated by Mr. Truman by over \$5 billion for the fiscal year 1953. That is the reason the deficit was not \$15 billion instead of \$9 billion.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Let us keep this on an annual basis. I was very fair when I used an entire year to show that you had increased the public debt by \$9 billion, plus all the revenues collected, whereas you are using only a few months period.

This discussion was brought on by the needling from your side, Mr. Chairman, that the Democrats are responsible for all the financial woes of our Government, which is not the case.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I recognize the necessity for economy in Government as well as the fact that it is the duty of each of us to do everything possible to bring about economies. But let us not think that we can accomplish this objective by merely cutting appropriations. On the contrary, there are a number of activities of Government for which the provision of adequate appropriations today can bring about major economies in the future. So I urge that the reductions we make may all be considered with foresight to determine whether or not they are real lasting economies in terms of the future prosperity and security of the Nation.

I am convinced that the appropriations we make for the Department of State and the Foreign Service should be most seriously considered in this light. Just as bipartisanship is important to America's Foreign Policy, equally important is a bipartisan and statesmanlike consideration of the funds we provide to make that policy work.

A year ago we reduced the funds for the State Department and the Foreign Service by some 20 percent. It occurred to me at the time that you do not win battles by decimating your own troops—or by "blood-letting" and I look upon our Foreign Service as being our first line of defense short of a shooting war.

Direct observation and close personal study of Foreign Service posts has given me ample opportunity to assess our capabilities in diplomatic and consular activities. I am pleased to report to you that I have been favorably impressed with the high caliber of the men and women in our Foreign Service. They were able, considerate and sincere people—representative Americans—as conscientious and hardworking as any group you would find in any part of the United States. This could hardly be called an unusual finding because, of course, these men and women are representative of every part of the United States.

I have another conviction—I do not believe there is at this time overstaffing of our Foreign Service posts. I've seen



many of these missions personally, and the State Department's share of personnel is small compared with the representatives of the other United States agencies, and small indeed compared with the responsibility they carry. For example, for all activities of this Government, there were 160,000 United States employees overseas as of December 31, 1953, and of this number, 55,000 employees are located in United States Territories abroad. Less than 10 percent—1 out of 10—of these are employees of the Department of State.

Let me go one step further and compare the Foreign Service's responsibilities today with those of 10 years ago.

At that time we had no diplomatic missions in almost one-half of the countries of the world in which we must be represented today. Both in Europe and Asia, large sections of territory were under Axis occupation. There were also many areas which had not received their independence until the late 40's but in which we are represented today.

In the Far East, for example, we had only four posts. These four missions employed 45 Americans largely for handling our relations with the National Government of China. Last year, however, reflecting the increased importance attached to the Far East, the Eisenhower administration asked for a total staff of 450 Americans and 749 local employees in that area. We have diplomatic missions today in Japan, Korea, Formosa, the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaya, Thailand, and Burma—all countries where we had no representatives until after the war.

In other parts of the world, new diplomatic missions opened within the past 10 years include India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Jordan, Israel, and Libya.

Quite aside from the increased number of missions operating overseas today, is the increase in our responsibilities as the leader of the free world. I am not going to discuss the importance of NATO, or the European Defense Community, or the critical situation in Indochina. We know our responsibilities in these areas and we know the cost to ourselves and this Nation if we do not face up to them. Let us get closer to home—let us think about South and Central America, right here in our own hemisphere. We see Guatemala orienting itself more and more with the Communists. We see anti-Americanism getting stronger and stronger right in our own backyard. Yet, unfortunately, we have been continually cutting back on our American representation in this vital area—in effect, making it easier for the Commies to move in, making it harder for our own people to fight back.

At the same time we have been cutting back in another critical corner—training. Funds for operating the Foreign Service Institute and providing for other academic area and language training are getting shorter and shorter.

I was astounded to learn during our hearings that in the entire foreign service, we have but 141 officers who have received special area and language training. In several languages we do not have a single trained expert—such as

Czech, Polish, and certain Indian dialects. We seem to be working on the thesis that it is not necessary to teach our people how to handle themselves in the diplomatic clinches—they will just pick it up as they go along. Eventually we shall have to face up to the need for expert training for the Foreign Service.

To take another example, world travel at the end of World War II was at a low ebb. Passports issued to American citizens traveling abroad amounted to only 137,609 at that time as compared with the approximately 400,000 that will be issued this fiscal year. During the same period there were only 101,784 visas issued annually for entry of aliens into the United States as compared with about 485,000 in 1953.

All of these responsibilities call for much greater time and effort on the part of the State Department and the Foreign Service. And yet, instead of recognizing the vast expansion in responsibilities to perform these vital tasks, we are prone to obscure these factors with generalized charges of waste, duplication of functions, and excessive staffs and appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a matter that we can take lightly or casually gloss over. To sacrifice our Foreign Service capacity either as to quality or quantity in the name of economy is foolhardy. It plays into the very hands of those whom we oppose in the so-called cold war. It weakens us, it weakens our allies, and it weakens our alliances. It makes the ultimate cost of our world leadership and our national defense many times more expensive to every American citizen. However costly we may find peacetime budgets, they are infinitesimal compared to the costs of war. The people in the United States Foreign Service man the front lines in America's effort to find a way to lasting peace. They do a bigger and a more important job than many of us realize.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE].

Mr. ENGLE. To get back to this bill, I asked for this time to submit a question to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER], chairman of the subcommittee, relating to the subsidy appropriations for the airlines. As I understand the situation, the bill as written calls for \$23 million. An amendment will be offered to increase that to \$40 million and there is eight million carryover. But the CAB came in and asked for \$73 million, which means that the total amount appropriated will be \$25 million short of what the CAB has actually requested for this particular item.

We have 14 small local carriers. The question I want to ask the gentleman is this: If the money runs out, what assurance is there in this legislation that the 14 little local-service domestic carriers will not be crowded off the end of the limb by the 4 big major international carriers? In other words, how are they going to be protected if the money runs out?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I can only say to the gentleman that the Chairman of the

CAB has agreed that the \$40 million would run them for a full calendar year from now, during which time they expect to complete their duties levied upon them by the decision of the Supreme Court, to bring to us a documented budget.

They can operate without any let or hindrance, either foreign or domestic, all of your domestic lines for the next calendar year without any more money. Certainly some of us will be around to hear what they have to say when they come up for the balance of the fiscal year.

Mr. ENGLE. It is correct to state, then, is it, Mr. Chairman, that it is not the intention of the committee to cut out whatever justified subsidy there is for these small domestic service operators?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I have said it and resaid it, and in my initial statement on the floor I made that so everlastingly plain.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield.

Mr. BOW. I would like to say to the gentleman that the CAB in their presentation to the committee estimated the expenditure to take care of all subsidies or every line would be \$6 million a month.

I understand the chairman intends to offer an amendment to the bill making it \$40 million and making available the carryover of \$8 million, a total of \$48 million on a 8-month operation on the new bill; so there is plenty of money to take care of all the lines.

Mr. ENGLE. I am glad to have that information and thank the gentlemen very much.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, there are no further requests for time on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by



contract, for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and despatch agencies; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen and alien seamen from United States vessels in foreign countries and in the United States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seaman, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, (5) fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad, and (6) rental or lease, for periods not exceeding 10 years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in advance; \$62,500,000, of which not less than \$8 million shall, if possible, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal-year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that 5 such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTEN: Page 4, line 8, strike out "\$62,500,000" and insert "\$61,933,000."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, being the ranking Democrat on the subcommittee on appropriations for agriculture and having served as chairman of that group, I can realize some of the problems that all of the members of each subcommittee have.

In offering this amendment to this particular appropriation I hope I can

have your attention as to what moves me to do it. This amendment strikes out the sum of \$567,000 which is appropriated for 46 agricultural attachés in different points throughout the world. Under the law the Department of Agriculture was authorized many years ago to assimilate and disseminate information in connection with trade conditions in foreign countries and things of that sort.

May I point out the history of this service.

Sections 511, 512, and 514, title 5, United States Code, approved in 1862, authorize the Department of Agriculture to collect and disseminate useful agricultural information. Under this authority the Department maintained two or three officers abroad prior to 1930. In June 1930—Forty-sixth United States Statutes at Large, page 497—Congress established the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States and authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint agricultural attachés, assistant agricultural attachés, agricultural commissioners, or other officers, and directed the Department of State to regularly and officially attach such officers to the embassies of the United States. The direction of these officers was in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Effective July 1, 1939, the agricultural attachés operating under the act of June 1930—Forty-sixth United States Statutes at Large, page 497—were transferred by President Roosevelt's Reorganization Plan No. 2 to the Department of State. They become a part of the Foreign Service of the United States as then constituted and operated. In 1946 the Congress passed the Foreign Service Act of 1946—Sixtieth United States Statutes at Large, page 999, title 22, United States Code, section 801. This act—section 1131 (56), title 7, United States Code, sections 541–545—repealed the act of June 1930 with respect to the foreign operations of the Department of Agriculture. Employees of the Department of Agriculture going abroad or working abroad on special detail, had no connection whatsoever with the Foreign Service of the United States or the embassies abroad. They did continue to operate under title 5, United States Code, sections 511, 512, 514, which is the basic authority for the Department of Agriculture.

On June 5, 1951, the President issued Executive Order 10249, which gives the Department of State complete authority to transmit or not to transmit the requests of the Department of Agriculture for information to the agricultural attachés stationed abroad. The present authority for the present operations of the Department of Agriculture in the field of foreign agriculture is found in title 5 of the United States Code, sections 511, 512, 514, and the item for this purpose, exclusive of agricultural attachés in the annual appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture.

My amendment strikes out the appropriation for these agricultural attachés in the State Department appropriation bill. If you cut it out here, I feel that by appropriating for this group in the Agriculture appropriation bill we at least will have the opportunity—those of us who

work in detail on all of your agricultural problems will have the opportunity—to have detailed reports from these folks on whom we are so dependent today for trying to relieve an agricultural situation that is becoming intolerable for the farmers in our own country.

I want to tell you why. From 1942 through 1952 the farmers of America were asked by the Government to increase production tremendously year after year. During that period a number of export restrictions were written by the Government, prohibiting the export of agricultural production of the United States to foreign lands at any price, even though the foreign price was much higher than farmers could get on the domestic market.

Under the price support program, it is contemplated that American agricultural production shall move in world trade channels at competitive prices. Under section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, we provide that 30 percent of the import duties shall be set aside for use to make up the difference between the world price and our domestic support price so our farm commodities can go through private channels into world trade on a competitive basis.

Under the law setting up the Commodity Credit Corporation and the support program under it, we have made loans and bought in excess of \$6 billion worth of farm commodities. And notwithstanding the fact that the law contemplates and authorizes the sale of those commodities on foreign markets at competitive prices, they are not being offered on a truly competitive basis, but they are being held off world markets. These commodities are bottled up in your country by reason of a Government policy saying that we will not offer them on a competitive basis, but will let the farmers of other countries have the available market.

The testimony before our committee shows that about \$1½ billion of these commodities have been offered at prevailing prices. "Prevailing prices" means that we determine what the world price is and we offer our commodities at that price, and we do not reduce that announced price to compete.

A 2-percent discount offered by any competitor we have serves to take our commodities out of the market. The effect of that governmental policy is this huge investment in American agricultural commodities. And those who are against the present farm program are using this buildup of commodities on hand which are being held off the world market as a part of the Government program in an effort to strike at your farm price support program.

I should like to point out that whether you believe in flexible supports, or firm price supports, as I do, with controls on the quantity, or whatever you may believe in, it is absolutely essential that the production of American farms have its rightful place in the world markets. And you have got to offer such commodities at competitive prices. This is a must. This is more important than what happens to supplies now on hand. The United States has been referred to in



Foreign Agricultural News as being a residual exporter; that is we are following a policy that says that we will stay out of the foreign markets, we will not offer our farm products on a competitive basis, that we will wait and see how much somebody else wants to sell, and if foreign countries do not have enough to supply world demand, to that extent we will loosen the strings and let our farm production go into export to fill the balance of world needs.

In connection with our agricultural welfare agricultural attachés are in foreign lands for the purpose of gathering information on such countries, their possible need for our farm commodities, to disseminate such information. Yet whether our request even goes to them is determined by the State Department; whether their reports come back to our Department of Agriculture is also up to the State Department.

We appropriated last year \$200 million under section 550 of the foreign-aid bill to be used in the purchase of surplus agricultural products of the United States. I have had importers in other countries, and various businessmen say that the reason we have been able to use less than half, or only \$94 million, of that is because in these foreign countries the attitude of the State Department is: "Let some other country have the market and we will keep the American commodities off." Many times, I am told, foreign countries have been discouraged by our State Department, off the record and in an unofficial way, and prevented from even requesting the American commodity, though such country is the beneficiary of millions of dollars of our aid.

What am I doing here? I am not changing the law, though I would like to. We cannot do that here, because this is an appropriation bill. Agricultural attachés will continue to be subject to the State Department. But I am saying, let us pay them through the agricultural bill and then at least they will come before us to justify their appropriation and can then tell us the story of what the developments are. We who live with this problem, the Department dependent on this service, will have a better chance to get maximum service. We must have relief.

May I point out to you the flexible-price-support system goes into effect automatically by operation of law January 1, 1955. May I point out to you that farm commodities on hand, largely because held off world markets, are sufficient in the case of wheat, cotton, corn, and many others to automatically force price supports on basic commodities from 90 to 75 percent and on others to the minimum. We must offer such commodities for sale at competitive prices.

May I remind you the national income has averaged about seven times the farm income for any 5-year period in our history. As a nation, we cannot afford to follow present policies of limiting American production to domestic markets. That would wreck our farmers and thereby the Nation.

Behind this effort on my part is this: The State Department does not have any authority under the law to prohibit us offering farm commodities on world markets at competitive prices. The Commerce Department does not have any such right under the law, but due to their influence in determining Government policy today we have a Government policy which keeps American farm commodities off the world market at competitive prices. That is tragic. We cannot long live under it on a prosperous basis, neither the consumer nor the farmer. At least, let us make this one step in an effort to have those who are charged with looking after this very substantial interest at this time report to the committee that deals with all these many problems and see if we can get at the whole problem and get some relief.

Let me repeat again, in addition to the \$45 billion of foreign aid, we have in addition thereto helped foreign nations by following a governmental policy of holding off the world market American agricultural products and giving the markets to producers in other lands, supposedly to rehabilitate and restore them, yet in many foreign areas farmers are prospering far beyond other segments of people in such country. We have given them much more foreign aid than the American people realize. And in the doing of it we have jeopardized our farm programs, the welfare of our farmers. Today those farm programs are under attack from all sides. I am afraid that some of our good friends in their effort to build up public resentment at the surplus in the domestic market, of commodities in our own country, which we are holding as part of a governmental policy, in an effort to have their views accepted for flexible support prices, in effect are building up public sentiment against any farm program, which was not the intention of some. I believe the adoption of the amendment I offer is a step in the right direction. I know we must have relief.

I am asking you to strike out the fund for this undertaking in this bill. I am convinced that my own subcommittee will provide those funds and then, in doing that, these agricultural attachés will justify their activities and report to those of us who have wrestled so hard with the problems concerning agriculture, and thereby concerning the welfare of the whole country.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, during this last year I was in every country in Western Europe on the very matter that the gentleman is talking about. This problem is considerably complicated; I will admit that. In talking with our State Department representatives and the agricultural attachés in these various countries—and I am trying to approach this in a reasonable manner and not in any way partisan—I did find this, that since the end of World War II there has been an attempt on the part of the State Department to guide the agricultural trade

of Europe between European countries. Their explanation for that is that it prevents us from having to make up a deficit here in trade which we have been doing through the foreign-aid program.

Now, up to this last year we have never been faced with the surplus problem that we have at the present time; in other words, through the foreign-aid drawing accounts—and that is what foreign aid has been—through the drawing accounts these countries have been buying our grain and our agricultural produce, so there has been no great surplus problem here in the United States. During the last year and a half we have cut off a great deal of the economic aid to Europe. That is, we have cut off these drawing accounts by which they buy corn, cotton, soybeans, apples, fruit, and all the rest of the agricultural products of this country.

Now we are faced today with having to find a market for those instead of allowing these countries to have a drawing account. It is a difficult problem, I will admit, but I do believe that the State Department is going to have to now readjust its thinking entirely in view of the economic situation in this country where you do have a serious surplus agriculture problem. They are going to have to get out of the frame of mind that they are not going to allow our agricultural produce to enter into the markets in Europe. Now, that is the whole fundamental readjustment of thinking which the State Department is going to have to make.

I am inclined to agree with the gentleman from what I saw in Europe, that I do not know how you are going to get at this problem except through such an amendment. I talked to every single embassy in Europe, and I got their thinking, and not a one of them said, "We are not going to do what you want to do," but I am pretty sure that their psychological approach is that they are not going to do anything about allowing our surplus produce to go into those markets until there is pressure exerted from this Congress to do so. It may be that this amendment may be a solution to it. At least, I do not think the State Department is going to police itself down there on this problem, because it is all wrapped up in the problem of diplomatic negotiations between countries. They are working out the problem over in Europe on that basis and they are not very much concerned about what the local problem is here in the United States.

This may be a shock to you but, as one economic adviser said to me in confidence, and I am not going to repeat the name of that person, "I think the thing America should do is cut its agricultural market back to a point where it is consuming its own product." I believe that is about the psychological approach of these people in the State Department. I am not trying to be critical of them but I believe I am telling you the truth as I found it to be this summer as I was there on this one problem. May I say that the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] was there. We met in



Europe and compared notes. He was there on this agricultural program himself. I covered a little broader aspect than that.

May I ask the gentleman from Mississippi at this point if he has in mind retaining these agricultural attachés in the State Department as they are now?

Mr. WHITTEN. Insofar as my amendment is concerned, that definitely would leave them there. Any change would be a legislative matter. I would not be completely honest if I did not tell the gentleman I have some personal views as to what the law should be, but that is a legal matter that would go before the legislative committee. Involved here only is the one thing of at least effecting this much of a cure. This is not slanted one way or another to control what happens. Whatever happens in the other regard, I think this is completely sound. I thank the gentleman for what he has said.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I ask another question: The gentleman does not intend, either now or in the future insofar as he himself or his subcommittee is concerned, to transfer these attachés to the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. WHITTEN. We have no such intent, neither do we have the authority. There are individual members on the committee who would urge the legislative committee of the Congress to change the law. This is no effort along that line for such an amendment would be subject to a point of order. Individually and personally we have wrestled with this problem so long that many of us think we must have several things done if we are to get relief, but pending whatever is done by the Congress I think this is absolutely essential.

May I ask the gentleman one question now, and may I say that I have the highest regard for him and his opinion and for the other members of the subcommittee. I work closely with many of them. At the present time the State Department's attitude, which the gentleman has so aptly described, of bottling up in the United States the agricultural production of the United States, apparently is the controlling voice in our present policy. Whatever the reasons for that and however sound they may be judged by the State Department, the executive department, or what have you, does not the gentleman agree that these commodities being so held up as a part of our foreign policy should not be charged up to the American farmer and used to break the price support system we have in this country?

Mr. SPRINGER. I agree with the gentleman on that point.

There is just this one thing further I would like to ask the gentleman from Mississippi. The gentleman does not contemplate now by the use of these funds in his department, where I am inclined to think they should be, to pressure the State Department into dumping on these western countries of Europe? That would create a serious situation. I am cognizant of the whole thing involved in the State Department problem, but at the same time I am interested in my own area, which is largely agri-

cultural, and where this problem is a serious one.

Mr. WHITTEN. I think we have through this untenable policy of bottling these commodities up in our country built up such a reserve that it would be most shortsighted to try to dump all these commodities. We have built them up to where we are going to have to move them back into world markets in a well regulated manner, but certainly we cannot sell anything until we offer it for sale. Now we are not even offering it for sale, for unless we offer at truly competitive prices, we have not really offered to sell.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

(Mr. COUDERT was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the committee and myself, let me say that we, on my side at least, listened with a great deal of interest to the observation of the gentleman from Mississippi. I am sure no one is more familiar with the farm problem than he is, and no one is a greater decentralizer and a greater believer in local autonomy than he is, coming as he does from the great State of Mississippi. So far as the farm problem is concerned, it seems to me that is not the problem before this committee. It seems to me that the sources of payment of these attachés is not going to affect the fundamentals of this one bit. He is dealing with major problems of American economic and foreign policy which will have to be determined here on the ground, by the top men in Washington.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. I have asked the gentleman to yield this early so that he may have the benefit of this point being raised. The situation that exists, from the point of view of those who have worked with our problem, I mean the jurisdiction of our committee, is such that if we cannot get some relief through this source, we, of necessity, will be forced to set up trade commissions in foreign countries in line with the objective stated by the Agriculture Department, which in turn would be a duplication of these services. I say that not as a threat. I cannot speak for the committee nor for the Congress, but in my own judgment that is the only solution I see to get out of this situation, and that would be to duplicate these people so that we could get the job done.

Mr. COUDERT. Let me say in answer to that, I think the gentleman has furnished a sufficient answer, or rather sufficient repudiation of his own amendment. Until those commissions are established and the law is changed so as to provide for such commissions, there is no possible excuse for the adoption of the gentleman's amendment. What in effect it would do would be to fragmentize even further the foreign policy man-

agement of the United States. Of course, what he is really trying to do by this amendment is to fragmentize and decentralize even further the conduct of the foreign policy of the United States because there are under the State Department budget, under the control of the Secretary of State, 200 odd attachés American and local for agriculture, 600 for the Department of Commerce, 100 for the Department of Labor, and 60—all these in round figures—for the Department of the Interior. If we adopt this amendment for part of the attachés, the Department of Agriculture, why not for Interior, why not for Labor, why not for Commerce, why not set up a half dozen separate State Departments conducting the economic foreign policy of the United States? It seems to me that question answers itself and pretty adequately disposes of the gentleman's amendment. I certainly hope it is not adopted.

I would like to ask the gentleman from Minnesota who is chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations what his view is on this amendment, and whether he feels that his committee could take care of these attachés if this amendment is adopted.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I will say this. I do not agree entirely with your premise, but, after all, as I understand it, the Department of Defense does pay, does it not, for military, air, and naval attachés abroad?

Mr. COUDERT. Yes; I suppose it does.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. So there you have a precedent for what the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] wants to do. But here is what I question very severely about the amendment. As I understand our Parliamentarian, if this is stricken out, it is very questionable as to whether or not we can put it in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, and whether or not a point of order would lie against it. I agree entirely with what the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] is aiming at, but I would not want to be a party here today to striking out the money for the agricultural attachés from this bill, and later on not being able to get it restored into my bill for an agriculture appropriation because of a point of order probably being made against it. We do know that legislation is pending before the legislative Committee on Agriculture to achieve this transfer. So, very reluctantly, I cannot go along with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] on the amendment.

Mr. COUDERT. There is another point, and then I will yield to my colleague from New York [Mr. ROONEY], because I think we will all be interested to hear what he has to say.

We are operating today under a reorganization plan of 1939. Prior to that time these attachés were paid by agriculture, as well as the attachés in commerce. Then, as the result of experience, Congress adopted a reorganization plan, and those attachés were brought in under the broad umbrella of the State Department and have carried on since 1939, the closest cooperation being maintained between the depart-



ment that they represent and the State Department.

Now I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I am in thorough agreement with what the gentleman from New York has said. I find myself in agreement with all the majority members of the committee on the pending amendment, and believe it should be rejected. The consequence of its adoption would be to create another State Department in the Department of Agriculture. Why then should we not have a State Department for the commercial attachés who come out of the Commerce Department, the attachés who come out of the Interior Department, and the attachés who come out of the Labor Department? We would then have 5 or 6 State Departments in each of our foreign missions abroad. If the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi were adopted, it might mean that we will have no agricultural attachés at all. I am going to vote against the pending amendment.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. It is worse than trying to set up another separate State Department. The amendment, as explained by the gentleman, would have the direction of our foreign policy in a subcommittee on appropriations, because, as he says, he wants them to report, not to the Secretary of Agriculture but to report to him. It seems to me that this is not only an attempt at left-handed legislation on an appropriation bill, but it is an attempt of a subcommittee on appropriations to direct the foreign policy of the United States. If we were to do anything like that we certainly should take it up through legislative channels, rather than by striking an appropriation out of an appropriation bill.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. As previously pointed out, our military and naval attachés are paid out of the Defense Department, so certainly there is a precedent. The gentleman from New York stated a few moments ago that our agricultural attachés were satisfactory prior to 1939. As a matter of fact, before then they reported to the Department of Agriculture, and we got along pretty well. But arguments were made in favor of consolidation, and the Department of Agriculture was put into this wedding, which turned out to be very unsatisfactory as far as the farming interests in this country are concerned. I feel the farm interests will be better off if the agricultural attachés were responsible directly to the Department of Agriculture. I feel there is a great deal of merit in the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. Whether or not it will stand up on technical grounds, I do not know, but he does point to the fact that we are not being served, as far as our American

farm problems are concerned, by the State Department at the present time.

Mr. COUDERT. Does not the gentleman think that the proper forum for discussion and determination of this matter is a legislative committee and not a subcommittee on an appropriation bill.

Mr. HUNTER. This is a very good time to bring it up.

Mr. COUDERT. But not to decide it.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. The gentleman would admit that all that is involved here is the elimination of an appropriation. If it is put in the Agriculture appropriation bill, the reports coming to our committee will be through the Secretary of Agriculture. We will not be in position to change the law; we will be in position to give the reports on these people who are there for the purpose of representing the agricultural interests through the State Department and see whether they are worth the cost.

We cannot change the law, but all that is involved here is whether these people there in the State Department—they will continue in the State Department—whether they shall be paid through our subcommittee where we can tell whether we are getting any results or not. Of course the answer to getting relief through legislation is that we have not been able to get such relief in the 10 years relief has been sought.

The State Department's representation, singly of our foreign policy, concerning agriculture, completely ignores the welfare of American agriculture. It actually hurts our cause.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. COUDERT was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. COUDERT. Let me say to my friend from Mississippi that I am sure he would recognize that the agricultural interests are part of the greater interests of all the people of the United States, and agriculture and economic policy are part of the foreign policy and foreign problems of the United States. Speaking for myself as an individual—I am not speaking for the members of the committee on this, I do not know how they feel—but I personally feel very strongly that we should not fragmentize the State Department but should rather bring all of the elements of foreign policy together under one broad roof. That is why I personally would be opposed to creating any further autonomous agencies dealing with foreign policy such as the gentleman seems to contemplate.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. I think the gentleman from New York makes an excellent statement for his case. However, may I say this: Some years ago the Foreign Agriculture Service—and I stand corrected by those who were here before me—was under the Department of Agriculture. It has since been removed from the Department of Agriculture where it

properly belongs and moved over to the State Department so that actually those who are interested in agriculture no longer have anything to say about the Foreign Agriculture Service because this policy is all being dictated by the State Department and they are using that as a diplomatic arm but not necessarily using it in the best interest of agriculture, which it is supposed to serve.

Mr. COUDERT. Does the gentleman mean that the overall interest of the United States as represented by the State Department should be subordinated exclusively to the interests of agriculture? That is what the gentleman seems to say.

Mr. SPRINGER. I am not but I do believe that the Department of Agriculture should have control over those who are speaking for agriculture as far as the United States is concerned.

Mr. COUDERT. I trust that the amendment will fail.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman insist on the pro forma amendment?

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I was on my feet. The gentleman has already had 10 minutes time on this amendment. I must object.

Mr. WHITTEN. I suggest that the objection comes too late, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the gentleman from Ohio on his feet?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I certainly was.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is sorry but the Chair did not see the gentleman. The gentleman from Mississippi has already been recognized.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I realize you run the risk of a little displeasure on the part of your colleagues when you speak twice in as close order as I am today; but this problem in my own mind is so serious that I am willing to risk a little displeasure on the part of some few colleagues.

You have seen here this afternoon in the attitude of some of my colleagues an indication of the problem that we have when we try to get the welfare of American agriculture considered in the formulation of the State Department or foreign policy. Why, we cannot be heard.

All this amendment does is to strike out pay for agricultural attachés in this bill. We expect to provide for their pay in the agricultural appropriation bill.

If this money is stricken out and the money put into the agriculture bill, the money will go to the State Department to disburse to these people, but the Department of Agriculture will come in and justify the request for pay and report on what they are doing and what results come from it. As a result you will have a chance to determine whether this is a good investment or not. In addition these people, many of them good representatives of this Government and men well versed in their field. Others reportedly are not quite so good, because of primary interest in eventually get-



ting into the State Department. I think our trouble is largely in the system. If you will follow my suggestion, we will have an opportunity to find out where the problem is.

I do believe, win, lose, or draw, on the amendment, that I have pointed out something that no one in the Government is pointing out to the American people, in the press; that is, that practically none of these American farm commodities in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation that are pointed out and deplored, which are being held in our country as a weight on the domestic market, are being held off the world market, as a matter of your national policy. In the doing of that, our Government reflects the views of the State Department and apparently of many of my good colleagues on this floor who have advocated and gotten through the Congress \$45 billion in foreign aid through the years; and in addition thereto have been parties to a governmental policy which says that American agricultural production will be held off the world market at competitive prices. In addition to the \$45 billion in foreign aid, we hold back and are only a residual exporter. We let the other countries of the world have, for their farmers, markets for their farm products.

Again, there may be reasons for such a foreign policy. There may be reasons for such a governmental policy. But whatever they are, they do not reflect the individual interest of agriculture. And if they should predominate in our general policy, it follows that you have got no right to charge up these farm commodities to American agriculture.

All that is involved is an amendment to strike out funds to pay folks representing the agricultural interests but reporting to, and under the control of, others. If cut out, we expect to add the funds to the agricultural appropriation bill and thereby we will not change the law, but we will have reports and justification for their very existence to the group which has to wrestle with this farm program. And it is a real wrestling match, to try to solve a problem when you are hemmed up in your own country and hold off foreign markets on a competitive basis all our agricultural production and give world markets to other people in the world.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. I certainly have supported the foreign-aid program every year it has been up. In addition, I think I have backed up the Eisenhower foreign policy on about every occasion it has been put to a test in this body.

But I want to say that the State Department is going to have to reconstruct its thinking about what we are going to do in behalf of, or on the subject of, the agricultural surplus in this country. Whether this amendment carries today or not, it is a fundamental thing that this House is going to be faced with and is going to have to solve within this next year, if it does not want to see these surpluses get higher and higher. I think this discussion has started our thinking

and I hope at the other end of the avenue, in the State Department, there are going to be people thinking about this problem. I hope in their thinking the State Department is going to give agriculture its due share of consideration.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say that I thank the gentleman for his very fair way of looking at a subject and the real contribution he has made in presenting this subject to the Members.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, if we adopt this amendment it is going to create control by a different set of people dealing with a lot of foreign countries, and we will be worse off than we are now when we have representatives from Mutual Security and the State Department monkeying around with our relations. We have no authority, as I understand the law, for the agricultural subcommittee in its bill to provide for any such thing. To my mind it would be a great mistake for us, who represent agricultural districts, as I do, to knock out the only representation that is available to agriculture in foreign countries. If that representation is not proper and effective it should be corrected. But to go ahead and knock this out and have no representation for agriculture, frankly, does not appeal to me.

I feel that we should and must reject this amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I want to call the attention of the gentleman to a factual situation. We used to have agricultural attachés. They were under the direction and responsibility of the Department of Agriculture. They were taken into the State Department, in the Foreign Reorganization Act of a few years ago, and ceased to be agricultural attachés except in name. They went into the Foreign Service line, and their interests were directed to a job as counselor or something like that. The fact remains that we, from the agricultural areas, like the gentleman from New York and myself, have this serious problem that we do not now have the agricultural attachés we think we have. The gentleman from New York is correct; there must be enabling legislation, but that legislation has been introduced, and in all probability some step has to be taken, I would say to the gentleman from New York, some day to pry this function loose from the Department of State which has changed the agricultural attaché service we used to have.

Mr. TABER. Well, now, frankly, I would have to say that I found in Rome and in Paris, when I was there in 1947, men who had a very good grasp of what the agricultural condition was in those places, and I found the same situation in the agricultural picture in the United States Government occupation group in Germany.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. Is it not true that this is one of the things that the Hoover Commission reviewed with great care? Suggestions were made that we go back to the idea of having a Department of Agriculture attaché and a Department of Commerce attaché and a Department of Labor attaché, and they came to the conclusion that in a foreign country the United States must speak with one voice, and that while we have these experts who are selected in consultation with the various departments and who report to those departments, that the United States cannot have 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 different agencies representing it in a foreign land. Therefore, this is a bipartisan decision settled over a period of years, by the Hoover Commission and prior to that and since then. It seems to me that this would interfere with the foreign agricultural policy of the United States, and I agree that our policy is as the gentleman has suggested, but to attempt to discuss or decide that by striking out the only representation that agriculture has is a very foolish way to go about it.

Mr. TABER. I think that is correct.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I wish the situation were as the distinguished gentleman from Ohio has so ably described it. That is not what the situation is. This is a discussion which would take a great deal more time than 5 minutes. The fact of the matter is that these men, instead of being specialists for commerce or specialists for agriculture, which we intended them to be, have become Foreign Service officers in a line of promotion in the Foreign Service, and their eyes are fixed upon a different job, and not on the job of becoming specialists in any commodity line.

Mr. Chairman, the only objection I can think to the suggestion of the gentleman from Mississippi is an argument that we should not put every bit of effort and every bit of intelligence into the disposal of our own products in other markets of the world.

I think the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is correct that legislation is needed, and I hope the Committee on Agriculture will set hearings immediately on legislation already introduced to solve this problem. It has troubled agriculture for more than a dozen years. In the meantime, I support the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi was kind enough to discuss this amendment with me before he offered it. While I am entirely in sympathy with the objective he has in mind with respect to getting these agricultural attaches in a position where they will be of greater benefit to American agriculture, I believe we are going at the matter in the wrong way by attempting to adopt this amendment. It seems to me we may find ourselves in a position where if we adopt the amendment we will take the item out of this bill and then be unable to put it in some other bill. I doubt if it would be in order in



some other bill, and we really will not have accomplished anything.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. The gentleman has a high regard for the gentleman from Mississippi, as do I, but does not the gentleman think this is a matter for consideration by the proper legislative committee rather than upon an appropriation bill?

Mr. HOPE. Yes, I agree wholeheartedly with what the gentleman has said. I do have a most high regard for the gentleman from Mississippi and the thought and study he has given this matter. He has introduced a bill which has been referred to the legislative committee on agriculture and I have introduced the same bill; in fact several Members of the House have introduced a bill which will have the effect of putting these attachés under the Department of Agriculture and in a position where I think they can do the job they are expected to do. I hope we can pass some legislation along that line. That is the way to go at the matter. This is not the way to do it. I can assure those of you in the House who are interested in doing something about this situation that the Committee on Agriculture is going to give it consideration at an early date. I think you will have an opportunity—I hope you will, anyway—to vote on this proposition in the House during this session.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say that the bill which has been introduced was authored by the gentleman from Kansas. I appreciate his reference to me. What I did was drop in the hopper a copy of the gentleman's bill, with his approval. I think, too, that it is something that is needed.

I would like to use some of the gentleman's time at this point again to say that involved here is the case of which department will appropriate and pay for a service, the one for whom the service is to be rendered or the one by whom they are assigned. I think the expenditure of salary should be made by those who have the job of saying whether or not the service is worth the money. Unless these folks are put in the right place, where we can tell whether their services are worth their pay or not, we will of necessity be required to duplicate the service and appropriate money for which we do have the authority to put a duplicate set of folks over there to represent us on the very serious problems which face us. So I am not changing the law here. I am changing the group for whom the justification is made for their place in the sun and the pay we make to them.

Mr. HOPE. My disagreement with the gentleman from Mississippi is not on what he is trying to do but the method by which he is undertaking to do it.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I find myself also in the embarrassing position of being with my friend from Mississippi in principle, but this actually will not achieve the thing we want to do. We want the Secretary of Agriculture to pay our attachés and have the power of the purse, and through that to direct it. What will happen if this amendment carries is that we will then try to get it in our agricultural bill. Then after it passes the House we will have to transfer it back to the State Department, so they will still pay the attachés.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$450,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 5, line 4, strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$400,000."

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, have we not passed that section? I think the gentleman's amendment comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. No; we have not passed that. The gentleman from Kansas was on his feet seeking recognition, and he was recognized by the Chair. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, this is a simple amendment. The committee has in some years past seen fit to reduce the amount of this so-called representation until now the request is for \$500,000. The committee did see fit to make it \$450,000 and all I am asking is to save \$50,000 of this amount. Since the amendment provides an extremely moderate reduction of \$50,000, I trust that it will be adopted. \$50,000 is worth saving and more important we should not appropriate funds from the Federal Treasury for this purposes. I feel that the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] should go along with this amendment leaving \$400,000 which I think is too much but will at least put the expenditure more nearly back where it was before when we took this matter up last year, in line with the amount approved last year.

Mr. ROONEY. Is this the item which the distinguished gentleman from Kansas sometimes refers to as the booze bill?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Oh, no; I am referring to it by its dignified name that appears in the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. This is an item which the distinguished gentleman and I have discussed over the years. Suppose we are going to buy our Ambassador up at the United Nations a \$12 luncheon. Would the gentleman from Kansas object to including a dry martini or an old-fashioned, would he?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I have never heard of drinking an old-fashioned that did any good, have you? I have seen the use of it do a lot of harm.

Mr. ROONEY. They tell me that on a very cold night it does some good.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman for whom I have such high regard and I could debate that thing the rest of the afternoon. I think we could reach the conclusion that an old-fashioned such as he talks about never did accomplish any real good on behalf of the United States. On this I am expressing my opinion.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from Kansas knows the great affection I have for him. I now seriously say to the gentleman from Kansas that the committee was in unanimous agreement on this item. There has already been a substantial cut because this item at one time ran up to over \$675,000.

Mr. BOW. Eight hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; \$800,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I hope that the committee will see fit to reduce the item further.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the gentleman that his kindly persistence over the years has resulted in quite some economy. But I do feel sure in speaking for all the members of the committee that the committee operated on this item about as much as it should. For that reason it will be with great reluctance that I vote against the gentleman's proposed amendment.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The committee did reduce the original request by \$50,000. We could cut out \$50,000 more and make it an even \$400,000, which is a lot of money for this purpose.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the gentleman from New York would give us a few more details on that \$12 luncheon for Ambassador Lodge in New York. This is the first I have heard about it, and I would like to hear more about it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HALE], who is on his feet.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, if I correctly understand the gentleman from New York, he advocates a policy of fearing God and keeping the martinis dry.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I hope the committee will accept this comparatively modest reduction. Let us save a part of an extremely extravagant item of expenditure. I trust my amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims of the Government of the United States on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments as authorized by the act of March 10, 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles for field use only; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and employment of aliens; \$130,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.



Mr. Chairman, while we are on the State Department, there are a few observations I wish to make in relation to the possibility of Red China being admitted into the United Nations, and to express my vigorous opposition to any such thing happening.

Secretary Dulles recently returned from a very important conference in Berlin, and upon his return most vocal and vigorous criticism of the Secretary came from certain prominent members of the Republican Party. We Democrats refrained from offering any criticism because we realized the difficulty of his mission, and the fact that while he brought nothing affirmative forth from the conference, under the circumstances, having in mind that particular conference, he probably did the best he could. However, the fact cannot be overlooked, despite the reservation of no recognition of Red China being involved at the coming Geneva conference, that admitting Red China as one of the participants in the coming conference is a step forward for that regime. It places our country in a defensive position, in a position where we have to do the explaining. It is well known the countries still possessing some degree of friendship for us have stated that they favor the admission of Red China into the United Nations. It is rather interesting to note a report of Foreign Secretary Eden of Great Britain, made in the House of Commons, in a speech made recently in that body, the only claim he made was that "modest gains" were obtained for Great Britain, France, and the United States. Apparently the "modest gains" are the fact that Molotov, acting for the Soviet Union, did not drive any wedge between France and the United States. The real answer to that important question, in my opinion, will rise prominently and be more fully determined at the coming Geneva Conference. That is the one I am watching. That is when the Soviet Union will make its greatest drive in this respect. I certainly hope that they will not be successful, because the friendship between the United States and France goes back to Revolutionary days. It has never been disturbed to any marked degree, and should continue. Of course, if the Government of France should ratify the European Defense Treaty before the conference takes place, it will strengthen the position of Great Britain, France, and the United States at the coming conference, but if France does not ratify the treaty, great care will have to be employed by Secretary Dulles and the representatives of our country and the representatives of Great Britain and France to prevent a weakening of the alliance that now exists among the three big free nations of the world.

For many months I have been concerned about this avenue I see being established and builded upon from time to time towards the admission of Red China into the United Nations. I am fearful that if that vote were to take place that there may be more than two-thirds of the General Assembly that would vote to admit Red China. I hope I am wrong, but I think that the votes may be there. I see the buildup and I

see the danger. But the nation members of the United Nations should realize the people of America are overwhelmingly in opposition to such admissions. The great majority of Americans without regard to our political affiliations are vigorously opposed to that. If that happens I then see in the future, recognition by our country of Red China. I am not saying it is going to happen, but my purpose today is to call attention to the possibility. The real test in keeping France and the United States and Great Britain in close alliance to one another will take place at Geneva; it did not take place at Berlin.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. May I suggest that the gentleman was not accurate in that part of his remarks where he said that for the first time the Chinese Communists were to be admitted as participants in such a conference at Geneva. Because that is not the fact. They will be participating in this conference in Geneva in exactly the same way that they were at Panmunjon for over a year. Geneva is merely a resumption of Panmunjon under conditions less favorable to the Communist side.

The only way you can settle a war is to discuss the issues with those who are waging the war. But that does not constitute recognition.

Is it not more accurate to say, sir, that they are coming to Geneva accused before the bar of public opinion and condemned by the United Nations as aggressors, rather than have an implication go out from the former distinguished majority leader of the House that Geneva represents a step forward for the Communist regime in that they will then be considered as participants, as if they were not that before.

I do not think they have gained anything except as people may think they have gained; and I do not think we ought to take any chance of giving any impression here that they will be in any stronger position at Geneva and therefore more likely to be admitted to the United Nations than was previously the case.

Mr. McCORMACK. I hope my friend from Minnesota is correct that they have not gained anything.

I will accept the gentleman's observations, because they fairly represent my state of mind. What I was saying was that Red China hopes and the Soviet Union thinks, and the Communist satellite nations think that they have made great advancement toward the ultimate admission of Red China into the United Nations.

From the overall angle I think the gentleman's statement is a sound position and one that at this time I subscribe to. I hope it will be adhered to at Geneva.

Mr. JUDD. Let me agree with the gentleman that we must be on our guard. The Communists are resourceful and they will use every single artifice and device in their kit to try to trip us up. But when the President and the Secretary of State are adamantly opposed to admission, and Congress is unanimously opposed to it, and the people are overwhelmingly opposed to it, I think we can assure our allies that it is not going to happen.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman has made an observation that I thoroughly subscribe to. But I make this one exception: Sometimes circumstances and conditions determine. One may not have the intent to do a certain thing, but circumstances and conditions arise where a certain result is produced.

I say that the forthcoming Conference at Geneva is the one to be watched; that is the one where friendship between France and the United States in particular and also Great Britain must be adhered to, and that is the Conference where Molotov and the Soviet representatives will try to drive a wedge between France and the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. How can the gentleman accept the statement a moment ago of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] and still leave in the RECORD his statement that he is afraid that the United Nations would, if tested, vote Communist China into membership?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman asks a very pertinent question. My acceptance of the gentleman's observation was with respect to what we, in America, feel and think. My statement was what I thought might happen as a result of changing circumstances. Furthermore, the question of admission of Red China is one that comes before the General Assembly of the United Nations and requires a two-thirds vote. I am fearful that they may have the two-thirds vote.

Mr. GROSS. That is right.

Mr. McCORMACK. However, we can exercise a double veto if necessary. The Soviet Union on 3 occasions exercised a double veto against the admission of 3 different nations into the United Nations, when the General Assembly had overwhelmingly, in those cases, voted to admit them. If the Soviet Union can exercise a double veto then, if necessary, the United States of America can exercise a double veto. I am sure my friend from Iowa will agree with that.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, but the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] has said, and the gentleman accepted his statement,



that Communist China stood condemned by the United Nations.

Mr. JUDD. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. You cannot have your cake and eat it, too.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Minnesota's expression was as to the state of mind in America, that we are opposed to the admission of Communist China.

Mr. JUDD. It is more than that. The United Nations General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to condemn Communist China as an aggressor.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am sure that my friend from Minnesota recognizes that circumstances and conditions might bring about certain results?

Mr. JUDD. That is right.

Mr. McCORMACK. My friend from Minnesota entertains the thought that ultimately, perhaps not so far in the future, an attempt will be made to admit Red China into the United Nations.

Mr. JUDD. That is the reason I opposed starting the conversations in Korea 2½ years ago under the circumstances then prevailing, because I was afraid that one step would lead to a second, and then to a third, and one day we would have to go along in appeasement or else have a disruption of the whole grand coalition that we have been building up at such cost, in the free world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. The real test in holding together the solidarity of the United States, France, and Great Britain will be at Geneva.

Mr. JUDD. That is right. And therefore I am sure the gentleman agrees with me in commending the subcommittee for putting in this bill language which the Congress has passed, in substance, twice before, to tell the world that those who may be playing with the idea that on the one hand they can have the full confidence and support of the United States and on the other hand can embrace the Communist aggressors, with their hands dripping with the blood of American and United Nations soldiers. In this bill we shall say once more officially that "it is the sense of Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United States as the representative of China." We are saying that to the Kremlin, but more, we are saying that to some of our allies and those still on the fence who have got to play ball with us as we have proved that we want to play ball with them, for a free world.

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly. And will the gentleman from Minnesota not agree with me that if France should ratify the European Defense Community pact before the meeting at Geneva, that we will go there with stronger hands?

Mr. JUDD. Enormously stronger hands.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I want to commend the very distinguished minority whip. I think he has made a very fine and statesmanlike address here this afternoon, one that transcends party lines, in that he has alerted this Congress to something that may very well happen.

We have made mistakes in the past. We have gotten started on some things that we have not been able always to finish. It is always well to remember that England went into World War II to preserve and to keep the integrity of Poland. And look where Poland is today.

I am very grateful, personally, to the minority whip for having brought this question to the floor and having alerted the Congress to it. We must not permit Red China to be admitted into the United Nations. If we do we will be lost.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate the remarks of the gentlewoman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that I have here in my hand the confidential print. Title I, Department of State Appropriations, 1955, which is usually referred to as the subcommittee print. In this subcommittee print at page 64 President Eisenhower's Bureau of the Budget and the Department of State proposed that the following language be stricken from the bill in the coming fiscal year, to wit, 1955:

SEC. 111. It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

I am glad to say that the subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations were in unanimous agreement in turning down the request of the President's Bureau of the Budget for the deletion of this language, and instead wrote into the pending bill at page 16:

SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Will the gentleman agree that the State Department appearing before the committee expressed the view that the reason the Bureau of the Budget had requested deletion was the fact that having been passed by the Congress previously it was permanent and existing legislation?

Mr. ROONEY. I believe they did contend that, but I disagreed with their recommendation then and I disagree with it now. The American people, through their representatives here in this chamber, cannot make it too clear

that at every opportunity we must vigorously adhere to the policy that Red China must not be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Mr. BOW. I agreed definitely with the gentleman in voting for this provision.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman certainly did, and I commend the gentleman and every member of the committee for their unanimous stand with regard to it.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I think it should also be pointed out that within a few days ago two top men of the State Department appeared before a congressional committee to point out that fifteen or more million innocent people have been liquidated since the Reds took over in China. I think the fact that this information is brought out at this time indicates the position of the State Department to be definitely opposed to the admission of Red China.

Mr. ROONEY. I do hope they sincerely are. I say to the gentleman that every Member of this body hopes that Secretary of State Dulles and the State Department are going to stick to their guns in regard to this particular matter. And I also hope that all the talk about Secretary Dulles' Berlin Conference being a forerunner to admission of Red China into the United Nations is untrue and that the people of the State Department mean what they say. So there shall be no misunderstanding as to what we have to say. We have inserted section 110 in the pending bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, it has been suggested, in view of the fact that it is desirable to finish this bill tonight, that we consider the balance of the bill as read and open to amendment. Would the gentleman from Ohio make that request?

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, I want to protect the gentlewoman from Missouri, who has an amendment. I know the Chair will see that she is recognized.

Mr. TABER. I am sure the Chair will see that everyone who desires is recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

(The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.)

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order against the bill?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, Mr. Chairman. On page 49, lines 11 to 14, I make a point of order against that language.



The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman explain his point of order?

Mr. ROONEY. This would make available into another fiscal year funds appropriated in the current year. There is no authority in law for this.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Ohio wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks this is legislation on an appropriation bill. Therefore, the point of order is sustained.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language appearing in title IV, page 45, lines 11 and 12, "Without regard to the civil-service and classification laws," on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, this is the exact language of the authorizing statute, Title 22, United States Code, section 1471.

Mr. REES of Kansas. If there is a statute authorizing this, I fail to understand why you would attempt to write such law into an appropriation bill. It seems quite unusual.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I think we found that under the Smith-Mundt Act there is a provision that this is proper language if carried in an appropriation bill. The Smith-Mundt Act provides for it. That is the legislative authority for it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, would the Chair like to hear the paragraph authorizing this?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TABER. This is from United States Code, section 1471:

In carrying out the purpose of this chapter, the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him—\* \* \* (5) to employ, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, when such employment is provided for by the appropriation act, (i) persons on a temporary basis, and (ii) aliens within the United States, but such employment of aliens shall be limited to services related to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably qualified United States citizens are not available (62 Stat. 12).

This provision is entirely subject to the authority that was provided in the act.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, in view of the statement of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, if he maintains that we already have such authority written into the law, then it should not be necessary to have it in the appropriation bill.

Mr. TABER. But the authority is given to us when such employment is provided for by the appropriation act, and we have to refer to just those things that we are authorized to do in order to accomplish the purpose.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I still think if there is permanent law on the statute book which provides expenditure of

funds without consideration for the civil-service laws, rules and regulations, if there is law on the statute books that authorizes expenditure of funds for the purposes set forth in this section of the bill, it should not be necessary to rewrite it in an appropriation bill. I still feel it is not necessary to write it in this bill, if authorized under permanent law.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I believe the distinguished gentleman from Kansas and I are in agreement with regard to what he is trying to do under the point of order, he has raised. However, I reluctantly admit that I think the distinguished chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations [Mr. TABER] is correct in the position that he has taken, and that is that this language is not subject to a point of order. I would suggest that an amendment be offered to strike out this language which has been objected to, as I understand, by the American Legion in a letter to the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. If the gentleman will do that, I am sure many of us will go along with him in his attempt to do the right thing with regard to our veterans and civil-service employees.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Might I point out that the point of order raised by the gentleman from Kansas against that language would reach that objective, would it not? However, if the Chair overrules the point of order, it is expected such amendment will be offered.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to a distinguished member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Mr. GROSS. Under the law cited by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, there were limitations but there are no limitations here.

Mr. REES of Kansas. There is no limitation. The only limitation here would be the amount of money to be expended under the provision of this section of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. The duties of such employees would be exempt?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule on the point of order.

The Chair has listened to the reading of the statute by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and followed it in the United States Code, and finds that what the gentleman has read is correct. The Chair is also of the opinion that the statute requires a repetition in the particular appropriation act where they wish to apply it. That is exactly what has been done here, and for that reason the Chair overrules the point of order.

Are there any further points of order?

Are there any committee amendments?

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CLEVINGER: On page 30, line 8, strike out "\$23,000,000" and insert "\$40,000,000."

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, we have discussed this at length in the present bill and several times before, I think. There is nothing new to add. This is a fund for the operation of this board for a period up to March next year when we can take it up again.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the situation is simply this. The committee unanimously one day, I believe it was a couple of weeks ago, agreed upon the amount of \$23 million for these subsidy moneys. We were in unanimous agreement.

Now these subsidy moneys have nothing to do with the cost of carrying the mail insofar as cost to the taxpayer is concerned. Payments for mail pay are in the Treasury-Post Office bill. These are purely subsidy moneys for the airlines. The subcommittee reported the \$23 million figure to the full committee which met on last Thursday. Not a word of objection was made with regard to this, although there was considerable discussion in the full committee. The full committee approved the subcommittee action and reported the bill to the House with the \$23 million figure. Lo and behold, a very unusual situation arose. Another meeting was called on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, 4 days later. I inquired what the purpose of the meeting was when I got there and was informed it was to get some additional facts on subsidies. Actually what happened at that meeting was a vote by all the majority members to add \$17 million to this subsidy bill, with the result that they would have the \$23 million the committee had already allowed, plus the \$17 million that they added to the bill that afternoon, plus about \$8 million, which is the estimated carryover at the end of this fiscal year. In other words, the majority now wants to give the airlines \$48 million in subsidy money, mostly for the big airlines. And strangely, the full committee has never met to consider or vote upon this increase of \$17 million.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Did the committee give any consideration to this \$17 million? Did they discuss that?

Mr. ROONEY. No. The subcommittee on last Monday afternoon, during the time of the unfortunate incident in the House, agreed—and when I say "the committee agreed," I mean the Republican members of the committee agreed to offer an amendment on the floor, such as is now being offered, to add \$17 million to the bill for these subsidies.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Why?

Mr. ROONEY. Perhaps they are afraid that the big airlines will not get their subsidy checks on time. That is about the situation, as far as I can see it. They are worried that this flow of \$6 million in subsidy a month to the airlines, which have not been examined for years—and the affiliates and sub-



sidiaries have never been really examined—might be delayed. They want to keep these checks going.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman just stated that the present rate of payment to all airlines taken together is \$6 million a month. If \$23 million, plus \$8 million, which makes \$31 million, is the amount appropriated in this bill out of \$80 million requested for the full fiscal year—

Mr. ROONEY. The amount of the budget estimate was \$73 million.

Mr. COUDERT. All right; \$73 million. Is it not a fact that the \$31 million will run out at the end of the month of November, and the airlines which need subsidies, legitimately and properly, will be without funds and will fold up because there will be no Congress in session and no opportunity to consider any supplemental bill? Is that not the fact?

Mr. ROONEY. Does not the gentleman feel that delay and full examination might save some money for the taxpayers?

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman knows this is not a matter of saving. This is a matter of postponement or temporarily carrying on until determination is made of the relative merits.

Mr. ROONEY. I see the gentleman probably agrees with what I said at the outset this afternoon when I mentioned \$135 million of alleged savings not being savings at all.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlemen will proceed in order.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The gentleman said the committee met. Is the gentleman speaking of the full committee or the subcommittee?

Mr. ROONEY. I am speaking of the subcommittee, including the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. There were seven members present, and at that time and against my stated objection the majority members decided to give them \$17 million more for these subsidies. I take the position that we might well delay this at this time. Some subsidy will have to be paid, but let us look it over first.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the House is in danger of being misled on this matter. We are not talking about saving money at this time. There is not any question of saving directly involved in this amendment, which provides only about one-half of the total sum requested. CAB came in and requested \$73 million of new money as its estimates of funds required to pay all the subsidies for the entire fiscal year with the \$8 million carryover. The day we met to mark up the bill the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], came in with a copy of a Supreme Court decision with which the other members of the

committee were not then familiar. It had been handed down not more than 4 or 5 days before the markup.

Under that decision it appeared obvious that CAB would be required to re-estimate on a different basis some of the many subsidized lines' requirements. The committee was in no position at that time, nor was, I suppose, the CAB to determine which lines would have to be reestimated; and, of course, no one could anticipate what the result of such re-estimation would be either by way of increasing or decreasing the amount. We all hoped that savings would be the result. So the committee did the only thing it could do: It took arbitrary action, and the arbitrary action it took was to strike out all of the foreign line subsidy payments, because the Supreme Court decision dealt only with lines that had foreign operations as well as domestic.

That left \$23 million, without a dime for the American foreign carriers, with a carryover from the current year of \$8 million, or a total of \$31 million. This would only carry the whole subsidy operation through October at present rate of subsidy payments.

Then the attention of the committee was called by the CAB to this obvious fact, that it would mean closing down completely the subsidies of many lines that would not be affected by the decision; so the obvious thing for the committee to do was to sit down with the CAB and say: "Well, what is the story? How much do you need of the requested \$73 million total to carry you along on the present temporary basis until you are able first to reappraise, reestimate requirements under the new Supreme Court decision, to complete determination of the pending rate cases involving all of the foreign airlines and some others, I think, since 1946, so that you will be in a position to come to us again with a supplementary request putting all of these lines on a permanent basis, and giving us an opportunity to examine and scrutinize with the greatest care all of the items?"

The answer was that it would take \$40 million. So the matter of savings is not the issue at this time, Mr. Chairman; it is a matter of postponing final determination because of reasons beyond our control. We are giving half of what they request in order that there may be a reappraisal, in order that the CAB and the committee itself may have time to determine final figures whatever they may be.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. Certainly I will yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to say that I have never heard the gentleman plead so earnestly for \$17 million of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. COUDERT. I think the gentleman's remark is unfair. He knows it is unfair, but if it amuses him, why, that is all right with me.

The fact of the matter is that this \$17 million is certainly going to be paid anyway; no matter what we do we can hardly expect to reduce the subsidies

below \$40 million for next year, without disastrous results to American airlines, domestic and foreign. After all, \$40 million is only half of the estimated requirements for 1955.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Regardless of what may be determined the full committee put \$23 million in this bill for the domestic carriers, the domestic feeder carriers; and it was so considered, I presume.

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman means, of course, that the full committee approved the form in which it came from the subcommittee; precisely.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Approved \$23 million for the domestic carriers and it should not be considered now that that sum was only a part of the domestic carriers.

Mr. COUDERT. Let me make another observation to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] who is smiling there across the room, about that \$17 million. How about the \$1 billion-odd that was spent for subsidies under Democratic administrations during part of which time the gentleman was chairman of the subcommittee?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman should know that together with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESLTON], for years I have been interested in this very subject and that this is the first time we have ever had these subsidies before our subcommittee. I have been an advocate for separation of airmail pay from subsidy money for years. Further, these outright subsidies reached an all-time high this year under Mr. Eisenhower.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the fact of the matter is, that these payments of subsidy are not something that the Committee on Appropriations is to decide. They are in the law as an obligation upon the Congress to pay. They are in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and have been there ever since that act was passed, as all the gentlemen on my committee certainly know, and as all the Members of the House should know, including the members of the Appropriations Committee.

The Civil Aeronautics Board is obligated to pay the amounts necessary to make up the difference between the cost of operation under economic and efficient management and their requirements.

(Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, under the aegis of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of which I have the honor to be a member, the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 was passed. It was passed for the purpose of encouraging civil aviation in the United States. If we are to have an airlift that is worth a dime, we either have to buy the planes



and hold them in the Military Establishment, staff them and all of that sort of thing, and keep them ready for an airlift to Korea or to Berlin or to any other place that the world situation may demand—but that is a very uneconomical thing. We have determined to have such planes available and in commerce, to have required number of planes engaged in commerce, at the service of the people of the United States in the meantime, which is a very economical means of maintaining an airlift. I can think of no better means. It is parallel exactly to that of the merchant fleet. Now, we have provided that if the airlines require support in order to get along—and such are principally the small airlines, those in the hinterland, if you please—then we have authorized and directed the Civil Aeronautics Board, in line with Reorganization Plan No. 10, to pay that amount of money that is necessary to sustain them, directly to the airlines.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Do I understand that we either adopt this amendment or they can go to the Court of Claims and get it anyway?

Mr. HINSHAW. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. What is the use of sending them to the Court of Claims, then?

Mr. HINSHAW. There is no use at all. It is, furthermore, a very bad thing to the airlines because it stops them from obtaining financing, selling their bonds, and so forth, with which to buy the equipment which is so necessary to the airlift of the United States. If they are going to buy the equipment and put up the dollars, that is wonderful, but if Congress has to buy the equipment and put up the dollars, that is not good, is it? The system we have established under the Civil Aeronautics Act is the most economical way to organize and maintain an airlift in the United States, and we have taken that position.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Does the gentleman not think it would be to the advantage financially of these airlines to permit the matter to go to the Court of Claims because, after all, they would be entitled to interest at 6 percent?

Mr. HINSHAW. That might be, but in the meantime they would not have money enough to operate.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE. It would take more than 6 percent to pay the lawyers.

Mr. HINSHAW. Oh, yes. The gentleman from California correctly calls attention to the fact that the lawyer's fee would indeed be more than 6 percent. That would be most uneconomical from either the Government or the airline viewpoint.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on

this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, the reservation of 5 minutes to the committee is not in order, and I make that point of order.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I want to point out that in the Post Office appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1955 reported by our Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee and subsequently passed by the House, H. R. 7893, \$60,223,000 was included for service airmail payments. That is a payment to the airlines for the services they render in transporting the mail. This sum therefore takes care of all payments determined by the Civil Aeronautics Board to represent compensation for actual flying of the mails.

Referring to page 29 of the hearings of our Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee it might be noted that the Postmaster General believes that the \$60 million of service airmail pay still contains some subsidy.

The Postmaster General intends getting the remaining subsidies as quickly as possible out of his budget. Meanwhile, some of the subsidies have already been separated and made part of the Civil Aeronautics Board appropriation instead of the Post Office appropriation and it is up to the House to determine the size of these subsidies.

As I have already noted the \$60 million in service airmail pay has been voted by the House and these service airmail rates were figured on a generous basis by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

In addition to that \$60 million, you have in this bill the sum of \$23 million, plus \$7 million left over which is reappropriated, making a total of \$30 million. That makes an overall total of payments and subsidies to the airlines for this year of \$90 million.

With regard to the granting of subsidies over and above the service air mail pay, the Supreme Court in two decisions by 9 to 0 votes on February 1, 1954, overruled the Civil Aeronautics Board in favor of the Postmaster General in the cases of Summerfield against CAB where the Postmaster General had protested against the granting of excessive air mail subsidies.

It is my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that the Postmaster General has already filed briefs in other cases similar to the two test cases decided by the Supreme Court which are mentioned on page 14 of the committee report, and that the amounts of money involved in these cases approximate \$35 million.

For example, Mr. Chairman, I have in my hand the brief filed by the Postmaster General July 3, 1953, in CAB Docket No. 1706, being the Trans-Atlantic Mail Rate case, in which the Post-

master General protests that excess earnings of \$5,015,000 in Pan American's Pacific and Alaska divisions should be used to offset the proposed subsidies in Pan American's Atlantic division. The Postmaster General's protest is well documented in a 14-page legal brief with three statistical exhibits.

I would like, Mr. Chairman, to note that the Postmaster General has several other briefs outstanding, which involve, in summary the following amounts of money:

|                                                                                                 |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Delta (already decided by Supreme Court)-----                                                   | \$654,000  |
| Western (already decided by Supreme Court)-----                                                 | 350,000    |
| Pan American-Atlantic (Postmaster General's brief of July 3, 1953, in CAB Docket No. 1706)----- | 5,015,000  |
| TWA-International (Postmaster General's brief of July 3, 1953, in CAB Docket No. 1706)-----     | 12,158,000 |
| United (Hawaii) (Post office rebuttal exhibit No. 1 in CAB Docket No. 2913)-----                | 15,857,000 |
| Braniff (Post office brief of Oct. 27, 1953, in CAB Docket No. 5142)-----                       | 1,000,000  |
| Total-----                                                                                      | 35,034,000 |

The arguments of the Postmaster General in these cases I have just cited seem to be substantially the same as those which were supported by the Supreme Court in the cases cited on page 14 of House Report No. 1242.

It is quite possible also, Mr. Chairman, that, encouraged by the unanimity of the Supreme Court's decisions in opposition to CAB, the Postmaster General or other intervenors may file protests in other cases.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me to be ill-advised at this time for this House to appropriate subsidies in excess of the \$30,000,000 originally recommended by the committee.

It seems to me that before we increase those amounts we should at least wait until some of this litigation is over which is now pending.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask a question. I want to see if we are agreed on this particular problem. The gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] asked the question here about an hour ago, if there were sufficient funds in this bill to take care of all of the small feeder lines. The answer, as I understood it, was "yes." Is that right, may I ask the gentleman from New York?

Mr. COUDERT. That is the understanding of the committee and the assurance of the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, that \$40 million would carry them on the present basis of operation until the 1st of March.

Mr. SPRINGER. When was this supplemental \$17 million decided on?

Mr. COUDERT. I think it was Monday.

Mr. SPRINGER. I understood in talking with one member of the Civil Aeronautics Board over this last weekend that you were short about \$3,500,000 for



these small feeder airlines. It should be a figure of about \$26 million or \$26 million-plus instead of \$23 million as set out in the bill. Is that correct?

Mr. COUDERT. That I do not know. All I know is that the \$40 million figure the Civil Aeronautics Board Chairman and his associates declared would carry through the subsidized lines on the present basis until March.

Mr. SPRINGER. This does not include any overseas, then?

Mr. COUDERT. It includes all the lines, overseas, domestic, and local. It maintains the status quo.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. The fact remains from that action of the committee that the \$40 million will provide the necessary subsidy until March 1, 1955. Anything after that it is estimated will have to be provided for following March 1.

Mr. COUDERT. That is correct.

(Mr. SCOTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, in 1952 the CAB permitted two large carriers to suspend international service from the city of Philadelphia, thus depriving the Nation's third largest population area of such service. Substantially, the reason given was to the effect that continuation of the special service to Philadelphia would require approximately \$40,000 in subsidy, and on this ground it suspended the international service from Philadelphia.

Actually this explanation of this matter is beside the point. The fact is that the certificated carriers found that it was a nuisance to fly to Philadelphia to pick up passengers. Rather than inconvenience these carriers, the public service to Philadelphia has been curtailed. I am not one who seeks to encourage greater subsidies. An agency which, under the statutes, has been handing out hundreds of millions of dollars should not permit the deprivation of the Nation's third largest city of needed international service at the slight cost of \$40,000.

The convenience of the carriers certainly should not be permitted to weigh more heavily than the public convenience and necessity.

Lack of adequate air service is not unique to Philadelphia. I understand that such cities as Dallas are up in arms over the fact that they cannot get the kind of service which they would like. My city of Philadelphia rightly feels that concern for public convenience and necessity of its air passengers should be maintained as national policy superior to the mere convenience of the airline carriers.

[Mr. HESELTON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(By unanimous consent, the time allotted to Mr. COUDERT was granted to Mr. Bow.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am anxious to hear the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], who I am sure will put up quite a justification for this \$17 million.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York yield his time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow]?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted to me may be granted to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BOW addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] has expired.

The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 86, noes 40.

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to announce that the Committee will rise after I have finished this statement and further consideration of this measure will go over until tomorrow. Under an arrangement previously entered into, it is understood there will be no record vote tomorrow; that we will conclude the reading of the bill for amendment and the amendment stage tomorrow. If there are no requests for a record vote, then we can conclude action on the bill, but should a situation develop that requires a record vote that will go over until Friday.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I should say to the gentleman from Indiana, the distinguished majority leader, that I intend to ask for a separate vote and a rollcall on the subsidy amendment just adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HALLECK. That would indicate that there may be a record vote. The gentleman, I assume, would have no objection to that vote going over until Friday.

Mr. ROONEY. I would have no such objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Further than that, Mr. Chairman, following the conclusion of the pending appropriation bill we will call up the Kersten resolution; then, if we have time, we will take up the bill from the Committee on the Armed Services and one from the Committee on Agriculture and proceed with it as far as we can get with the idea of complet-

ing them on Friday, if necessary, and also acting Friday on additional capital for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD of yesterday at page 2381, where I am reported as saying:

Is there any reason to believe that the Mexican Government can set their minimum wages and labor standards?

The balance of what I said is not reported. What I actually said was:

Is there any reason to believe that the Mexican Government can set minimum wages and labor standards better, more fairly, and to greater advantages for these workers than our own Government can?

I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the RECORD will be corrected as indicated.

There was no objection.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE COMPETITIVE BIDDING RULE UNDER THE PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT

(Mr. HELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, the Securities and Exchange Commission, under the leadership of its new Chairman, Ralph H. Demmler, has proposed a change in the competitive bidding rule, which, if adopted, would undermine a very significant reform in the financial and securities markets that has taken many, many years of hard work and effort to achieve.

The Commission has proposed to modify its competitive bidding rule U-50 under the Public Utility Holding Act, so as to provide an exception from the requirement of competitive bidding with respect to security issues of utility subsidiaries of holding companies where such issues are expressly authorized by the regulatory commission of the State in which the issuer is incorporated and does business.

If the proposed rule is finally adopted, this country will have taken a long step backward in the direction of the loose financial and ethical practices which



prevailed in the business and financial community during the roaring 1920's. These sharp practices undermined the integrity of our capital markets, destroyed investor confidence, and led business and industry to the brink of national disaster.

Incredible as this proposal may seem, it becomes more difficult to understand when we are advised by Chairman Demmler that there has been no request from anyone for a change in the rule. He stated publicly on February 18:

I want to state on behalf of myself and my fellow Commissioners that the proposal was developed wholly within the Commission and in consultation with its staff without any suggestion from anyone outside the Commission and without the prior knowledge of anyone outside the Commission.

If the giant utilities and financial institutions who have been subject to this rule since 1941 and are directly affected by it have not complained about it, why propose a change? Is this another pay-off by the Eisenhower administration to super big business?

The fact of the matter is that this rule has been functioning very well indeed. Year after year, until the new administration took over, the Securities and Exchange Commission had reported to the Congress that the competitive bidding rule was very effective in maintaining competition in the marketing of securities and enabling the public utilities to obtain capital at a minimum cost, with a resulting saving to consumers. Here is what the 18th annual report of the Commission, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, had to say:

The experience gained in the 11 years of administration of rule U-50 has adequately demonstrated its workability and effectiveness in maintaining competitive conditions in the marketing of securities and in achieving minimum costs in the procurement of capital. However, the Commission has always recognized that flexibility of application was essential and in a number of cases, where unusual circumstances were present, it has granted exemptions by order from the competitive bidding requirements of the rule. During the period of existence of the rule, 201 issues of securities of registered holding companies and their subsidiaries with aggregate proceeds of \$1.5 billion have been exempted in this manner. Such sales, of course, do not include the automatic exemptions afforded by the rule.

However, in the 19th annual report, the first to be issued under Republican Chairman Demmler, this significant statement is strangely absent. Why? Have conditions changed so abruptly within the last year that this statement is no longer true? Or was this paragraph omitted in anticipation of this new move to abolish competitive bidding for a significant part of the public utility industry?

According to one estimate presented to the Commission, the effect of the proposed amendment to rule U-50 would be to eliminate effective competitive bidding requirement upon half of the debt financing now subject to the rule. In fiscal year 1953, the volume of debt financing subject to the rule was \$394 million. In addition, some \$205 million of stock was sold under competitive bidding. No less than 124 utility subsidi-

aries of holding companies may be affected by this proposal. It is clear, therefore, that the proposed change in the rule could have the effect of changing radically the existing practices in utility financing.

Why was it necessary to have competitive bidding in public utility regulation? In order to answer this question, we have to go back a little in history to the era of preregulation. Congressional investigation in the early 1930's disclosed that public utility holding companies and their subsidiaries were subject to serious and widespread abuses which were not in the public interest, in the interests of investors and consumers. Among these abuses was the almost universal practice of selling utility securities to an underwriting syndicate at a price determined by private negotiation between the issuer and the principal underwriter. It was an established policy of investment bankers not to compete among themselves for security business of any issuer which had a continuing investment banking relationship with a particular firm. This development of traditional banker relationships with which other bankers were reluctant to interfere led to the suppression of competition in the underwriting of utility securities. Similarly, with few exceptions, the issuer made no attempt to seek competitive bids or to shop around for better terms than those offered by its customary banker. Also, there were transactions involving subsidiary public utilities wherein there was an absence of arm's length bargaining, in addition to a lack of free and independent competition.

The Congress recognized that these and other evils, which I shall not go into, must be eradicated for the public welfare, as well as the welfare of investors and consumers. And because of the interstate character of these giant utility systems and the intricate corporate relationships between the parent holding company and the subsidiaries, the Congress concluded that the evils and abuses which were found to exist were completely outside the power of the individual States to handle. Accordingly, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 was enacted providing for the Federal regulation of public utilities.

Under section 12 (d) of this act, the Securities and Exchange Commission is required to assure the maintenance of competitive conditions in connection with the issuance and sale of securities by registered holding companies and their subsidiaries. The Commission is also required, under sections 6 and 7, to pass upon the reasonableness of fees, commissions and other remuneration paid in connection with the sale of such securities. These are protective features in the act to provide protection to security holders and consumers.

After considerable experimentation, the Commission concluded that there was no procedure short of competitive bidding in the issuance and sale of securities that gave promise of achieving arm's length bargaining, determining the reasonableness of spreads, fairness

of price, and obtaining disinterested advice in financial matters to the utility companies concerned. To accomplish these objectives, the Commission adopted Rule U-50 on April 7, 1941.

The Commission has acknowledged in several annual reports to the Congress that this rule has been very effective. I have quoted from the 18th annual report to this effect. I should also like to quote from a speech delivered by Commissioner Richard B. McEntire, one of the ablest men ever to have served on the Securities and Exchange Commission. Speaking before the Industrial College of the Armed Forces on March 8, 1951, Mr. McEntire stated in part:

We believe that minimum costs (in the sale of securities) can best be obtained through full competition between security buyers in the best American tradition. \* \* \* The direct negotiation between an issuer and either the investment banker or the institutional investor does not afford this result. We are convinced that sale of securities through competitive bidding is the best answer. The merits of this procedure are also recognized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Power Commission, and 15 State regulatory agencies.

\* \* \* It (competitive bidding) has achieved a lowering in the cost of security flotations and through diversification of underwriting management has done much to eliminate the detrimental influence of preferential relationships between particular investment banking houses and public utility companies.

I should also like to quote a statement on competitive bidding made by the able former Chairman of the Commission, Donald C. Cook. This statement appears in the testimony he gave before the Securities and Exchange Commission Subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee, of which I had the honor of serving as chairman in the 82d Congress. Here is what Mr. Cook said:

#### COMPETITIVE BIDDING

(Excerpt from testimony of Hon. Donald C. Cook, former Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, before the SEC Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, January 11, 1952)

Public utility companies owe a duty to the public to obtain their capital at the lowest cost consistent with a sound financial structure. Since the industry requires a large investment in plant and equipment, the cost of capital is an important element of expense and therefore of utility rates. One of the evils found by Congress to exist in the industry was the absence of arm's length bargaining in the sale of securities and utility assets. This situation arose in large measure from the existence of traditional banker relationships between certain large investment bankers and particular holding-company systems, which gave these bankers virtual monopoly over the financing of the system companies, permitting the charging of exorbitant underwriting fees. The Commission is required by section 12 (d) of the act to assure the maintenance of competitive conditions in the sales of securities or utility assets.

After experimenting with various methods for meeting this congressional directive, with limited success, the Commission in 1941 adopted the competitive bidding rule. This step was taken only after extensive conferences with representatives of both the utility and security industry and after the consideration of numerous alternative proposals. The rule requires, with certain exceptions, that securities sold by registered holding companies or their subsidiaries be pursuant









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 5, 1954  
For actions of March 4, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 41

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill, agreeing to increase for forest highways. House completed congressional action on Mexican farm labor measure. House and Senate completed congressional action on 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. House committees reported bill to reduce excise taxes and road authorization bill. Senate committee reported wool price supports bill. Rep. Cooley introduced bill to improve marketing facilities for perishables. Rep. Poage spoke in favor of 90% price supports. Sen. Humphrey criticized reduction in dairy price supports. Sens. Ellender and Humphrey claimed Secretary submitted misleading figures on price-support costs; Sen. Aiken defended Secretary on this. Sen. Gillette inserted and discussed correspondence with USDA and other agencies on distributing surplus food to aged and needy.

## HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 8067, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1955 (pp. 2538-64). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Coon to increase by \$5,000,000 the amount for forest highways (pp. 2538-43). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Sullivan to provide "10,000 <sup>which</sup> shall be used to "renew the compilation of statistics on stocks of coffee on hand" (pp. 2543-4).
2. FARM LABOR. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. J. Res. 355, to continue the Mexican farm labor program in the absence of an agreement with Mexico (p. 2564). This measure will now be sent to the President.
3. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8127, to authorize appropriations for roads, including forest highways and forest roads and trails (H. Rept. 1308)(p. 2580).
4. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Poage spoke in favor of continuation of the support of storable commodities at 90% of parity (pp. 2577-8).
5. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8224, to reduce excise taxes (H. Rept. 1307)(p. 2564).



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6. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7057, to authorize the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to transfer, exchange, and dispose of land in the Eden project, Wyo. (H. Rept. 1305) (p. 2580).

7. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7996 (pp. 2564, 2517-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.

8. STATISTICS. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to amend the act authorizing the Census Bureau to collect and publish cotton statistics; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2580). The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 2348, to repeal the act authorizing the Census Bureau to collect and publish redcedar shingles statistics (p. D235).

9. PURCHASING. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 24, to permit review of decisions of Government contracting officers involving questions of fact arising under contracts in cases other than those in which fraud is alleged (three related bills were tabled, H. R. 1839, H. R. 3634, and H. R. 6946) (p. D234).

10. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 7774, to establish a uniform system for granting incentive awards to Federal employees. This bill consolidates all presently existing incentive awards programs, places all Federal employees thereunder, and permits the granting of an individual award up to \$25,000. Awards in excess of \$25,000 may be granted by the President, in conjunction with departmental awards (p. D235).

Subcommittees of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee were appointed to study H. R. 5718 and H. R. 5703, to limit the period for collection by the U.S. of compensation received by employees in violation of the dual compensation laws (Rep. St. George, chrmn.); and H. R. 6790, providing that the rate of pay for the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers shall be \$17,500 annually (Rep. Harden, chrmn.) (p. D235).

11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for Fri., Mar. 5 as stated in the "Daily Digest": "The House will vote on passage of" the State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill for 1955, and will consider bills to increase CCC's borrowing power and authorize cooperation with states, etc., in watershed development (p. D233).

#### SENATE

12. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 2911, to provide for a special wool price support program through direct payments, loans, etc. (S. Rept. 1044) (p. 2482).

Sen. Humphrey strongly criticized Secretary Benson's reduction of dairy price supports and inserted newspaper articles and other communications opposing the Secretary's action (pp. 2494-8).

Sens. Ellender and Humphrey claimed Secretary Benson submitted misleading figures to Congress on the costs of the price support programs which Sen. Humphrey said "indicated a loss...of \$16 billion, when, as a matter of fact, the losses sustained...amounted to...a little more than \$1 billion." Sen. Ellender also criticized the discrepancy in the REA operations cost figures submitted by the Secretary and those contained in REA's annual report to Congress (pp. 2498-501).



## LIVIO BRIANESCO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6594) for the relief of Livio Brianesco.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Livio Brianesco, Cleveland, Ohio, the sum of \$59.12. Such sum represents the amount of the judgment and costs for which the said Livio Brianesco was held liable on June 1, 1953, in a civil action in the municipal court of Cleveland, as the result of an accident which occurred on West 77th Street, between Madison and Franklin Avenues, in Cleveland on January 29, 1953, and which involved a United States mail truck being driven by the said Livio Brianesco, a letter carrier in the United States Post Office, Cleveland, Ohio. Such sum shall be paid only on condition that the said Livio Brianesco shall use such sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay such judgment and costs in full: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## LAURA SMITH MERRITT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7407) for the relief of Mrs. Laura Smith Merritt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Laura Smith Merritt, Camden, Ala., the sum of \$402.63. Payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for reimbursement of transportation expenses incurred by the said Mrs. Laura Smith Merritt in traveling from Frankfurt, Germany, to Washington, D. C., on October 18 and 19, 1950: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$402.63" and insert: "\$306.08."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ROBERT E. LEIBBRAND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5772) for the relief of Robert E. Leibbrand.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Robert E. Leibbrand, Seattle, Wash., is hereby relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the sum of \$960. Such sum represents the amount of the class E allotment payments which were erroneously made to Rose Leibbrand, the sister of the said Robert E. Leibbrand, during the period beginning November 1, 1942, and ending October 31, 1945, after the said Robert E. Leibbrand had discontinued such allotment. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States full credit shall be given for the amount for which liability is relieved by this act.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. JONAS of Illinois: Page 1, line 3, after "Leibbrand" insert "and Rose Leibbrand"; and in the same line strike out the word "is" and insert in lieu thereof "are."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

Amend the title so as to read: "For the relief of Robert E. Leibbrand and Rose Leibbrand."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ESTATE OF MRS. MARGARETH WEIGAND

The Clerk called the bill (S. 502) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Margareth Weigand.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President, or the officer or agency designated by him pursuant to the provisions of section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act (U. S. C., title 50, App. sec. 32), shall transfer and deliver to the estate of Mrs. Margareth Weigand the amount payable to her under the Social Security Act as a result of the death of her late son, Kurt F. Weigand, which amount was in accordance with the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, vested in or transferred to the Attorney General by vesting order No. 17973.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GEORGE L. F. ALLEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1325) for the relief of George L. F. Allen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the two provisos of paragraph 1 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) setting time limits for the initiation and termination of education or training under such part VIII shall not apply to George L. F. Allen, of McAllen, Tex., if he initiates his education or training under such part VIII within 120 days after the date of enactment of this act. Upon the said George L. F. Allen so initiating his education or training under such part VIII, he shall be held and considered to have been eligible for education or training under such part beginning October 17, 1951, the date on which he actually commenced his education or training. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall reimburse the said George L. F.

Allen for tuition, subsistence allowances, and other expenses related to his education or training which would have been paid him under paragraphs 5 (a) and 6 (a) of such part VIII if he had been eligible on and after October 17, 1951, and shall make the appropriate deduction of time from the period of eligibility of the said George L. F. Allen.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PUERTO RICAN INDIGNATION

(Mr. THOMPSON of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there came to my desk this morning a letter from an old friend in my home town. For himself and the other Puerto Ricans living in our county he spoke out in horrified indignation over the action of the unfortunate fanatics who endangered the lives of people whom he regarded as friends of mankind. I assured my friend that we here in this great body do not in any degree blame this unfortunate affair on the good people of his native land. It is my privilege to place in the RECORD my friend's letter and my reply:

THE JOURNEYMEN  
BARBERS, HAIRDRESSERS,  
COSMETOLOGISTS AND PROPRIETORS  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA,  
LOCAL NO. 100,  
Galveston, Tex., March 3, 1954.

Hon. CLARK W. THOMPSON,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CLARK: We are deeply hurt in view of the present headlines; and we, the Puerto Ricans residing in Galveston County, Tex., wish to express to you and your fine colleagues our sincere regrets. We also wish to extend our best wishes for the speedy recovery of those five great Americans who were seriously injured during the foulest attempt made on the lives of the people like you, who are devoting the best years of their lives for the best interests of people all over the world. It is beyond our comprehension how any person or persons could carry out such a foul attempt.

We unanimously recommend that new legislation be passed, providing that whereas any person or persons, making an attempt on the lives of any Member or Members of the Senate or the House of Representatives while in execution of their duties, upon conviction of said offense, shall be sentenced to death. Any other punishment would be inadequate.

We shall be more than glad to cooperate with any agency of the United States Government, at any time, in exposing any Puerto Rican Nationalist or any Communist.

Looking forward to seeing you on your next visit to our great city, I remain, as ever,  
Your loyal friend,

JOE  
J. E. Casals.

MARCH 4, 1954.

Mr. J. E. CASALS,  
Galveston, Tex.:

I am deeply touched by your fine letter of March 3. Please assure all of the Puerto Ricans in our home county that my colleagues and I understand and appreciate their complete loyalty to our mutual country. I am placing your letter in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CLARK W. THOMPSON,  
Member of Congress.



## CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

## [Roll No. 24]

|              |               |              |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Abbitt       | Forrester     | Moulder, Mo. |
| Barrett      | Fulton        | Pillion      |
| Bentley      | Gamble        | Powell       |
| Bolton       | Gary          | Reed, Ill.   |
| Oliver P.    | Granahan      | Rivers       |
| Brownson     | Green         | Roberts      |
| Buckley      | Hardy         | Roosevelt    |
| Campbell     | Harrison, Va. | Shelley      |
| Carnahan     | Hart          | Sieminski    |
| Celler       | Hollifield    | Smith, Va.   |
| Chatham      | Javits        | Stringfellow |
| Chelf        | Jensen        | Sutton       |
| Chudoff      | Kearns        | Taylor       |
| Clardy       | Krueger       | Tuck         |
| Davis, Tenn. | Lanham        | Vursell      |
| Dawson, Ill. | Lantaff       | Warburton    |
| Dingell      | Miller, N. Y. | Weichel      |
| Elliott      | Morgan        | Winstead     |
| Fallon       | Morrison      |              |

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and seventy-nine Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

## SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

## FRANKLIN JIM

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1883) for the relief of the legal guardian of Franklin Jim, a minor, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, lines 5 and 6, strike out "the legal guardian of Franklin Jim, a minor" and insert "Franklin Jim, a."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## STEBBINS CONSTRUCTION CO.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1967) for the relief of the Stebbins Construction Co., with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4, strike out "Federal District Court of" and insert "United States District Court for."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## BRACEY-WELSH CO., INC.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3275) for the relief of the Bracey-Welsh Co., Inc., with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 3, after "claim", insert ": Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## RELIEF OF CERTAIN DISBURSING OFFICERS

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2567) to amend the act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 493), relating to the relief of certain disbursing officers, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments" and insert "Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, Department of the Air Force, and of the Coast Guard."

Page 2, line 10, strike out "or the Secretary of the Air Force" and insert "the Secretary of the Air Force, or the Secretary of the Treasury."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1955

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Depart-

ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 8067, with Mr. JOHNSON of California in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. COON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Coon:

Page 39, line 24, strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$15,000,000."

Page 40, line 1, strike out "\$1,600,000" and insert "\$6,600,000."

Mr. COON. Mr. Chairman, the \$10 million recommended in this bill for the forest-highway program next year would be used chiefly to pay for contracts already let, with little or no money to spend for new construction. The effect of this would be to practically stop the program.

The \$10 million figure in the present bill represents a cut of 33 percent from the \$15 million originally requested by the Bureau of Public Roads. This amount was reduced in the office of the Secretary of Commerce.

I believe we should spend at least the amount of the Bureau of Public Roads request this year, so I am proposing in my amendment an increase of \$5 million.

In fiscal 1953, \$20 million was authorized by the United States Congress for forest highways. In fiscal 1954, \$22.5 million was authorized, and in fiscal 1955, the authorization is \$22.5 million. This is a total of \$65 million authorized, while the amount actually appropriated so far totals only \$11.6 million. The amount authorized but unappropriated is \$43.4 million.

Eighty-seven percent of the national forests are located in 11 Western States. Timber production from these forests is important to the economy of these States, and forest highways are important to timber production, as well as being necessary links in the State highway systems.

I want to point out that the Federal forests are one of the agencies of the Federal Government which pays it own way. Last year revenues from the forests came to \$75 million. Of this, approximately \$18 million went back to the counties in lieu of taxes, and another \$7.5 million was spent on access roads leading into the main roads. This leaves a balance of about \$50 million which went back to the United States Treasury to be spent for other things, such as foreign aid, while forest highways did not even receive the amount authorized for them.

In the case of my own State, Oregon, I understand the Government received \$15.6 millions in timber revenues in 1953, while returning only about \$2.7 millions in forest highway funds.

It is well known that the Federal Government owns better than 53 percent of the land in the eleven western States—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. This ownership puts the Government in the



position of landlord. If this "landlord" is to continue taking revenues from our area, then he must invest the amount required to keep the revenue coming, and he should do his part to pay for the facilities he shares with other users. The forest highway program must be continued if these two purposes are to be served.

I understand that in the 4 western States, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, there are about 5 billion feet of timber which has been infected with insects. If we have adequate roads, we can salvage that timber. If we do not have the roads soon this infected timber will die and rot. Every dollar spent in the near future on a Federal forest road or trail will return dollars in salvaged timber that would otherwise be wasted.

President Eisenhower said in his state of the Union message that it will be necessary to continue the 2-cent gasoline tax if we are to have the expanded highway program necessary to get a safe and adequate highway system. I cannot see much logic in taxing on the one hand to build roads, and on the other hand spending for other purposes the money our forest roads bring in.

Good forest highways, making possible more timber production at lower cost, will mean greater economic stability for the communities of the West, higher employment, and more prosperity.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to read some of the questions and answers with reference to this matter found on page 295 of the hearings:

Mr. COON. You say the estimate of \$10 million will be required primarily to liquidate contracts incurred in prior years. Then how much will there be available this year for additional contracts?

In answer to that question Mr. CURTISS said:

Substantially none for new contracts in 1955.

Then I asked the question:

But there will be no new contracts let?

He said:

Not during 1955 under this appropriation.

Then I asked him further:

Then actually what you are doing is completely stopping this program; is that right?

Mr. CURTISS said:

That is approximately it.

Mr. PRESTON said:

You had a little difficulty getting it out.

I believe it would be unfair to our Western States, retarding to the development of our timber resources, false economy in the long run, and contrary to the spirit of the President's highway program to appropriate less than the \$15 million requested by the Bureau of Public Roads for forest highways next year.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, when the Public Works Committee 2 years ago brought forth a highway authorization bill it proposed that \$575 million be expended for general highway construction. The money was to be divided between primary, sec-

ondary, and urban roads. That money it proposed should be divided one-third on the basis of population, one-third on the basis of area, and one-third on the basis of miles of road.

Included in this bill was a provision that \$22,500,000 should be authorized for the construction of Federal forest highways. This \$22,500,000 was authorized and was to be an integral part of the primary highway system of the Nation. This \$22,500,000 was to be divided among the States with this forest land on the basis of 50-50, the States paying the cost of the construction of these highways. This \$22,500,000 was in a way sort of an in lieu payment, in place of the taxes the States lost by the Federal Government's owning so much forest land.

The Forest Service has jurisdiction over 160 million acres of forest land that is owned by the Federal Government. This 160 million acres of forest land constitutes an area approximately as large as the entire State of Texas.

The Public Works Committee, in 1950, asked for \$22,500,000 for forest highways and the Appropriations Committee later approved \$22,500,000. In 1951 the Appropriations Committee reduced the amount to \$20 million. This committee reduced it the next year to \$18 million, last year to \$15 million, and this year to \$10 million.

We think at least \$15 million should be spent on the Federal primary forest highways this year on a 50-50 matching-fund basis. We think we ought to have at least \$15 million for that purpose.

Forest highways are the roads that go from city to city to serve the general traveling public. A forest highway is a primary highway, not secondary, not urban, but a primary highway. The Federal Government contributes some millions, and the State matches those funds.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. Are these forest highways financed in the same way as the Federal-aid highways?

Mr. MACK of Washington. The Federal Government supplies 50 percent of the money and the States match the 50 percent to build the highways. That is my understanding.

Mr. COUDERT. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I think the gentleman may be in error on that. That is why I raised the issue. I have before me the statement of the Director of the Highways Bureau in which he says:

I feel that the forest highways program could be prosecuted more expeditiously if financed in the same way as Federal-aid highways. I plan to explore this matter thoroughly with Commissioner du Pont and the Bureau of the Budget.

It seems to me that if there is in process a program that may lead to a different method of financing these roads, it might be wise to leave this budget estimate alone and not add to it at this time.

Mr. MACK of Washington. The gentleman may be right in that statement.

These highways serve the primary road system. In addition these roads

enable loggers who buy Government timber to get it out more easily. This places these loggers in competition with other timber buyers, with the result that the Federal Government secures a higher price for its timber. Also, these highways provide firefighting facilities which facilitate getting men and equipment to the scene of a fire. These highways, also make it easier for the Federal Government to log diseased timber or timber damaged by fire.

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. D'EWARD. In addition, when we do not have funds adequate to build the proper roads inside the forest, when you come to a poor piece of road it closes the circuit all the way because of that poor piece.

Mr. MACK of Washington. It affects 160 million acres of Government forest land situated in 45 of the 48 States of the Union.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. It is my understanding that these roads will help to salvage some \$25 million worth of blown timber in the gentleman's own area.

Mr. MACK of Washington. We had a forest fire in 1951 in the district of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WESTLAND] that destroyed half a billion feet of timber. The timber damaged by this fire was valued at \$5 million. Today, because of that forest fire, it is worth only \$2 million. Not a stick of that \$2 million worth of damaged timber could have been salvaged except for the Federal forest highways being built in that area.

Mr. HORAN. The reason these are not matching funds is that they are payment in lieu of taxes to the States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Washington may be permitted to continue for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I intend to support this amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington. The question I would like to ask is, Are we not impeding the sustained-yield program in our national forests because of the lack of roads to get into the forest areas? Is that not correct?

Mr. MACK of Washington. We are impeding the primary highway construction of the Nation. We are retarding the salvaging of timber damaged as the result of fires and bug infestation. We are limiting the opportunities of the Forest Service to get into those areas with men and equipment to fight fires. We are hampering the Federal Government in its logging of diseased or bug-infested timber.



Mr. GAVIN. The gentleman referred to the appropriations in the past of \$22,500,000. Would he mind repeating those figures and bringing them down to the present appropriation?

Mr. MACK of Washington. In 1950 the appropriation for the forest Federal highways was \$22,500,000. In 1951 that was reduced to \$19 million. Last year it was reduced to \$15 million. This year it is being reduced by the recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations to \$10 million. In other words, the program is being gradually done away with, although it is a self-supporting program by reason of the savings made by salvaging of the timber.

Mr. GAVIN. I think this restoration of \$5 million by the amendment offered by the gentleman should be accepted by the House. It is very important.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I just want to correct the last statement. This is the action of the Secretary of Commerce. The committee did nothing with it. This is a budget recommendation.

Mr. MACK of Washington. I recognize that the Budget Bureau has recommended only \$10 million for this year. I understand that the Forest Service asked for \$15 million.

Mr. CLEVENGER. It was not the action of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MACK of Washington. No; the committee is carrying out the instructions of the Budget Director. That is correct.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield.

Mr. SCUDDER. Is it not a fact that the curtailment of the expenditures on our forest highways is curtailing the harvesting of overripe timber and getting it to the mills and from the mills into the markets? The thing that we have been working for, as you well know, is to develop more forest highways because with better highways the Federal Government will receive more stumpage fees for timber which they own and, therefore, it will come back into another pocket of the Federal Government. I believe that for every dollar that we spend for these highways the Federal Government will get back \$5.

Mr. MACK of Washington. The gentleman is absolutely correct. If you build forest highways into the timber, it increases the competition among bidders for that timber. The Government, as a result, receives a higher price for its timber; also, the building of these roads facilitates the removal from the forest of overripe timber which otherwise would rot and go to waste.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES. I congratulate the gentleman from Washington on the remarks that he is making concerning this amendment. I want to go on record as supporting the amendment of the gentleman from Oregon, the Honorable SAM COON. I appreciate very much hearing the remarks of the distinguished gen-

tleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] in support of this amendment. I am happy to see the interest of the State of Pennsylvania corresponding with the interest of the Far West in this particular matter.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Who gets the money for the salvaged timber?

Mr. MACK of Washington. The Federal Government gets the money because the Federal Government owns the timber.

Mr. MUMMA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield.

Mr. MUMMA. I do not want to strike a discordant note exactly, but there is an alternative proposition to getting these roads built. Is it not a matter of fact or a matter of record that when they let logging contracts they include a proviso—I do not know whether it is done in every case, but it has been done and it is being done.

Mr. MACK of Washington. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is talking about roads and trails.

Mr. MUMMA. No. I am talking about roads. There is a big difference.

Mr. MACK of Washington. The Federal forest highway is built to serve the traveling public from town to town.

Mr. MUMMA. I understand, but there can be two interpretations, and one group is talking about roads to get logs out. All these logs are not along the primary highways.

Mr. MACK of Washington. I would say to the gentleman the Federal forest highway, although it is built to serve communities, it does go through the forests. Because of this the loggers build their stub roads to those Federal forest highways. The building of these Federal forest highways on a primary system makes it easier for the logger to get into the timber, and thereby increases the number of bidders for the timber. This results in the Government getting a higher price for its timber.

Mr. MUMMA. That could not be true in all cases.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MACK] has again expired.

(Mr. ENGLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am rising in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COON]. My district, which comprises over one-third of the total area of California runs from the Oregon line to and including Death Valley, Calif.; 700 miles down the Sierra Nevada Mountains. That district has more national forests than any other district in the country. It comprises all or part of 11 national forests. There are at least six major highways crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains, bringing traffic from the East to the West and from the West to the East. Large sections of all of those major highways pass through as much as 50 or 100 miles of

national-forest lands. How in the world are the people of my State going to get back and forth across those Sierra Nevada Mountains unless they get some help from the Federal Government in building these national-forest highways which are on the primary system.

A good illustration is Highway No. 40, which is the main road running from Reno, Nev., across Donner Summit into the Sacramento Valley, and from there into San Francisco Bay area. That road is clogged up a great part of the time both in summer and worse in winter because it has never been adequately improved. The Bureau of Public Roads has not had the money under current appropriations to get it done. The amount recommended in this bill is simply the termination of that program. Ten million dollars is just enough to take care of the contracts that are already under consideration and let, and just a little more. The Bureau of Public Roads asked for \$15 million, which is exactly the amount of money it had last year for this purpose, inadequate certainly, but at least the same as we had last year. The Bureau of the Budget, I understand, cut them back \$5 million. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COON] has offered an amendment which would put into this bill an additional \$5 million, making the amount equal to the amount of money requested by the Bureau of Public Roads, and the same amount granted in the appropriation last year for this same purpose. I hope that the Committee will see fit to restore these funds, for all the reasons that have been mentioned.

In my State we had practically a civil war over on the coast area, in the district represented by the gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER], when load limitations for trucks went on those State highways, and they were forced to pull off their trucks. That is where these roads get into trouble with the lumber industry. They will simply not hold up under that traffic. The load limitations force the lumber trucks off the roads.

With the Federal Government in my State owning 46 percent of the total land area of California, and over 70 percent of my district—in some counties over 90 percent in my district in Federal ownership—it seems to me we are not asking very much of the Federal Government when we ask that they step up as a property owner and help to build some of these roads through the national forest areas.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Is it not true there are large stands of timber in these forest holdings which are not accessible because of the lack of roads to reach them?

Mr. ENGLE. Not only that, but they are not accessible because after the logging companies, from their private roads, get on the main stem, they find inadequate road conditions, load limits on the bridges, and that sort of thing.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?



Mr. ENGLE. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Is it not true also that good forest cutting practice requires that a lot of timber that cannot now be reached ought to be cut before it spoils?

Mr. ENGLE. We are losing 2 billion feet of timber a year to what I call the Insect Logging Co., that is the timber in our national forests that is eaten up by bugs, and falls due to being overripe. It is a waste of good national resources.

But whatever may be done about that we have a right to point out that the Federal Government as a proprietor, as the owner of 70 percent of the land in the Sierra Nevada region should step up and put up just a little amount of money, and this is a pittance, to build these main roads through the national forest areas.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we in Oregon are vitally interested in this problem. Over 52 percent of the lands of Oregon belong to the Federal Government, and some 14 percent of the moneys that come in on these roads from the Federal Treasury goes for these highways running through the Oregon forests.

There are three types of forest land that are benefited in this appropriation: One is the forest timber that has been knocked down by wind and that sort of thing; second is the forest timber that has been stricken with infestation; the third is that injured by fire. These three categories of timber have great value if harvested immediately, but unless they are gotten out in a short time after these troubles take place they are lost.

It is true that these roads about which we are talking here are not the access roads that go back into the deep forests, but they are the trunkline roads that go through the forests which must be used to market this timber.

Last year we allowed \$15 million, for these roads, this year practically nothing. It is true there is \$10 million appropriated in this bill for this purpose, but it is only to meet outstanding commitments and obligations; as I understand absolutely, not \$1 for new construction. It seems to me it is penny-wise and pound foolish for the Federal Government which owns these lands—a big investment of the Federal Government alone—not to provide a minimum appropriation for this purpose to preserve and market our timber.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Just one question: Is this request within the amount allowed by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. ANGELL. No; the Bureau of the Budget recommended only \$10 million.

Mr. RABAUT. So this is above the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. ANGELL. The Forestry Service recommended \$15 million. That was the amount allowed last year.

I hope this Committee will restore the \$5 million in order not to help the people of Oregon but to help the Federal Government itself which owns this great investment.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. At times I do not always agree with my friends from the great Northwest, but this is one time that I certainly agree with them in this amendment offered here today. I merely want to observe that I cannot at times understand the thinking of the House. We spend hundreds of millions of dollars all over the world and the membership votes it through with but little or no debate, however, when it comes to our own backyard, I mean the development of our great national forests for the welfare of the people of America, we certainly scrutinize all details. Now, here is a \$5 million item which would be a contribution to the development of these great forest areas. I sincerely hope that the Members of the House will approach this matter today with the thought that here is something that concerns their own backyard. This amendment should be adopted overwhelmingly.

Mr. ANGELL. I thank the gentleman for his contribution; he is absolutely right.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. My time has about expired.

(On request of Mr. DEMPSEY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. ANGELL was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico, who is very familiar with all of these problems.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I am very happy to support the amendment providing five million additional dollars. The committee, of which the gentleman from Oregon is a member, the Public Works Committee, had this matter under consideration and went into every phase of it. I think he is more familiar with the situation than most Members of the House. A great many people feel that a pine tree when it grows up just stands there until somebody cuts it down, that it does not deteriorate. A tree matures or gets ripe just like fruit gets ripe or wheat gets ripe and unless you harvest it at that time you are going to lose the tree. It is not an economy move to take \$5 million in a proposition of this kind. Our Public Works Committee recommended \$22,500,000. We did the same thing 2 years ago, but at that time the appropriations committee cut it to \$15 million. Now they have cut it to \$10 million and I assume next year they will cut it to \$5 million; at the same time the people of the United States wonder what is happening to our national resources. We are just not protecting them.

It is a cold, hard fact that curtailment of this appropriation is costing the people of the United States many times what has been cut out of the amount originally authorized. Conservative estimates are that the annual loss to the Government in unharvested timber—which has deteriorated and become

worthless—is far in excess of \$20 million. Many times that amount is lost to the ravages of forest fires because lack of proper access roads hamper the fire-fighters. Added to that is the incalculable loss due to destruction of watersheds in the national forests, particularly in the semiarid States where water is their veritable lifeblood.

No, this constant whittling down of forest highways appropriations is the farthest thing imaginable from sound economy.

Mr. ANGELL. Under this bill we are not getting a dime this year for these roads except to take care of the commitments heretofore incurred, not one single penny for future construction of roads in this great forest area. Last year \$15 million were appropriated for these roads. The Public Works Committee with jurisdiction over roads, of which I am a member, authorized \$22,500,000. I most strongly urge that the motion of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. Coon], be adopted to increase this item, \$5 million, which is the amount appropriated last fiscal year which will provide only \$5 million for new construction.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I must oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon. Much as I like him, much as I would like to contribute to his happiness and to the happiness of his constituents, despite the fact that the eloquence of the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] brought tears to my eyes about the plight of those unhappy people struggling across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, despite all of those considerations, the rest of us on this side of the Committee are opposed to this amendment. We are opposed to it for the simple reason that we believe in sustaining the administration's very sound position in seeking to keep down expenditures and to minimize to the greatest extent possible additions to the national debt. If we increase this \$10 million allowed by the Bureau of the Budget by an additional \$5 million, we will simply be contributing an additional \$5 million to the deficit for 1955. We will be increasing the debt and to that extent adding to inflation. After the stirring speech of the ranking member of the minority here yesterday, my colleague from New York [Mr. ROONEY], who struggled so hard to save the taxpayers \$17 million, I would expect the minority members of the committee likewise to oppose this amendment, they now having become exponents of economy and sound fiscal policy.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. When the House, as it does, approves the proposal to build the St. Lawrence seaway and obligates the Government to the extent of \$106 million, will that not exceed the debt limit and put us into deficit financing?

Mr. COUDERT. I am not aware that the St. Lawrence seaway is in this bill. Whatever we do with the St. Lawrence



seaway, the fact will still remain an additional \$5 million added to this bill over and above the Bureau of the Budget figures will increase the deficit for 1955 by just that amount. I trust that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] will stand with us on this and that the committee may be united in its opposition to this amendment, not that we do not like forests. Of course, we could spend fifty or one hundred million dollars, and I wish we had a billion dollars to spend on them.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I must say that the argument of my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COON], was quite compelling. The gentleman from New York knows what went on in committee with regard to this. The gentleman from New York, the present speaker, offered to increase the amount by a half million dollars. It was refused by the gentleman from Oregon. That is the way the record stands.

Mr. COUDERT. I think the committee would settle for a half million dollars because we like the gentleman from Oregon so much. But I do not believe he would settle for that.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I just want to observe that if the gentleman from California brought tears to the gentleman from New York, he is doing very well.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MACK of Washington. I was informed yesterday by the chairman of the Roads Committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR], that we are spending scores of millions of dollars in Europe for the construction of highways under those gift programs. Does not the gentleman from New York believe that it would be better to spend \$5 million upon American highways in the United States rather than scores of millions of dollars in this giveaway foreign-aid program for roads in foreign countries?

Mr. COUDERT. I think that is a very good question, and I would like to answer it.

(Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. COUDERT. I would like to say to the gentleman from Washington that he is entirely right. Unhappily, under our present appropriating process, there is no connection between the two, and the right hand knoweth not what the left hand doeth. If we vote \$5 million here today, next week and next month we will vote for roads all over the world. Therefore, I say, Mr. Chairman, if we really want to relate like things to like and if we really want to establish a sound fiscal system for the Government of the United States, then for heaven's sake let us persuade the Committee on Rules to report out my H. R. 2 that ties expenditures to taxation and receipts and puts the House

in a position of having to determine in fact whether it is going to give highways to Washington and other States that need them or whether it is going to spend money to build roads in Yucatan or Iran or anywhere else. Without that your question would always be relevant but meaningless in practice.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to take but a minute or two to make some comments with regard to the budget-balancing abracadabra which is happening here on the other side of the aisle. It is really quite amazing and amusing. In this morning's paper a headline reads "House Slashes Subsidy Funds for Airlines." Why, I was under the impression, Mr. Chairman, and I was here all day yesterday, that the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle added \$17 million to this bill for airline subsidies. That is not a slash in my book. That is a plain plush addition of \$17 million of the taxpayers' money.

Now they are confronted with a real problem. It all emanates from the geniality of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COON], and there are very few of the members of the majority side who care to vote against the \$5 million amendment of the genial and distinguished gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I simply want to observe, as all Members of the House observe, that, persuasive as the gentleman from New York may be, whichever side he happens to take for the moment, he did not succeed in fooling the House yesterday and evidently did not succeed in fooling the gentlemen of the press. My compliments to them.

Mr. ROONEY. Surely the gentleman from New York does not mean to imply that I fooled him and the subcommittee and the full 50-member Committee on Appropriations when all, including the gentleman from New York, were unanimous in arriving at the figure of \$23 million for the airline subsidy money, a cut of \$50 million. I wonder what later happened to change their minds about it and caused them to come on the floor without ever bringing the subject before the full committee and have the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVELAND] offer an amendment to his own bill to add \$17 million of the taxpayers' money. Now, if the gentlemen could figure some way of taking five of those \$17 million in airline subsidies and giving them to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COON] and his associates for their forest highways, I might be agreeable to go along.

Mr. COUDERT. Will the gentleman support my bill H. R. 2, which will tie expenditures to revenues and compel the House to make a choice?

Mr. ROONEY. No; I do not agree with the gentleman from New York in regard to H. R. 2, and I daresay that not too many of his colleagues on his side of the aisle agree with the provisions of H. R. 2, either. After all, if it was the right thing to do—and I understand that this is a Republican House, and that is

the party of the gentleman, and the gentleman's party is in control of the committees of the House—why do they not report out the gentleman's bill H. R. 2 and let us take a look at it?

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, it is really gratifying to see how economy minded my very good friend from New York, whom I greatly admire, has become in the last several weeks. It is really a creditable performance on economy he is turning in.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the learned gentleman.

Mr. GAVIN. I think the fact that he has been so closely associated with the gentleman from New York that it is contagious, and they are both becoming economy minded, in this particular instance.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. May I remind the gentleman that my friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and I are divided by a river, and it is a very sharp division—the East River in New York.

Mr. GAVIN. I assume from what the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] stated and from what the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] stated that there may be a river between them in their respective districts, but they are both agreed on opposition to this proposed amendment, and that is what I am concerned about.

Let us examine this Forest Service situation and our national forests. It is really interesting. I might say it is the only branch of the Federal Government that I know of that is turning in a profit. They actually took in about \$12 million more last year than they expended.

In the discussion we had the other day on the legislation relative to exchange of land in the national forests, as to why they have not increased their activities on sustained-yield programs in the national forests, it was evident that they could not increase their programs because of lack of roads in the forests.

If one branch of the Government can show a profit of \$12 million, it certainly is an outstanding performance. It would be creditable if other branches of the Government could emulate that performance. If they can show a greater result by allocating an additional \$5 million to this program, I think this amendment should be adopted.

In my honest opinion, it is a wise investment of the American taxpayers' dollars. My record has been well known on economy ever since I have been here. But this is one program where I do not feel that economy is wise, nor is the cut justified. I do not think the appropriation should be cut back from \$22,500,000 in a couple of years to \$10 million. This is a drastic cut. We are spending hundreds of millions of dollars all over the world; however, when it comes to our own backyard, our own people, our great



national forests that are operated profitably and used by hundreds of thousands of people for recreation and other purposes, cuts are made that make forest programs ineffective.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman understand that President Eisenhower does not want this \$5 million added to the bill, that his Bureau of the Budget and his Secretary of Commerce submitted a request in the amount of \$10 million, and that that is all they say they want and can use for forest highways?

Mr. GAVIN. We are in disagreement. That is why we are debating it today. In the final analysis, we are the ones that are going to determine whether the Bureau of the Budget is going to reach conclusions on this program or whether the duly elected representatives of the people are going to reach those conclusions as to what these programs should be.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield.

Mr. COUDERT. Is it not a fact that no matter what we appropriate and no matter how much we appropriate, if the Bureau of the Budget does not authorize the agency to spend the funds, they will not be spent, and therefore even if we give them 15 or 20 or 50 million dollars, if the Bureau of the Budget says \$10 million is all they need this year, that is all that is going to be spent?

Mr. GAVIN. If we appropriate the money to them and then the Bureau of the Budget does not permit them to use it, it is up to us again to take the matter up with the Bureau of the Budget to ascertain reason why. We will get into that later, but I assume from what the gentleman is saying that you are going to vote for the amendment, is that correct?

Mr. COUDERT. No, I am not.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. Coon].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. SULLIVAN: On page 26, line 3, change the period to a comma and insert "of which \$10,000 shall be used to renew the compilation of statistics on stocks of coffee on hand."

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, my amendment, providing for a very modest sum in the appropriation for the Census Bureau to be earmarked for the compilation of statistics, is intended to give to the American Government and to the American people the true facts on the stocks of coffee on hand in the United States. We know that the coffee crop in Brazil was damaged badly last year. We know that there will be, if present rates of consumption of coffee continue, some degree of shortage in the United States. We can expect that coffee prices will con-

tinue to go up under those circumstances.

However, we have every right to expect that coffee prices will not go up in anticipation of shortages. That is what happened late last year and earlier this year. From the best information I can obtain, there have been no shortages of coffee in the United States. Over a period of years we have imported more coffee than we have consumed. Yet the price has been shooting up in the grocery stores and every week we are told that another 5-cent-a-pound increase is imminent.

What are the facts about coffee supply—about stocks of coffee on hand? Frankly, we just do not seem to know, at least not accurately. Apparently the only way we can find out, through our investigating committees, is by the subpoena process. That is ridiculous when we are dealing with a commodity so generally used in the American household—so much enjoyed by the American public.

The Census Bureau did keep statistics on the volume of coffee stocks during the war and for a short period in the late 1940's. It does not keep them at this time. My amendment, earmarking \$10,000 of the appropriation for the Bureau of the Census, would enable the Bureau to renew the compilation of statistics on stocks of coffee on hand. If we are going to prevent speculative price increases resulting from hoarding on the part of some big operators or manipulation, we have got to know how much coffee there is in the United States. Census Bureau can determine that for us if we give it the funds it needs for this simple operation. If as a result of having this information we can save the housewife an unnecessary increase of as little as 1 cent a pound in the price of coffee, then we are saving the amount of this appropriation many hundreds of times over in the cost of living for the American consumer and in the cost of Government, too, and without asking for any additional money. We must remember that coffee makes up all by itself 1 percent of the Consumers' Price Index. Therefore, it is no minor item in the cost of living formula. And we all know how wages and many other costs are tied to the Consumer Price Index.

If we had had this information—the accurate information—on stocks of coffee on hand last November, I can tell you honestly, Mr. Chairman, that the American housewives would not have been victimized as they were by the tremendous increase in coffee prices on a speculative basis in anticipation of shortages due some time this year. We would have known that there was more coffee in the United States than we were consuming. We would have known that there was no excuse for the price increases which took place. As it was, we did not know what the true facts were, and committees of the House and Senate are still trying to find out, and the more they look into the matter the more they find that speculation was at the heart of the tremendous price increases of the last 5 months.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that any Member who is really concerned about the price of such an important item in the consumers' price index, who is concerned

about letters he is receiving from housewives in his district about coffee prices, support this amendment as an effective means of getting the facts on the record, so that we are protected in the future against unnecessary increases in the price of coffee. Think of it, Mr. Chairman, for only \$10,000 we should be able to know, and not have to guess about the volume of coffee stocks on hand in the United States, and we can know then whether any increase in coffee prices is justified by supply factors, or merely by greed. The people are demanding that we do something about coffee prices, and here is an effective means of taking realistic action. I hope the committee will see fit to accept the amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. ROONEY. If I correctly understand the gentlewoman's amendment, it would not add 1 nickel to the bill; is that correct?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. The gentleman is correct. I am not asking for additional money to be appropriated.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentlewoman's amendment merely allocates \$10,000 of the total in this bill for the Bureau of the Census to go into this matter of coffee, which is a subject of very much concern to the American housewife today.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. I commend the distinguished and very able gentlewoman from Missouri for offering this amendment, and I assure her that we shall support it.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I wanted to inquire of the lady whether or not it would be possible for the Bureau to use this money for this purpose without the amendment which she has offered?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. The authority was vested in the Administrator away back in the 80th Congress, Public Law 671, but they kept those records only during wartime. When I called them about it earlier this year they said that because of lack of money they could not continue to keep them.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. The point I am making is this. Could they not, without this amendment, use the money already allocated to them for this purpose, without having it earmarked specifically for this purpose?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. The answer is that the appropriation last year was not large enough to continue these records so they did not compile the statistics. If it were indicated to them that we want those figures, that it is the intention of the Congress to have those figures, then they will use the fund to provide them out of their general appropriation.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I thank the lady for the explanation.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

May I say that the committee on this side has no objection to this amendment.



Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that the amendment is entirely satisfactory to the minority members of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BUSBEY: On page 47, line 16, strike out "\$75,814,000" and insert "\$55,814,000."

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, this seems to be the day for adopting amendments on an appropriation bill, and I hope that my amendment will not be the first to be defeated. It should be passed for these reasons:

First of all, it is a step toward economy. It is a very—shall I say in the words of our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], in referring to some cuts—modest cut? It cuts only \$20 million out of the fund for the United States information program. It is a modest cut, because I was afraid the membership of the House would not go along with me if I offered an amendment to cut the fund by a considerable amount—which should be done. For that reason, I offered an amendment for just a very, very modest cut.

Why should this agency be cut? Frankly, notwithstanding the fact that the Appropriations Committee, in the 1954 appropriation bill, gave the agency almost blanket authority to discharge any employee, this agency has done less than any agency in Government to get rid of the old Barrett-Acheson-Truman holdovers, who are in key positions—all the policymaking positions. A new director, Mr. Theodore Streibert of New York, was appointed after Mr. Johnson resigned. As far as I know, Mr. Streibert is a very honorable gentleman. He has had a very distinguished career in the field of radio and television with the Mutual Broadcasting System; but I challenge anyone to show me one single qualification Mr. Streibert possesses for handling an ideological program such as the Voice of America.

The personnel down there is the same old personnel, and they are still running the show. This I will prove later.

On two occasions—in 1952 and 1953—I took the floor of the House to expose one of the leading Communists of the United States, Mr. Bertram Wolfe, who had been the chief of the ideological section of the Voice of America in New York for 4½ years. First of all, I have his Form 57, which is his application for a position in the Voice of America; and I called to the attention of Mr. Streibert, and also to Mr. Philip Young, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, that the fact that Wolfe had falsified his application for employment in the Government. Before my time runs out, let me say that I hope every Member of this House will read my extension of remarks on this matter. Because it would take me some 40 minutes to explain this entire picture, I intend to extend my remarks. You will find that my remarks expose this whole matter of Bertram Wolfe.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. It is always a pleasure to yield to my distinguished chairman.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if the gentleman knows that this man is no longer on the payroll?

Mr. BUSBEY. I know he is no longer on the payroll. I have tried to get Mr. Streibert to fire Wolfe ever since he has been in office. My reasons will be found in my extension of remarks. Last week, just before this appropriation bill was reported, Wolfe was permitted to resign. Mr. Streibert should have fired him. I do not think the man would be off the payroll even at this date, if Mr. Streibert had not known that I was going to bring this matter before the House.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Has the gentleman any assurances he will not be put back?

Mr. BUSBEY. No, and that is what irks me considerably. Hundreds and hundreds of such employees have been permitted to resign when they should have been fired. Now, Mr. Wolfe told them he disavowed communism in 1929, but my remarks will show that he was an active Communist up until at least 1941.

There is one more thing I desire to bring out. When some former Communist, such as Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, Ben Gitlow, and others, have broken from the Communist Party, they have come forward and given the agencies of Government and the committees of Congress the benefit of the knowledge and information they gained during their many years of work inside the Communist Party. I defy anyone to show me where they have had one iota of help from Bertram Wolfe.

#### UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Mr. Chairman, the present organizational structure of the United States Information Agency is essentially a product of the key figures and planners of the program under the Democratic administration. Thus, it becomes an instrument for vindicating the Barrett-created empire and protecting the positions and promotions of the key holdovers from the Barrett era.

In a sense, the new director, Theodore Streibert, was forced by the shortage of time to adopt this creation of the holdovers. The interval between his appointment to the directorship in August, and the announcement of the new organization in October and November 1953, did not permit more than cursory analysis of the entire organization.

The shortage of time figured also in the reduction in force of personnel between August and December 31, 1953. Streibert had a mandate to clear out key holdovers from the misguided Barrett regime. Yet, in the final analysis, it was the key holdovers who set up the reduction-in-force program, and recommended the release of certain personnel under the mandate of Public Law 207. Streibert was completely dependent on the holdovers for advice in the reduction in force, which had been under-

way when he took over, and which was greatly accelerated from the day he took office.

Under those circumstances, it is only natural that the holdovers should protect their own interests.

Nowhere is this better illustrated than in the International Press Service of USIA. Not one of the top leaders of IPS was affected by the reduction-in-force. Some 80 or 90 employees were cut off the IPS roster of 441 employees. Yet none of the top leaders, or any of the Grade 14 and 15 employees, were dropped nor declassified between August and December 1953.

Even though the IPS roster had been cut to nearly the level of November 1950, it retained nearly twice as many Grade 14 and 15 employees as had been on the rolls before the wild organizational and expansion spree got under way under Barrett in 1950.

Out of the total of 19 grade 14's and 15's, 14 were ex-OWI personnel. One of the Grade 15's had been the Special Assistant to Barrett and ex-Senator Benton in the OWI and post-OWI days. The top man in the International Press Service was an acknowledged life-long Democrat, appointed to his position during the confused transitional period of the ill-fated Robert Johnson regime.

Most of the grade 14 and 15 personnel were either without Civil Service permanent status, or else were recently promoted during the dying days of the Democratic administration. Four of the seven Grade 15's were promoted between September 1952 and February 1953. Nine of the 14 Grade 14's were promoted during this same period.

Three of the grade 15's could have been released under Public Law 207. At least five of the grade 14's could have been dropped by the same law. The remainder could have been reduced to lesser grades commensurate with their abilities, either through reorganization or a combination of reorganization and reduction of the grade 15 and 14 positions. This was not done, however, and the result has been a general debasement of grade 15 and 14 duties and responsibilities in a greatly compressed organization.

Grade 15's and 14's are performing duties once performed by personnel from one to two grades lower, under the standards prevailing in 1950. Some, like the newly appointed Chief of the Far Eastern Branch, have had no previous experience in the specialized fields which they head.

Thus the present organizational structure has been predicated for the most part on the perpetuation of personalities and their promotions. It retains as much as possible of the numerous management and policy empires which grew up like Topsy during the Barrett period of over-expansion and over-grading. This is true on an Agency-wide basis, as well as on the various media and service levels.

What this amounts to, in substance, is that it now costs much more to operate a program which today is less in some respects than the level of 1950. This is particularly true in the case of the International Press Service.



The various components of the International Press Service have been known by many different names since October of 1950, but the fact remains that the products have changed little if any. Yet the output as a whole has declined.

That the production level of the International Press Service has declined is not surprising. October of 1950 represented a key month in the determination of field demand and domestic servicing functions. It was a peak month in the Korean war. The demands from the field, in terms of quantity, represented the capacity of foreign press and publication outlets to absorb materials from International Press Service. Anything beyond the peak level of October was excess, a glut on the USIS distribution points overseas, which piled up unseen and unused in warehouses until Congressional investigating teams unearthed the surpluses in 1951-52.

Under pressure of the congressional investigations, the information program was reorganized in 1951-52 to give greater emphasis on regional requirements and demand. The reorganization, however, merely compounded the error. It was built on the greatly overstaffed and overgraded organization which had been built up subsequent to November 1950 to turn out voluminous quantities of state-side-created anti-Communist propaganda materials. The empire builders of the Barrett regime simply pyramided an even greater top-heavy organizational structure on top of the grossly overstaffed domestic servicing functions. Each media and servicing function acquired even greater autonomy, with all of the separate management and policy facilities that go with such autonomy.

Close overall operational control declined as media autonomy increased. No strong central office nor personality controlled the field program. Radio, press and publications, and management functions were competing with each other for their share of the time and funds of the overseas program. The USIS field post offices in Washington, which should have played the dominant role in establishing the field requirements and coordinating the output, was relegated to the sidelines in the struggle of the radio, press, and management functions for power. Even the Director and Deputy Director of the Agency lost control of the operations of the contending forces. This was borne out time and again in congressional inquiries of the Agency heads.

This lack of control by the Agency heads was attributable, in great measure, to the caliber of the Agency heads, but underlying their own difficulties was an organizational deficiency which was not of their own creation. Dr. Compton, the successor of Barrett, inherited an organizational structure which was designed by his predecessor and was put into operation by leaders recruited under the Barrett regime.

Mr. Streibert inherited the same organization, with the modifications engineered by the same Barrett holdovers during Dr. Johnson's short tenure.

Key personnel, who fully expected to be axed after the inauguration, stayed on to become influential advisers to

Johnson. In their possession was the blacklist of personnel whom Barrett has frequently termed "malcontents," and other derogatory labels were applied to persons who had dared to question the policies of his regime. Some of the names of these employees undoubtedly cropped up in a 207 letter when the holdovers could find no way to dismiss them through regular procedures. Some minor employees with good records and civil service status, who had voted the Republican ticket, were cast adrift under the cloud of the 207 letter. They were speeded on their way by New Deal incompetents who had been the most vociferous anti-Republicans.

Those persons who were excluded from the 207 law were sidetracked from reduction-in-force processes through manipulation of the reduction-in-force lists.

In summary, the reorganization has bolstered the status of the hard core of the holdovers, and placed a few Streibert appointees at the top. Whether these few top appointees can prevail against the consolidated position of the holdovers in the face of blanket approval of the program from the White House is extremely doubtful. At this late date they enter the program as defenders. This is reflected in Streibert's statements, and is personified so well in the case of the newly appointed Chief of the International Press Service, Harlan Logan.

Logan took office on January 1, 1954. The reorganization had been completed a month or two earlier, and the justifications of the program and its budget for presentation to Congress in February were well along toward completion. He will be defending an operation and leadership which is little changed from what it was prior to the Presidential election of 1952.

What is the answer to all of this?

Either complete abolishment of the program and a new start, or else a far-reaching efficiency and management study by persons who are influenced by the need, instead of perpetuation of the past.

Whatever the method, the pending transfer of the Voice of America from New York to Washington provides the ideal setting for a thorough revamping of the program. Here is the opportunity to consolidate the numerous overlapping management and policy functions of the several media and services.

The reorganization should center on dividing the Agency into three distinct functions; namely, operations, policy, and management.

Under operations would be placed the complete control of the media servicing the field operations. Media servicing would be made subordinate to field operations.

Policy would be comprised of a small and select staff to advise the Agency Director and the Field Operations Chief.

Management would pull together all of the administrative support functions—budget, personnel, finance, and contract functions—and establish them as a supporting facility for operations, but answerable to the Director of the Agency.

The principal objective of this management, or analyzation division would be to relieve the Field Director of as much policy and administrative responsibilities as possible and to free him for direct day-to-day implementation and control of the informational policies. At his fingertips would be the media services for employment as he saw fit through USIS posts and radio broadcasting facilities. He would be relieved of the purely technical aspects of radio facilities and the mechanics of media transmission in order to concentrate on editorial content and interpretation of policy.

This same separation of editorial and psychological operations from purely management functions would also be reflected in the individual media functions. Only skeleton administrative staffs would remain in the media services after consolidation in the central management office.

To provide greater attention to the editorial aspects of media and to enable appropriate emphasis and coordination, the media would be divided into fast media and slow media. Under fast media would be radio programing, press, and possibly pictorial functions.

The publications, motion pictures, and general visuals functions which comprise long-range implementation of informational and educational themes would be placed under slow media.

This is a general breakdown of the proposed reorganization of USIA. The detail, of which there would be considerable, would be met with a great deal of resistance because it would effect extensive budget and personnel cuts. But from it would come program coordination which has never been achieved in all of the previous reorganizations.

Mr. Chairman, the United States Information Agency was established during the past year for the express purpose of combatting international communism and to give to the countries of the world a true picture of the United States and its aims, insofar as its aims affect our world position. The Director of the USIA has proposed a budget for the next year of approximately \$89 million. Such diverse subjects as press services, motion-picture services, operation of information centers, maintenance of overseas missions, radio broadcasting, and overhead are provided for in this budget. If this amount of money, or even 10 times this amount of money, gave promise of stopping or slowing down the processes of international communism, the Members of this body would grant the funds without further debate. But the truth is that our information programs overseas are still giving little, if any, positive evidence of accomplishing the basic mission.

In the justification for this budget, the following sentence appears:

Over two-thirds of the United States Information Service budget for fiscal 1955 will be expended to confound communism in Eastern Germany and to prevent its entrenchment in the hearts and habits of the enslaved population.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that the fantastic number of refugees pouring into Western Germany from the East—not only from Eastern Germany, but from



the other satellite countries, is clear evidence that communism has failed to find a place in the "hearts and habits of the enslaved population." Let us look into this budget in some detail.

A very great amount of money—some \$6½ million—has been earmarked for the operation of packaging centers and program services in Cairo, Manila, Munich, in Washington, and elsewhere. Of this amount, \$71,000 is provided for Washington—the lowest amount of any of the centers—and yet, it is Washington which is responsible for doing the job.

A qualified committee, headed by Mr. C. D. Jackson, recommended months ago that radio broadcasts to the Soviet Union should be limited to straight news and explanatory commentaries. Despite this, the Voice of America continues to insist upon program content other than news and commentary, to the detriment of our political aims. While much is made, in the justification for this budget, of the Radio RIAS in Berlin, and particularly of the role of that broadcasting station in maintaining a climate of defiance to the Soviet masters in East Germany; the Americans in charge of the broadcasting station did not hesitate to hire 3 recent employees of the Communist Party just prior to the uprising of last June. Indeed, one man, Eberhardt Schultze, had been a high official of the German Communist Party who spent much of the Hitler period in Moscow. In charge of the so-called East German programs, which are supposed to defeat the effects of Communist propaganda in that country, the man selected for the job was Heinz Frenzel, who, until a year ago, was chief of the district press office of the East German Communist Party in the State of Thuringia. Another commentator selected for a key position in the American broadcasting station in Berlin, Martin Kohl, is also reported to be a former member of the East German Communist Party.

As further evidence of the reluctance of the USIA to divorce itself from personnel presently or recently associated with the International Communist conspiracy, I would like to call your attention to the following:

Mr. Chairman, I can think of no single piece of proposed legislation which would have more far-reaching benefits to the Nation than the President's recommendation that a citizen of the United States, who is convicted in the courts of hereafter conspiring to advocate the overthrow of this Government by force or violence, be treated as having, by such act, renounced his allegiance to the United States and forfeited his United States citizenship.

The very future of our Nation and Government, and the legislative processes which are manifested in this Congress of the United States depend on curbing the doctrine of overthrow of the constitutional government of the United States by minority through armed revolt. Current history has been filled with too many instances of successful capture of governments by minority armed revolt for us to treat the phrase lightly, as was once the custom.

The groundwork for successful armed revolt is laid by just such infiltrations as have been uncovered and highlighted many times in less than a decade. Armed overthrow of the Government and abolishment of every vestige of the Constitution, including the very political-parliamentary system of which the Democratic and Republican Parties are a part, is the aim of Communists, Left-Wing Revolutionary Socialists, and a whole host of liberals, some of whom dwell in the not-too-well-defined realm of internationalism.

Let us not confuse honest social progressiveness, and international cooperation, with the type of liberalism and internationalism which would destroy the very foundations of our constitutional government. The latter philosophy abandons the very religious, political, and social traditions on which the Constitution was founded.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly endorse the President's appeal for the legal weapons to combat the alien philosophy of overthrow of the government by violence. I might even suggest that the proposed new legislation include some appropriate clause applicable to Government officials who knowingly shelter and defend employees who do, or have admittedly, advocated the overthrow of the United States by armed violence.

Perhaps with some such clause it might be possible to remove from office, or deny future positions of trust to, persons in the United States Information program responsible for the employment of Bertram D. Wolfe, Chief of the Ideological Advisory Staff of the Voice of America.

Bertram Wolfe, from 1919 to at least 1941, advocated, and was affiliated with at least a half dozen revolutionary Socialist and Communist organizations, including the official Communist Party, which advocated overthrow and destruction of the constitutional government by armed violence.

On July 5, 1952, and August 3, 1953, here in this Chamber, I have called attention to Bertram Wolfe's long Communist record and anti-American philosophy, and suggested that a man with his background must certainly have falsified his application for employment with the Voice of America in 1950-51.

Shortly after the adjournment of Congress last August, I confirmed my suspicion that Mr. Wolfe lied in his answer to the question in his Civil Service Commission job application, which reads: "Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence?"

Bertram Wolfe boldly admitted that he did advocate just such a philosophy of armed violence, but only until 1929.

Now the truth is that Bertram Wolfe was the leading American teacher of the Marxist-Leninist theory of overthrow of the constitutional Government by violence from 1919 to at least 1941—first, with the Revolutionary Socialists in 1919, then with the American and Mexican Communist Parties from 1919 to

1929, and then with the Jay Lovestone Communist "splinter" organizations from 1929 to 1941. This is documented by Wolfe himself in his many writings and reports on his activities in the Lovestone official publications.

The post-1929 period, which Wolfe excluded from the view of his employers and the Civil Service Commission is his 12-year association with the following Lovestoneite Communist organizations:

Communist Party of the U. S. A., majority group, 1929 to 1932.

Communist Party of the U. S. A., opposition, 1932 to 1937.

Independent Communist Labor League of America, 1937 to 1938.

Independent Labor League of America, 1938 to 1941.

These are the semiunderground Communist organizations which Wolfe excluded from his civil-service application in 1950, and from a Civil Service Review Board in 1952. Under pressure caused by my recent revelations, and questioning by officials of USIA, Wolfe finally acknowledged for the first time, on August 25, 1953, that he retained his basic sympathy for communism until 1939, when his thinking finally underwent a change.

I will prove later in a review of Wolfe's writings and affiliations with the Lovestoneite Communists that even this belated admission of Communist sympathies after 1929 is a gross misrepresentation of his post-1929 activities, but first let us consider for a moment why Wolfe falsely stated to the Civil Service Commission that his advocacy of violent armed overthrow of the United States Government ended in 1929.

For nearly a decade Wolfe had capitalized on the legend that he had resigned from the Communist Party in 1929 and renounced Communism thereafter. As America went through successive stages of anti-Hitlerism and anti-Stalinism, Wolfe's writings on the latter subject developed an additional legend, that he was strongly anti-Communist.

Actually Wolfe did not resign from the Communist Party nor renounce communism in 1929. He and the rest of the Lovestoneites were expelled from their party positions and membership because of their zealous communism and ultra-Marxist-Leninist line of revolutionary international socialism-communism.

From 1929 to 1941, Wolfe and the Lovestoneites fought an international conflict with the Kremlin for control of Communism, and for immediate armed overthrow, not only of the American Government, but of all other governments founded on the principle of the constitutional-parliamentary system. The Lovestoneites wanted immediate destruction of all vestiges of national patriotism and the establishment of socialist federation governed by the philosophy of Karl Marx.

If there be among us any who have any doubts as to what would happen to our religious, political, and labor institutions, as well as countless other American traditions, I refer them to the manifesto of the left-wing revolutionary Socialists, which Wolfe, as a council member of that group, helped draft in



1919. This was the organization which collaborated with Lenin in 1919 to create the Communist International and the first American Communist Party. The story of the left-wing Socialists, their manifesto, and its offspring, the Communist Party, is presented in detail in the pamphlet *Organized Communism in the United States*, published in 1953 by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The record of Wolfe's key role in the revolutionary Socialist-Communist organizations, as well as documented evidence of Wolfe's 1929-to-1941 leadership in the Lovestone Communists, was brought to the attention of Mr. Theodore Streibert, Director of the International Information Agency, parent organization of the Voice of America.

Mr. Streibert's response, I am sorry to report, has been to turn heaven and earth to condone Wolfe's falsification of his civil-service application form, and to defend him as a loyal American engaged in a fight against international communism.

Mr. Chairman, what manner of reasoning have our Government leaders adopted, which pictures a man as a loyal American who, for at least 22 years, and right up to the time he was 45 years old, advocated and engaged in an international conspiracy to overthrow and destroy the very foundations of our Government?

This line of reasoning Mr. Streibert has followed in his defense of Wolfe, is a reflection, I think, of an information program which, for the past several years, has emphasized anticommunism without a clear realization of the fundamental alien Marxist philosophies which gave birth to communism. I think, too, that Mr. Streibert's reaction highlights the lack of understanding of, or lack of conviction in, the distinctive and revered features of the American system.

Even allowing for a possible renunciation of communism, which certainly is not evident in Bertram Wolfe's case, I cannot reconcile the appointment of such an admitted enemy of our American traditions to the key ideological policy post in the Voice of America.

To defend Wolfe's falsifications and to retain this alien-philosopher in a position in which he has influenced the press, radio, and publication outpost of America's information and public relations, is beyond belief.

Perhaps a few persons in top positions in Government fear embarrassment over disclosure of their ignorance and negligence in employing Bertram Wolfe. But, Mr. Chairman, if we are going to destroy the Communist menace and weed out the persons who seek to overthrow and destroy the Government by armed violence, then we must start with persons, like Wolfe, who formulated the doctrine and put it into practice.

President Eisenhower came into the White House with a mandate from the people to clean up the mess in Washington. Certainly no man is more above reproach nor more sincere in his intention to preserve American heritages and to give us and the world a positive program based on those heritages.

Bertram Wolfe is the very symbol of the deep-rooted philosophies and personalities which the President inherited and which have defied his first year's efforts to unravel. Even men like Streibert, whom Eisenhower entrusted to the cleanup task, have succumbed to the insidious influence of the holdovers. Streibert failed to use the mandate given him by Congress in August to weed out Wolfe or the inestimable number of confederates and sympathizers in the agency.

From my study of the Wolfe case, I am convinced that there are countless numbers of disciples of Wolfe and the Lovestone Communists in Government today. They have not been touched by the many programs directed toward eradication of official Communist Party members from Government. In fact, the very emphasis on anti-Stalinism and anti-"totalitarian" communism has provided the very avenue for their infiltration of Government, and non-Government organizations, by these Lovestone Communists. These original Communists—the Lovestonites—were fighting Stalin and his diversion from the most radical International Revolutionary Socialist-Communist doctrine long before America's awakening to the menace of Stalin Russia.

But the Lovestonites have been fighting Stalin and Stalin Russia as a political adversary in the world of communism, and not as an ally in the American ideological struggle against the overthrow and destruction of the Judo-Greco-Christian society's traditions.

Allow me now, Mr. Chairman, to highlight the philosophy and activities of the Lovestone Communists up to the time of their disbandment in 1941. It is a factual study assembled from writings of the Lovestonites and contemporary works on international socialism-communism. Every thoughtful American, no matter what his religious or political or labor affiliation may be, should acquaint himself with the activities of this group; for it was from this group that bolshevism and communism were spawned, and it is this group which played a key role in the formation of foreign policies, which have neither defeated communism as a political-military-economic organization, nor obstructed the spread of communism-revolutionary socialism as an ideology.

Returning once again to a breakdown of the many millions of dollars requested by the United States Information Agency, I direct your attention to the fact that, despite recommendations by the President's own Committee of Inquiry, and by the Senate Subcommittee on Overseas Information Programs to the contrary, it is proposed that we spend \$970,000 in the next year for the maintenance of a newspaper in West Germany called the *Neuezeitung*. All experts who have surveyed the situation in Germany are agreed that this is a useless expenditure, in view of the existence of German anti-Communist newspapers which are finding their way behind the Iron Curtain. In short, we are proposing here to continue, and compound, an error of the past, namely, the continuation of the most extensive and most expensive information program in

the world in Germany, where communism has never gained a foothold in the more than a century since Marx proposed his revolutionary theories in that country.

The personnel requirements are estimated at approximately 900 Americans and more than 5,000 indigenous personnel in Europe. On a world-wide basis, USIA presently has 255 posts located in 85 countries. I submit that the wise course of action, at this time, is to reduce the size of USIA substantially, thus giving authority to its director to rid himself of ineffectives, and to prove the ability of the agency to meet and defeat international communism in those areas where the agency now operates. Once they have demonstrated their ability, it would be possible for the Congress gradually to increase the amount of money available to USIA, but only on a basis of proven performance. Such performance is not now satisfactory, and has not been in the past.

USIA, instead of implementing United States policy, is apparently setting itself up as another diplomatic service. On the record—and it is a record which they have submitted to this Congress in justification for the present budget request—USIA is becoming another State Department. They have asked for diplomatic passports. They are unable to reduce personnel requirements below 11,500 persons. No cognizance has been taken of the existence of other information services sponsored by private funds, such as Radio Free Europe, Radio Free Asia. No notice whatever is taken of the anti-Communist services of the other free governments, such as the British Empire, operating in the same areas. In Manila, for example—certainly the very heart of the free world in Asia, and with a magnificent record of the Philippines' fight against communism—we are presently operating a \$400,000 printing plant. We are asked to provide \$2½ million for a production center in Paris—primarily to produce films which could be produced cheaper and better right here—which would provide handouts for news centers which have their own news-fathering facilities and are staffed by enormous numbers of Americans who compound a situation of confusion that is already chaotic.

We have increased, in this budget, the amounts of money for other motion-picture productions to a total of nearly \$7 million. This, despite the availability of pro-American motion pictures, without cost to the Government, from private industry and from the motion-picture industry itself.

In the past 5 years, the American taxpayer has paid out one-half billion dollars for global-information programs and, in those 5 years, communism has won the battle on all propaganda fronts. USIA operates information centers throughout the world, which receive daily handouts prepared in the United States at one of the production centers which, if used at all, would be questionable, but which, by their disuse and misuse, are downright extravagance.

As another example, take the matter of travel in Germany. It is difficult to see how the 173 Americans, assigned to



Public Affairs of the High Commissioner's office, could expend an estimated \$239,952 for travel. It is equally difficult to understand how 5 Americans and 669 Germans are required for the *Neuezeitung* newspaper, while only 1 American and 7 Germans are provided for the publication of what is supposed to be our principal cultural publication (the magazine *Der Monat*); not even why 13 Americans and 622 Germans are required for the operation of radio programs in Germany. In its continued justification for this enormous budget, USIA claims, "especially in the film, pamphlet, and library fields, are aimed at the refugee camps in West Germany, breeding places for malcontents and socially and economically unstable elements." I am glad to see this, because it was reported by congressional committees a year ago that, in these refugee camps, no effort was being made by the United States Government to indoctrinate and orientate refugees. However, I question whether United States personnel and money can do a better job among these refugees than the vigorous West Germans themselves, who have integrated the one-half million refugees in their economy in the past year. This seems to me to be the most effective anti-Communist propaganda effort.

Mr. Chairman, I could take the rest of my time here today to invite the attention of my colleagues in the House to case after case in the proposed budget even more glaring than those which I have cited today. It should not be necessary for me to do this, and it would not be necessary had this budget been carefully examined by the director of USIA himself. I feel sure that had he done so and not accepted the estimates of the Truman-Acheson appointed subordinates in his office, he himself, would have arrived at a figure at least 30 percent under that which he proposed. I say again that if the caliber of personnel in USIA were commensurate with the amount of funds for which they asked, and if the work of USIA reflected true value for each tax dollar so carelessly allocated, no Member of the Congress would fail to give his wholehearted support to such requests. The fact that we do not have an effective overseas program is demonstrated by the success of the Soviet international propaganda effort in the Far East, in Italy, and in the satellite countries of western Europe. It is not enough merely to irritate the Communist conspiracy in our approach to the program of international information; it is not enough to devote millions of dollars to this effort. What is needed is a program and a policy directly implementing United States policies, and loyal to the present administration and its aims and purposes abroad. In the International Press Service—a key agency with many high-ranking and high-salaried employees—12 of the 14 branch chiefs and assistants are nonveteran holdovers of the old Office of War Information. It should be self-evident that examples like these are of themselves enough to make us pause in approving this budget. There are presently 973 employees in the Voice of America in New York City. It must

be assumed that most of these fall into the category which I have just described. How can we possibly expect these people without experience in information media—other than the OWI—to carry out the present policy of this Government? How can we expect these people, reared in an era of boondoggling and give-away foreign-aid programs to prepare a budget aimed at the effective reduction of costs. Last, but most important, how can we expect these people, with their left-wing slant (and left-wing appointed), effectively to oppose international communism? The answer is self-evident, and it lies in a here-and-now reduction of taxpayers' dollars to a point where those people who line up on March 15th to pay for this international effort have some assurance that their dollars are indeed to protect and further the interests of the United States.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, sometimes I think we are unable to see the forest for the trees.

We are in a cold war, a new type of war, but it is no less venomous, no less deadly, than a shooting war. We have been in that cold war for 7 years and there is nothing to indicate we are approaching the end.

In this war, propaganda has been one of the principal weapons used. It is one of the principal weapons available. I do not have to tell any Member of this House that the Communists have used propaganda to great advantage. They have used it with such telling effect that a great many of the so-called neutral peoples of the world today do not know whether we are right or whether the Reds are right.

You can never have a better commentary on the effectiveness of propaganda than that. We know who is right but our propaganda has not convinced others. Now it is proposed that we, to all effects and purposes, abandon our propaganda efforts, close down shop, and abandon any effective efforts to tell our story to the world. That is what this amendment would do.

Look around a little; make some inquiry; try to find out just what has been done by the information services before you take such a foolish step. You will find when you do that the information services are among our main defenses today. They are America's counterweapons to the Red propaganda that has been used with such telling effect during these past 7 years that we have been engaged in a cold war.

Of course, we do not agree with all the things the information services have done. They have done some foolish things. But I do not believe in shooting a horse just because he stumbles once or twice. We still can get a lot of work out of that horse. We still need him. We need the information services. We need them on a much bigger scale than they can operate under this bill that is before us now.

The facts are that the Reds are spending many dollars for every dollar that we spend in propaganda, yet ours has been very effective. The information services are doing a lot of good. I have seen their work; I have seen some of the effects of it.

Last fall, I was privileged to participate in an inspection trip of several different Government installations in Western Europe as a member of the Appropriations Committee. In the course of this trip, I observed a number of the operations of the United States Information Agency and the effect on these operations of the deep cuts made last summer in the appropriations for the overseas information program.

There is no question these contractions worked serious hardship on some of the Agency's operations. For example, the reduction in funds caused the elimination of some essential personnel, forcing the Agency to adopt an uneconomic level of operations in some phases of its work.

Therefore, from my own observations, I would say that the increased funds being requested by the President are necessary if the Agency is to operate at a minimum reasonable level of operations. In no sense can this be labeled a request for an expanded program.

Critics will ask, of course, can we appropriate the funds requested with the confidence that they will be spent effectively? From personal observation, again, I would say, yes, emphatically.

I have found it interesting, for example, to observe the contrast between the effectiveness of American and Soviet information activities in Austria. In Vienna, the Soviets have a very elaborate information center on which they spend an estimated \$25 million annually. This is many times the amount the United States has to spend on its center in Vienna. Yet, by actual count, the Reds have an average of 400 visitors to their information center daily, in contrast to our average of 3,000.

And on visits to both these centers, I was amazed at the enthusiastic quest for information at the American center, contrasted with the indifference of groups who wander in and out of the Soviet center.

Another operation which impressed me was the Voice of America's radio center at Munich, Germany. This center originates programs and also relays VOA short-wave broadcasts coming from the United States. It has a key role in that part of our whole broadcasting effort aimed at the captive peoples behind the iron curtain.

The Munich center is a good example of the important recent trend in our world-wide radio operations toward locally broadcast programs. In these radio operations, we are relying less and less on long-distance short-wave broadcasts which are relatively difficult to receive. Instead, we are placing more and more programs on local stations or networks abroad or broadcasting or relaying programs from stations of our own located close to the potential audience. In this way, we are able to reach many more people than by short-wave transmission alone.



The operations of the Munich center were recently strengthened by the addition of a powerful new million-watt transmitter, one of three placed in operation around the world by VOA last summer. These transmitters are the most powerful in the world. They help greatly to overcome Soviet jamming, and reach audiences that formerly were out of range.

The new Munich transmitter, interestingly enough, is on the same wavelength as the most powerful Soviet station in Moscow. Its operation has driven the output of this Soviet station back to about 200 miles from Moscow. As a result, if the Russians try to jam our incoming signal, they only succeed in jamming their own broadcasts in the area as well.

I was also very much impressed by the local broadcasting we are doing in Austria over the Red-White-Red network. The programs of this network are popular in Austria. It also helps meet the daily need for information of captive peoples behind the curtain.

Having observed our broadcasting operations at Munich and in Austria, I was particularly interested in an item which appeared recently in the press regarding the effectiveness of our broadcasts to some of the Iron Curtain countries.

An independent study has just been completed of the reactions of 110 young refugees to western radio programs. In this study, it was found that the most popular western station was the Voice of America. Second, was the British Broadcasting Corp., and, third, Radio Free Europe. These young refugees, interviewed over a year period, comprised 13 nationalities and had escaped from 8 different countries.

Thus, my confidence in our overseas information program derives partially from these recent personal observations of several of its operations.

I would not venture to suggest, however, that you support the President's request merely on the basis of these observations, for there have been important changes in the whole information program in the past several months which you must also take into account.

You will recall that the deep cuts made in the 1954 appropriation for this program were justified largely on the grounds that the program was badly in need of a thorough shakeup.

The past 6 months have brought such a shakeup. Substantial changes have been made in both the organization and methods of administration of the program:

All nonmilitary overseas information programs have now been consolidated in the new United States Information Agency.

The new Agency has been given a new mission and concept of operation by the President upon the advice of the National Security Council. This new mission stresses the interests and goals we share with other peoples. In carrying out this mission, emphasis is placed on objective, factual news reporting. Both the new mission and the emphasis on factual reporting have received consid-

erable acclaim in the editorial pages of the American press.

Better coordination of our information programs with the other policies and actions of our Government has been achieved through the establishment of the Operations Coordinating Board—a unit of the National Security Council.

In its operations, the information program is now concentrating on fewer objectives in each country abroad. By this means, better use is being made of the resources available to the program.

A number of steps have been taken to achieve the decentralization of overseas operations called for by the Congress and other groups over the past several years.

The Director has also reported that the authority granted him by the Congress in the current fiscal year to remove incompetent employees in some categories has been used to improve the overall efficiency of the Agency. Likewise, according to the Director, all persons deemed security risks have been removed.

Several new executives—many of them from private industry—have been brought into the top staff of the Agency.

Increased emphasis has been placed on bringing the skills and resources of private groups into our whole overseas information effort.

This is an impressive list of changes. These changes have gone a long way toward meeting the major criticisms which have been made against the program.

In this connection, I would like to commend to your attention the recent comments of two important groups which have been critical of the program in the past—the Hickenlooper committee and the United States Advisory Commission on Information, made up of a number of distinguished private citizens.

Appraising the first 6 months' operations of the new United States Information Agency, the Hickenlooper committee said this in its final report, dated February 1954:

There has been improvement in the operation of the information program during the past 6 months. \* \* \* Many shortcomings remain and there is, as there always will be, room for improvement. It does appear, however, that a solid foundation for further progress has been laid. Many new policies have been initiated during the past 6 months and these should bear fruit as they take firmer hold and permeate the entire organization.

In a report also published this month, covering the same period of operations, the United States Advisory Commission on Information said this:

In our judgment the new agency is off to a good start. \* \* \* While it is altogether too early to judge the results of its work, yet its efforts reflect an honest and intelligent effort to comply with the wishes of the new administration and of the 83d Congress for a bold, new type of program. For this effort we feel it deserves, for the time being at least, the sympathetic support of the executive and legislative branches of our Government, private industry, and the general public.

Considering these facts, I feel that even those who have been most severely

critical of this program in the past can support with confidence the comparatively modest increase being requested by the President.

Certainly the amount being requested is not too great considering the magnitude of the problems we face overseas.

There is little question that these overseas information programs are essential to our national security. We cannot possibly do without them so long as Communist imperialism stalks the earth and continues to menace peace and freedom everywhere.

The menace from Communist propaganda is fully as great as from their armies.

The Communist imperialists have used propaganda as a tool of conquest with telling effect.

And they have succeeded in convincing millions of people in many parts of the world that we, the Americans, are bent on imperialist aggression.

Therefore, it is not enough in the world today for us merely to do the right thing. We must also convince others we are doing right—convince them that our actions help them achieve their legitimate goals and that we do not threaten them in any way.

And we must accomplish this difficult job of persuasion in the face of a Soviet propaganda machine which presses on relentlessly and tirelessly—sowing hatred, suspicion, and distrust—seeking to tear down everything we have sought to build, seeking to twist the face of a friend so it appears as the face of an aggressor.

This Soviet propaganda machine has enormous proportions. There is no way of getting an accurate estimate of how much the Soviet and its satellites spend on external propaganda. However, the most recent estimates are that on both internal and external propaganda the Soviet Union spent \$1,160,000,000 on direct propaganda activities in 1953. Communist China budgeted an even larger amount for propaganda in 1953—\$1,400,000,000. Certainly, it is obvious that on activities comparable to those conducted by the United States Information Agency the Communist nations are spending many times the \$89 million requested in the President's budget. I, for one, feel that compared with what these amounts must be, the funds requested by the President for the program of the United States Information Agency appear relatively insignificant.

Yet, if the cause of freedom is to triumph, we must succeed in thwarting the aims of this enormous Communist propaganda machine. Let us not overlook the fact that it is possible to lose the war against communism—even if not another shot is fired, not another bomb dropped, not another human being sacrificed in the agony of battle.

In summary, then, I have cited four major reasons why I believe that the Members of this distinguished body should support the comparatively modest increase in funds for the overseas information program requested by the President:

First, Considering the heavy cuts in the 1954 appropriation for the informa-



tion program, the President's request in effect is not for a true increase, but merely for the restoration of a minimum reasonable level of appropriations.

Second. From my own personal observations of certain USIA operations, I am convinced that the overseas information program by and large is an effective operation meriting the support of this Congress.

Third. Important changes have been made in the program during the past several months which have met nearly all of the criticisms made in the past. Therefore, I believe that even those who have been most critical of the program in the past can now support the President's request with confidence.

Fourth. The global problems we face, and the enormous propaganda machine of the Communists, demand from us an adequate overseas information effort.

Therefore, we must demonstrate that we can face the facts. If we are to win the struggle being waged today for the minds of men, we must be sure we provide the tools they need to those who fight our battles. We are getting results. We must have these results. It would be a serious mistake to make the cut that is proposed here.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I agree with the gentleman that it is a very important branch of our psychological warfare, but the personnel that has been held over from the prior administration is still there. It is not effective any more. I think the thing to be done is to cut the whole agency by 75 percent of personnel and build it up with the right kind of personnel and give them twice as much money.

Mr. SIKES. Is the gentleman aggrieved simply because his party has not been able to fire everybody acquired from the previous administration? Is that the gentleman's only quarrel with the program?

Mr. BUSBEY. No. It is the caliber of personnel acquired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the pending proposed action of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY], would not only be foolish, but dangerous; dangerous at a time when international tensions are what they are, when we are spending as much as we are for arms and defense against communism all over the world, and at a time when the Soviet Union is spending sums far in excess of this for their vicious untruthful propaganda activities. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] is not a member of this subcommittee. Consequently, he did not attend the hearings and listen to the agency's justifications. We know of his record as a hunter of known Communists. He mentioned one here on the floor who Mr. TABER says is no longer connected with the agency.

No Member of this House has been more vigorous in his efforts to have Communists and people who are real security risks summarily thrown out of the Government than the present speaker, the gentleman from New York.

Adoption of the pending amendment would utterly devastate this vitally important program. I have been, I think, as critical of the operation of this program over the years as any Member of the House. Members will recall that one time this agency presented to the subcommittee a supplemental request for \$97.5 million, and the committee unanimously, and the House agreed with us, cut \$90 million out of that request. At that time I was the chairman.

I want the best information agency we can get. I do not believe in their going into frills and activities which are not directed against communism and the Iron Curtain. I do not believe that they should spend a couple of hundred thousand dollars of the taxpayers' money to tell the American public how good they are. That was proposed in this budget, but the committee unanimously cut it out. Why, they are busy down there day after day getting out press releases, telling about this new person added to the agency and the transfer of this other one. We could save many dollars in stencils and mimeograph paper by discontinuing such nonsense. The time and effort to compose these releases should be directed toward piercing the Iron Curtain. But because I disagree with this activity is no reason to utterly cripple a vital program.

The committee has already taken substantial action in regard to this agency's request when they cut some \$13 million from the amount of the budget estimate. To now reduce the amount further by \$20 million, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] proposes, would be utterly dangerous and unwarranted. I trust the pending amendment will be rejected.

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois; one of the few times that I think I have ever opposed an amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois. We generally are in accord.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to say now that I am not familiar with the particular case that the gentleman from Illinois has discussed. However, I am seriously concerned with the cut that he has suggested.

As the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has said, I have been one of the severe critics of the United States Information Agency and in the past have taken the floor to support substantial cuts, to remove what we felt were unnecessary activities in this agency. But to further cut this program at this time would be taking away from this administration the opportunity to have a proper information service throughout the world.

I wish each Member of the House could have heard the presentation made to our committee by the new Director of the United States Information Service, Mr. Streibert. I am sure that everyone here would have been impressed, as were the members of our committee, that here

we had a man to head up this organization qualified to do it from experience in the past in private industry. Mr. Streibert was before the committee for 4 days. Here is a man, the head of a new agency, who was able to come in and present himself practically all the testimony before our committee. He has shown himself well advised as to what was going on.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield for a question.

Mr. BUSBEY. I am not disputing the fact that Mr. Streibert is a radio man from the mechanical standpoint, but will the gentleman enlighten the Members as to what qualifications or experience he has had in dealing with the subject of communism? The only reason for spending all this money is to stop and contain communism.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Streibert has had experience in the radio field, the information field, and in administration. You can get any number of people who are investigators of communism, you can get writers who can write, but in this agency in the past the trouble has been that we have had people who were not familiar with administration, how to run an agency, who were not familiar with the operation of large radio operations. The gentleman has seen the waste, and so have I.

The President himself has taken an interest in the United States Information Service by his reorganization plan. We have gone under the President's request with the bill we have brought to you. We think we have taken out some matters that should not have been in, of which the gentleman from New York spoke, such as propagandizing in this country. If we are going in this cold war to meet the Communist threat to the world, we cannot cut this program any further than it has been cut. I will say to the House as I did a year ago, when this agency begins to supply the kind of information service I know the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] wants and the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] and the Members of this House, I for one will vote to increase these appropriations as they make their proof.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I take this opportunity to congratulate the gentleman on his fine statement and to express my agreement with it and my opposition to this amendment. I happen to have known Mr. Streibert for a good many years. He is a gentleman of the highest character, great ability, and broad experience. If anybody can carry this agency to a successful conclusion he is the man.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I thoroughly agree with what has been said here in opposition to the pending amendment by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] and the gentleman from New York [Mr.



COUDERT]. I believe Mr. Streibert is a highly intelligent, capable gentleman trying to do a good job. I disagree with the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] with regard to him. I do not know how many times the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] has met him, but he appeared before this committee for 4 or 5 full days, from early in the morning until late in the evening, and every member of the committee had a chance to observe the sort of gentleman he is.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] has expired.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I refer the attention of the gentleman to page 385 of the hearings where the gentleman himself [Mr. Bow] stated:

So that I may be sure I am right on this, the office which Mr. Washburn fills is new to the Service; Mr. Dickey is new, Mr. Withersow, Mr. Smith, Mr. Logan, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Berding, are all new?

Is the gentleman bringing out the fact that the new top executives in this agency are all new people and are not continuations of old personnel?

Mr. BOW. That is correct.

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. I hope the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] will read my extension of remarks in the RECORD about the replacement of personnel, and then he will be convinced that less of the old personnel have been replaced in this agency than in any other agency of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. DEMPSEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I support the amount which the committee is allowing for this particular type of work. I think our efforts to get behind the Iron Curtain are excellent, and while they are getting results, I think we ought to support these efforts and support them very enthusiastically. There is one part of the program, however, which does not meet my approval. I think it is wrong. I have taken this matter up with the State Department. Thus far, I have gotten rather meager results. I refer to the arrangements which we have in many instances to permit foreign legations in the United States to propagandize our people in return for which we hope to get a peep at what is going on behind the Iron Curtain. I think that this arrangement to let these people use our facilities

for communism is all wrong. For instance, up until last December, I believe it was, we allowed the Rumanian Legation to publicize what was called the Rumanian News, a propaganda magazine, in the United States. These people had the right under a reciprocal arrangement to release as many copies of this publication and as often as they wanted to, as I understand it, throughout the United States to propagandize our people. It was pure and simple communistic propaganda given to our people for the purpose of converting them to the cause of communism. I am glad to say that the Department of State, when this matter was called to its attention, acted quickly and stopped this publication. I understood then that the Rumanian News was the last publication of that sort which was being permitted to be circulated in the United States. I rather breathed a sigh of relief and thought, "Well, this thing is all over." The other day, however, Mr. Chairman, I was given a copy of a booklet that is called the New Hungary.

New Hungary is a publication printed by the Legation here in Washington from the Iron Curtain country of Hungary. It is spread throughout the United States by use of our mail. It is being mailed out to my district in Louisiana. It is being mailed out to your districts. It is being mailed largely to libraries and organizations. I think that it is a reprehensible situation that allows these Iron Curtain countries to publicize their Communist propaganda and to use our United States mails, to carry at less than cost this propaganda. Therefore, we are subsidizing the distribution of this publication and permitting it to be sent to our people to read so that they may be converted, if they are so deluded and misguided and benighted as to become Communists. Then, Mr. Chairman, we set up three great committees in the Congress of the United States. Do I have to name them? Everybody knows the names of these three great committees. We have a committee in the House of Representatives. I am proud of the fact that I voted to organize that committee originally when it was created. We have these committees set up here for the purpose of running down those people who believe in communism. We have, on the other hand, an arrangement under which we agree to carry Iron Curtain communistic propaganda publications printed and edited by the legations here in Washington and send it throughout the country for the express objective of creating communism in our land. I do not think anybody can exactly harmonize that situation. You cannot say in one breath that we want to locate these people who fight our Government, and we want to turn the searchlight of publicity on them, and that we want to put them into jail and yet at the same time we subsidize the carrying of their publications throughout the United States of America.

I am against this arrangement just as violently as a man can be against communism. I think it should be stopped, and I so told the State Department, and

I have letters in my office defending this program, from the State Department—not from the leftover members in the State Department, but the Assistant Secretary of State who is there at this hour, functioning, defending that type of practice.

I do not think any Member of the House of Representatives is going to defend that type of practice of permitting those people to communize the people of the United States by using our mails as a subsidy for their propaganda.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks] has expired.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I will not take the entire 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that while I agree with what I think is the major sentiment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY], namely, that the VOA program should be hard hitting and anti-Communist, I regret to say that I disagree with the gentleman's amendment to cut the appropriation. I think the program is becoming more anti-Communist, and getting away from the neutral position in which it has been. Undoubtedly, there is room for improvement. But the top men of the VOA are good and dedicated men, and they mean to formulate a program to oppose the vicious lies of the Communists. If we are going to oppose the Communist line, we must have an effective anti-Communist line. Some people disdain the term "anti-Communist." But communism is essentially evil. One cannot disdain being "antievil."

I have had the privilege of associating myself with the gentleman from Illinois in hearings before our special committee to investigate the Soviet seizure of the Baltics and he and others have brought out some hard-hitting anti-Communist facts. These hearings have been used over the Voice of America, and at least 14 times Red radios from Moscow and elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain have hit back at us, indicating that we are drawing some blood. The Voice of America has cooperated with us very well, having beamed our hearing each day. The proof that the VOA has been effective with our hearings is the vicious Communist counterattack.

One further thing I would like to point out is some of the printed type of Soviet propaganda that we must hit at. I have in my hand a Soviet textbook for schoolchildren printed in Moscow to be used in the captive nations, to educate the children of the captive nations. Here is a little pamphlet to the same effect. This textbook is designed to educate the children in the captive nations along the Communist line. This literature is spread into the captive nations by the millions and we must counteract it with literature of the free world. Otherwise, the new generation growing up in the captive nations will be fanatical Communists anxious to fight the West.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.



Mr. BUSBEY. I wish to assure the gentleman from Wisconsin I do not want to destroy anything in the information program that is doing a good job. I want to strengthen that. I just want to get rid of the other part of the program that is not doing as good a job as some people around the country think they are doing. If they are given a little cut we might get rid of some of those people and be able to hire some people who are better qualified to make the program more effective. I am not against the program.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I am happy to have the gentleman's statement that he is not against the program.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. It seems that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] wants to strengthen the activity by cutting it to the extent of \$20 million. It reminds me of the way President Eisenhower strengthened the Air Force; he took \$5 billion away from them.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I will say to the gentleman from New York, I would rather have no program than a bad program or a neutral program. I think we should have a hard-hitting, anti-Communist program. I think we are moving in that direction, and the faster we do it the better.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Will the gentleman agree that the agency which the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks] was talking about a few minutes ago, when he was referring to the State Department USIS, now is separated from that agency, and is not the one he was referring to?

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I so understood. I did not think it referred to the Voice of America in any respect whatsoever.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there is no question in my mind but what the Voice of America today is a very much better instrument than it was a year ago, 2 years ago, or 3 years ago. I think, however, that we still overestimate its value. I was talking to a refugee from behind the Iron Curtain just a short time ago, and I asked him about the effectiveness of the Voice of America behind the Iron Curtain. He said: "You know, those of us who do listen to it cannot help but get smiles on our faces when we hear the Americans talk about how bad communism is, because we have it, we live under it, we know how dastardly it is, we are slaves of it; and it is rather ironical to have a country like America tell us how bad it is." Still I feel that the Voice of America should carry on, but I think that it will be ineffective and it will fail in its purpose if we do not implement what we hope to carry out by the Voice of America.

What we intend to do by the Voice of America is to discourage those people

behind the Iron Curtain from accepting the doctrine of communism, to run away from communism, desert if they possibly can; and they are not deserting necessarily because they listen to the Voice of America but because they despise communism; and they are deserting by the hundreds every day. The point I am making is that when they carry out our suggestion and desert communism and come over to our side there is no provision or security for them. I would like to give you the story of three young men who were fliers, crack fliers, expert fliers in their respective countries dominated by the Communists. They came over to the United States of America at our suggestion hoping that they could join the United States Air Force and help fight godless communism throughout the world. When they came over to America they were interrogated for hours and weeks and months, and when the various agencies of our Government got all the information from them they could they were cast out into the street. In other words they could not become members of the United States Air Force or any air force for that matter to fight for their homeland.

I think there are two agencies of our Government that should work hand in hand: No. 1, the Voice of America should be continued, but we should implement the Voice of America and do something and carry through when these people follow our suggestion and desert. I would like to say in that respect, that when we passed the mutual security bill some time ago, I think it was about 3 years ago, this Congress in its wisdom provided \$100 million which is already appropriated, to take care of these people who desert from behind the Iron Curtain and give them an opportunity to do something respectable, to fight back for their homelands.

Much to my regret, not one dime of that \$100 million that this Congress in its wisdom and far in advance of those in charge of our security has been spent. This Congress provided \$100 million to take care of those people who came from behind the Iron Curtain, but not a dollar of that money has been used for that purpose.

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that this spending of \$78 million or \$79 million for the Voice of America asking these people to desert and come over to our side—and they are doing it in droves—will do no good unless we also get these people in charge of our security and our defense to use the \$100 million that this Congress in its wisdom provided to take care of those people so that they could take jobs, be responsible, and have jobs of responsibility, and, most of all, be given the opportunity to fight back for their homeland. This thing is going to boomerang because we are getting so many refugees now that they are beginning to ask questions. I might mention the Czech flier who escaped some months ago. He is now in the United States of America. After he has given all the information to the various agencies of our Government that he possibly could he has been refused entry into the United States Air Force and is now simply cast

upon the streets, looking for a place to hang his hat. There are thousands of refugees in the same hopeless predicament. Those boys are going to begin to ask questions. They are going to begin to say: "Well, did we do the right thing? Over there we were fliers, we were lieutenants, and even if we were slaves, at least we had jobs, whereas here in the United States of America, where we hoped that we may get some opportunity to fight back for our homeland, that opportunity is denied us."

I say to you that unless we make provision for those people who escape as the result of our propaganda we should cut out the propaganda because, in my judgment, it is not right to ask people to expose themselves and then deny them an opportunity to fight for their homeland.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, those of us who know the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] realize that he is just as heartily in favor of this program as anyone can be. All he is trying to do is to call to the attention of the House and to some of those who have been trying to carry it on is to suggest that we get more competent individuals to handle it. That when an individual has been shown to be a Red or perhaps if he is just pink, he be removed from the service so a better, more competent man may take over.

In the last few days we have seen plenty in the papers about a statement which came from the President, suggesting that while as much as anyone would fight communism as vigorously as anyone no matter where it cropped up, he wanted witnesses in congressional hearings treated courteously. We had a statement from a Member of the other body, whose home is in Wisconsin, in reference to how we should go about exposing communism and Communists. He insists that he treats witnesses fairly, though he may have made a mistake a few days ago. Of course, while some of us think that the gentleman from Wisconsin may have been a little hasty in expressing his opinion the other day, we all know that the bitter opposition to his actions, since he is doing a worthwhile job which no one else seemed as capable of doing. We know the Army was absolutely wrong in following the course which it did with reference to the individual the gentleman from Wisconsin was talking about. The President so states.

To show that the Army like some of the rest of us can be off on the wrong foot, let me call your attention to this little book. And what happened to it. Here it is. It is John Roy Carlson's *Under Cover*. Now that was put out in 1943 and it names and charges 41 Members of the House as well as 20 Members of the Senate with subversive activities. There were 4 Members of the House from Michigan named in the group.



What does it do? What was its purpose? Well, it just tries to tell the people of the country that there were subversives among Members of the House, naming them. It was a deliberate lying attempt to destroy politically, to liquidate, if you please, conservative Members of Congress. Let me give you a sample of the logic of John Roy Carlson.

Let me quote from page 200 about one Member of the House. He said there were four from Michigan. Here is an example. This is what he wrote about Mr. DONDERO, the gentleman from Detroit. If there ever was a man in the House who was and is after Communists all the time it is and was the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO]. No more able, patriotic Member ever came to Congress. What did Carlson and his gang have against him? Why did they cite him as subversive? Referring to a certain published article here is what Carlson—and that is but one of the several aliases he used—Carlson wrote:

And one by Congressman GEORGE A. DONDERO, is titled "United States Never Was a Democracy."

Most people know it is not—we know that it is a representative republic.

What do you know about that? The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] said that this was a republican form of government, as did Benjamin Franklin, yet he is cited by this author as being subversive and his accurate description of our form of government is the proof. What nonsense.

Who put it out? Who gave circulation to this book with its vile, evil, false charges? This is what I am getting at and this is the point I am trying to make. The Army bought copies of the book with its false charges and gave copies to men in the service.

I wrote The Adjutant General on September 14, 1943, and I asked him how many of these books were purchased by the Army with tax dollars and sent out by the Army and whether there was any truth to the report made by a nationally known commentator that 5,000 had been purchased and distributed to forces overseas. He said there was not any truth to that.

But here is what he also wrote me:

This is in further reply to your letter of September 14, 1943, inquiring as to the accuracy of the allegation that the Army has purchased 5,000 copies of the book, Under Cover, for distribution to our soldiers.

Reports from the field just now available to me reveal that, in response to requests emanating from among some 5,500,000 soldiers, a total of 363 copies of this book has been purchased for post libraries from appropriated and nonappropriated funds, and that 107 additional copies are on order.

That was a total of 470 copies of this lying book carrying false charges of a lack of loyalty of 61 Members of Congress that the Army as early as 1943 was buying and making available to the servicemen—false charges which it was thought might make the fighting men think they were not being supported by the folks at home.

Why did the Army do it? The Army did not do it. It was the act of some—to be charitable—nitwit who wanted to stir up trouble.

Let me read you what Judge Barnes said in Chicago when the house that published under cover was sued for libel:

The charges in the book—in the first place, the book is over 500 pages of twaddle—just twaddle, with a few outrageous charges—wholly unfounded charges, of which any citizen—any loyal citizen may very properly complain.

And they charge—I think they charge plaintiff—this book charges the plaintiff with being disloyal, being a Nazi agent, being an enemy of the United States, and being anti-Semitic. And I didn't hear any evidence of the truth of those charges. It wasn't attempted to show that he was a Nazi agent. It wasn't attempted to show that he was an enemy of the country. It was attempted to show that he was anti-Semitic. I didn't see any evidence of that fact.

I think that book was written by a wholly irresponsible person who was willing to say anything for money. I wouldn't believe him on oath, now or at any time hereafter.

I think that book was published by a publisher who was willing to publish anything for money. That is what I think about it. I don't think they made any adequate investigation of the author of that book. If they had they would not publish it unless they cared more for the almighty dollar than they care for human decency. That is the way I feel about it.

And, John Roy Carlson last week was lecturing in Detroit still going around peddling his poison. My point is that we better hunt Communists and communism wherever we find them, even though they may be in the Republican Party. Certainly no executive department—should be a "city of refuge" for either—The President so says and our Wisconsin friend intends—if I understand him—intends to hunt them out—maybe he was a little rough the other day, but, would our leftwing Communists complain so long as they do not want the job, unless of course they prefer they remain hidden.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be reread.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

(The Clerk again read the amendment.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RABAUT: At page 52, after line 19, add the following new section:

"SEC. 604. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any officer or employee of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the Department of State who, for the purposes of the act of August 2, 1939, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1181), shall not be included within the construction of the term 'officer' or 'employee'."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appro-

priation bill; that it changes existing law and requires new and additional duties.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to be heard?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I cite volume VII, Cannon's Precedents, section 1663 and section 1670:

1. Denial of use of an appropriation for payment of salaries or employees of the Department of Agriculture who forecast the price of agricultural products was construed as a proper limitation and in order on an appropriation bill.

The Chairman at that time, March 2, 1928, Allen T. Treadway, of Massachusetts, relied on prior decisions of Chairmen of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Graham, of Illinois, in 1924, and Mr. Longworth, of Ohio, in 1923, and held such a limitation proper and not subject to point of order.

2. An amendment forbidding payment of salary authorized by law from any part of an appropriation to a designated individual was held to be a limitation and in order on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard?

Mr. TABER. I do, Mr. Chairman.

This amendment, Mr. Chairman, refers to the so-called Hatch Act, section 1181, of title V of the Code. It reads as follows:

For the purposes of this section the term "officer" or "employee" shall not be construed to include (1) the President and Vice President of the United States; (2) persons whose compensation is paid from the appropriation for the Office of the President (3) heads and assistant heads of executive departments; (4) officers who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who determine policies to be pursued by the United States in its relations with foreign powers or in the nationwide administration of Federal laws. The provisions of the second sentence of this subsection shall not apply to the employees of the Alaska Railroad.

This provision in effect brings about the prohibition of payments to these employees who are not determined to be officers or employees within the provisions of this paragraph of section 118. It requires a determination on the part of some officer before the thing can be effective. For that reason, it requires additional duties to be performed by some officer before it can be effective. Therefore, it is subject to the rule that it requires additional duties, and it is an attempt on the part of the amendment to change and enlarge the provisions of that section.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to be heard further?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, in House Report No. 1365, 82d Congress, relative to H. R. 5678, the McCarran-Walter bill, it is stated on page 36:

The Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, section 104, creates a new organizational setup within the Department of State to administer the issuance of passports and visas. There will be a responsible authority in the Department of State of rank and power corresponding to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover—  
and the Central Intelligence Agency—



Mr. Dulles—

all of whom are to collaborate in the interests of national security.

Is it the contention of anybody here that we would want, for instance, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover going around the country making political speeches?

The CHAIRMAN. That is just an observation. It does not go to the point of order.

Mr. RABAUT. I know; but I have raised the point of order, Mr. Chairman, and I would like a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

This amendment in brief provides that no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any officer or employee of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs who shall not be included within the construction of the term "officer" or "employee."

It appears to the Chair that the contention of those who make the point of order is answered by this provision in Hinds' Precedents, volume IV, section 3954:

A provision that no part of an appropriation for pay of retired Army officers should go to one receiving pay for services as a civil employee was held to be a limitation.

Likewise we have a similar expression in Cannon's Precedents, volume VII, section 1651, which contains the provision that no part of an appropriation shall be allotted to a beneficiary failing to comply with certain requirements. That provision was held in order as a proper limitation on an appropriation bill. With those two precedents the Chair is constrained to overrule the point of order, and the Chair so rules.

The point of order is overruled.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment to make clear the intent of Congress when it established the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs through the passage of H. R. 5678, the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, Public Law 414. There is nothing punitive about this amendment. It in no way refers to prior political activities of the individuals concerned. The State Department has vacillated in its reasoning, but steadily held the conclusion that the Director of the Bureau is not subject to the prohibition against political activity contained in the Hatch Act. The Civil Service Commission has at least informally indicated to the contrary. Such confusion about the nature of this important office should be cleared up. House Report 1365 of the 82d Congress on the bill H. R. 5678 described this authority in the Department of State as having rank and power corresponding to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency. I am sure no Member of the House would deem it proper for FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, of the CIA Director, Allen Dulles, to go charging about the country making political speeches in the manner of Mr. McLeod. My amendment makes it perfectly clear that Congress intended these two officials to be in the same category in this

respect. Politics is not and should not be the province of these officers to whom we have entrusted the guardianship of the national security. For this reason I present my amendment and hope the House will support it.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. May I ask if the gentleman made a speech similar to this when the former administrator of the ECA, Mr. Averell Harriman, went about the country making violently partisan political speeches?

Mr. RABAUT. Perhaps it was the prerogative of the gentleman from Minnesota to make a speech at that time.

Mr. JUDD. I would just like to know whether the gentleman from Michigan was as disturbed then about improper political activity by these officers, as he is now?

Mr. RABAUT. I said that I am not making a political football out of this. I will ask the gentleman, does he think it would be a proper thing if J. Edgar Hoover went running around the country making political speeches?

Mr. JUDD. No, I am talking about Averell Harriman.

Mr. RABAUT. That is not the point that I am making here.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. PRICE. I think the gentleman might point out that Mr. McLeod and Mr. Averell Harriman did not hold similar positions.

Mr. JUDD. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. PRICE. There is no comparison in the positions.

Mr. JUDD. The position of Averell Harriman is a far more important position and he is sent around the world as the representative of the United States, and yet he made, for example, at Houston, Tex., a violently partisan attack.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. McLeod was a security officer in the Department of State. He was in charge of personnel. I think it would not be fitting in his job to participate in partisan politics.

Mr. JUDD. Do you think it was fitting that Mr. Harriman should do what he did?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I would say to the gentleman your amendment does not limit the boy wonder from Minnesota from going around making speeches, the present ECA administrator who is making partisan speeches. He has the same job. This is an entirely different situation.

Mr. RABAUT. My amendment deals with security officers of the United States, and I do not think there is anybody in the House of Representatives who ought to be opposed to it.

At this time I should like to read the Hatch Act provision—Title 5, United States Code, section 118i:

For the purposes of this section the term "officer" or "employee" shall not be construed to include (1) the President and

Vice President of the United States; (2) persons whose compensation is paid from the appropriation for the office of the President; (3) heads and assistant heads of executive departments; (4) officers who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who determine policies to be pursued by the United States in its relations with foreign powers or in the nationwide administration of Federal laws.

This is a clear case. I hope the House will not ascribe a political purpose to this, but look at it from the angle from which it deserves to be looked at, and vote for the amendment.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I do not think it need take very long to state the position of the committee on this amendment. I am pretty sure that every Member of the House understands the character of this amendment, the purpose of this amendment and what is back of it. It is nothing more nor less than another attempt, purely partisan attempt, by the gentlemen on the other side to discredit the State Department, presently under a Republican President and a Republican Secretary of State. There is nothing else to it than that.

Last year these gentlemen attacked and knocked out of a bill, this bill, a provision that they themselves had incorporated for the benefit of Democratic Secretaries of State, to-wit: the power to fire. As soon as we get a Republican President and a Republican Secretary of State, we get the ripper tactics to knock out the very provision that was put in for the benefit of Democratic Secretaries; but it is too good for a Republican Secretary.

Now we have this very curious situation here where there is a ruling as to a relatively minor official of the State Department by the responsible heads—presumably the Secretary himself—that this individual is not subject to the limitations of the Hatch Act. So here comes one of our Members, a Democratic Member, and seeks to reverse, by the action of this House, the administrative determination of that Secretary.

Mr. Chairman, are we going to undertake to manage the State Department, and on our side of the aisle are we going to permit the Democratic minority to manage the State Department while we are sitting in majority on this side? Oh, no, Mr. Chairman. This amendment must be knocked out. It is purely partisan. There is no purpose in it except to injure and discredit the State Department. There is no merit to it. It should be voted down.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] is completely misinterpreting the intent of this amendment. I am sure you will agree with that from his opening statement, where he said that this is an attempt on the part of the Democrats to discredit the State Department under the present administration. All of the attempted discrediting of the State Department that I have noticed lately has not come from the Democrats. According to the press those people who made Dulles



break down and tears come to his eyes during his report on the Berlin Conference were not Democrats. Now about the gentleman from Minnesota comparing this situation to Mr. Averell Harriman—and let me state right here that I am not a great admirer of Mr. Harriman, but the circumstances are not comparable, because Mr. Harriman was holding the position that Mr. Stassen now holds and I do not think there is anyone on this side of the House who wants to gag Mr. Stassen. He is in a position of Cabinet rank and he has a perfect right, as I see it, to go around making any kind of political speech he wants and to defend himself against attacks which are made against him not by Democrats, if you please, but by people who are supposed to be of the same political party that he is.

But the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan is aimed at doing what needs to be done, I do not care whether it is a Republican administration or a Democratic administration, security officers should be kept from engaging in politics, and I think it especially needs to be done, since it has been proved conclusively that some of them did not tell the truth, will not tell the truth, and do not know the truth when they see it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it would have been much better if the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] had confined himself to the amendment and not extended his remarks to the full extent that he did. I am going to talk on the broader implications involved in the gentleman's remarks rather than discuss the amendment itself.

I happen to occupy a position of leadership in the Democratic Party. For 10 out of the last 13 years I was the majority leader of this House, and now I am the Democratic whip. I have attended many important conferences during the past year. I have seen no Democrat who criticized or embarrassed Secretary Dulles or President Eisenhower. We have discussed merits but never engaged in personalities.

I was present at the meeting that took place when Secretary Dulles returned from his hard ordeal in Berlin. I could visualize what he had gone through by asking myself: "JOHN McCORMACK, suppose you were Secretary of State; what would have been your thoughts? What would have been the ordeal you went through, knowing the situation of the world as it is today?"

There were no Democrats who criticized Secretary Dulles, I am informing the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT]—and I am not attributing his remarks to any other one of my Republican friends, I want that distinctly understood—this is the time to withhold many words. There is the courage of action, but there is also the courage of silence. Sometimes it takes a lot of courage to be silent, and this is the time when we should stop, look, and listen, and ponder long before we make intemperate attacks upon either of the great political parties as such.

I have not seen any Democrat make any critical statement about Secretary Dulles in relation to the Berlin conference. I made a few guarded remarks yesterday, but no criticism. I felt that under the circumstances he did the best he could, not what he wanted to do, but under the circumstances he did the best he could so far as the Berlin conference is concerned; that he was faced with a probable blowup unless he agreed to the Geneva conference. I could see that. He had the situation in Indochina confronting him as well as other countries; and also the division of public opinion in other countries friendly to us, in some of which the Communist forces are very strong. I could see all of that. I did not necessarily have to agree with the Secretary to refrain from criticizing him and making his job more onerous.

So when the statement is made, and I assume it does not represent the Republican view, that the Democrats are trying to injure the State Department because of the offering of this amendment by the gentleman from Michigan, that statement is completely inconsistent with the facts.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. If the gentleman is so well satisfied with the Secretary of State—

Mr. McCORMACK. I did not say that, did I? Do not put into my mouth words I did not say.

Mr. COUDERT. Well, I was merely attempting to construe what the gentleman meant.

Mr. McCORMACK. I did not say I was satisfied with him. Do not put into my mouth words. The gentleman is raising another question he did not raise previously because the gentleman is trying to raise the question whether or not I am satisfied. I am not talking on the question of satisfaction or dissatisfaction. I specifically say I am not dissatisfied yet.

Mr. COUDERT. If the gentleman is not dissatisfied with the conduct of foreign affairs by the Secretary of State—

Mr. McCORMACK. I did not say that. I said I am not dissatisfied yet with the Secretary of State. The gentleman says "conduct of foreign affairs." Do not put into my mouth words I did not say. My friend from New York is very adroit, and the gentleman from Massachusetts may be lacking in mental ability, but the gentleman from Massachusetts is capable of understanding some things the gentleman from New York says; furthermore to a slight extent the gentleman from Massachusetts can penetrate his mind.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, I will say to the gentle-

man from Massachusetts, but we have been at this a considerable time and there are three other matters we want to dispose of. I am going to make a suggestion.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I am not going to object.

Mr. McCORMACK. I withdraw my request, Mr. Chairman, because I have said all I intended to say and I think a prolongation of it would not be for the best interests of the situation because the gentleman from New York is trying to be, kindly and friendly to say the least, provocative.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I have an amendment at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. TABER. Is it an amendment to the pending amendment?

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, no. It is another amendment.

Mr. TABER. I only asked unanimous consent with reference to this particular amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object in order to make a statement, and I am certainly not going to object, I note at the desk there are 3 amendments. It occurred to me that after we have disposed of the pending amendment we could have a limitation of 30 minutes, which will give 5 minutes to a side on each of the amendments, then we can dispose of this matter.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I want 5 minutes to ask certain questions in reference to the interpretation of some language in the bill.

Mr. HALLECK. Then it would have to be 35 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I wonder just exactly what will be in the minds of the Members as they approach this vote. This is a proposed limitation on an appropriation bill which would prevent the payment of salary to the holder of a certain position who is legally in office.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I do not think that is true.

Mr. TABER. I am sorry if the gentleman thinks so. I think he ought to read it.

Mr. RABAUT. The amendment simply says that he comes under the Hatch Act.



Mr. TABER. Well, if that is it, the point of order should have been sustained.

Mr. RABAUT. It was not sustained, and it is so.

Mr. TABER. If it is so, the gentleman is now admitting that his amendment is entirely out of order.

Mr. RABAUT. No; I am not admitting my amendment is entirely out of order.

Mr. TABER. Well, I do not see any other possible construction.

Mr. RABAUT. The only thing it does is stop him from making speeches. It lets him hold his position as a security officer.

Mr. TABER. Now, let me tell you what this does. This stops the payment of any wage or salary of any officer or employee of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs who, for the purpose of this act, shall not be included within the construction of the term "officer" or "employee." I do not know what else you call it. Anyway, by this kind of an amendment, if it prevails, you stop the payment of the salary out of this appropriation. Such an amendment, if it changed the Hatch Act, would be out of order, and it would not be proper. The officer who is legally installed could go to the Court of Claims and collect his salary. That is how good this amendment is. I do not believe that the House of Representatives wants to indulge in that kind of legislation. I hope that this amendment will be defeated. I believe also that the Secretary of State, having given a particular construction as to what the meaning of the language was as to this Department, should be sustained by the House.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. As a matter of fact, the amendment does not mean anything because if the Secretary of State again decided that this man was in a position that did not come under the Hatch Act, he could continue to work and draw his pay just the same.

Mr. TABER. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, on that I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. CLEVENGER and Mr. RABAUT.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 61, noes 84.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this bill and all amendments thereto be limited to 35 minutes, that 5 minutes be allowed to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD], and that 5-minute statements be allowed, 1 for and 1 against, on amendments that may be offered.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[Mr. JUDD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HAGEN of California: On page 21, line 13, after "General", strike out "\$39,000,000" and insert "\$39,-697,000."

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I am sure you are all familiar with the problem of wetbacks after the discussion we had the other day. One aspect of the wetback, so-called illegal Mexican problem, is the question of the proper appropriation for the border patrol and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. If we really are trying to solve the problem of illegal entrants, we have to provide the Service with sufficient money to be able to police the border and to pick up the illegal entrants once they get into this country. I am not on the Committee on Appropriations and, therefore, I am not too familiar with the budget, but I am hitting an aspect of the appropriation which is wholly clear. I read the committee report and I closely read the hearings on this particular subject. At page 183 of the report relating to the Justice Department, I find this statement by an officer of the Service, Mr. Habberton:

A cutback of \$697,000 is scheduled in items covering alien travel, contractual detention, hospitalization, and food for aliens. If the ratio between deportations overseas and those to adjacent countries remains about the same in 1955 as in the fiscal year 1953, this cutback should have no material detrimental effect upon activity looking to deportations to countries other than Mexico. However, it does mean that funds will not be available for airlift, trainlift, or buslift of Mexican aliens. Also, depending upon developments, the Service may be financially unable to accept custody of all aliens picked up by local law-enforcement officers in the lower California and Texas areas.

The fact is that the Service is grossly understaffed in this matter of enforcement of our immigration laws as they concern Mexican aliens.

I have in my hand a clipping from the Fresno Bee of February 24, which is as follows:

#### WETBACK ISSUE IN FRESNO COUNTY STIRS DISPUTE

FRESNO.—Fresno County supervisors angrily rejected a statement by the Immigration Service that it can make no additional efforts to drive out invading swarms of wetbacks.

And the county board resolved to appeal to its Congressmen for stronger control at the Nation's southern border so that Mexican nationals will be halted from coming in, rather than be rounded up after making good their entry.

Board Chairman Sidney Cruff had demanded of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that it send additional agents to clear out wetbacks because the Mexicans are replacing domestic farm labor and causing employment and relief burdens.

#### SITUATIONS ARE SIMILAR

Bruce G. Barber, head of the Service's San Francisco district, replied in a letter:

"We are continually receiving reports of situations similar to that existing in Fresno County, not only from law-enforcement

agencies, welfare departments, and other public officials, but from individuals from many areas of the San Francisco district."

Barber said his office, which patrols all California counties north of Kern, as well as the States of Utah and Nevada, had asked its Washington, D. C., headquarters for additional help, but none could be supplied because of budget limitations.

The district director also said that no more border patrolmen could be dispatched to the Fresno area because that would work hardships on other parts of northern California.

#### LIMITED JAIL FACILITIES

Barber said the Service's operations in the Fresno area were hampered by limited jail facilities, making it necessary to deport aliens by buses the same day they were arrested.

Cruff and other supervisors declared that if the border control were tightened, fewer officers would be needed in interior California.

And Cruff asserted Barber's remarks about the Fresno jail were completely false. Cruff claimed the local immigration officer, Leonard Adams, says the jail facilities do not hinder alien roundups.

The supervisors voted unanimously to raise the charge of the Government for housing Federal prisoners, such as wetbacks, from the present \$1.10 a day to a new rate of \$1.50 a day.

In reply to that the local head of the service said they just did not have the agents. The local law-enforcement agencies have to do a good part of this job of policing this problem of illegals crossing the border. They make the arrests, and they make temporary detentions, and unless you provide the wherewithal for reimbursing the local agencies for boarding these people, they are not going to do it. I say to my Republican colleagues your reported concern with the wetback problem in discussing House Joint Resolution 355 will be revealed as sheer hypocrisy if you fail to vote for my amendment.

In one of my counties they had to build an extension on the jail to hold these alien Mexicans. If sufficient funds are not forthcoming to reimburse the local agencies of government for their part in this program, you are going to have the country overrun with illegal Mexican workers. It is not just a problem of putting the local people out of employment. We have never, until the advent of alien Mexican labor, in my part of the country, had a rural narcotic problem. Yet today you can pick up any paper, any day, and read of numerous arrests for the sale or use of narcotics. I understand that Mexico is the prime source of heroin in this country. It would be ridiculous to assume that these illegal Mexicans are not carrying the narcotics, and that we need to enforce our immigration and naturalization laws with respect to them.

Not only that, they bring a whole train of moral and criminal problems with them. Our jails are crowded with the results of their activities. All I am asking is the restoration to this budget of \$697,000, which will permit the counties to continue their participation in this program of rounding up and deporting these illegal entrants. Without this \$697,000 addition, the policing of wetbacks will be severely handicapped. To my Republican colleagues who have a



wetback problem which they recognize I say you cannot, in good conscience, fail to give your local people the monetary assistance reflected in my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. HAGEN] has expired.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday before the vote on the \$17 million Clevenger amendment the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] advised the House that the payments of subsidy moneys to the airlines are not something that the Committee on Appropriations is to decide. He said they are "in the law as an obligation upon the Congress to pay."

In this regard, I call the Members' attention to the following extract from opinion May 13, 1953, by James P. Radigan, Jr., Chief, American Law Division, Library of Congress:

Under the proposed reorganization plan, would the Civil Aeronautics Board have authority to obligate the funds for subsidies without action directly by Congress?

If by "without action directly by Congress" you mean without previous authorization and appropriation, the answer is no. Article I, section 9, clause 7 of the United States Constitution provides: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." This clause is a restriction upon the disbursing authority of the Executive Department, and means simply that no money can be paid out of the Treasury unless it has been appropriated by an act of Congress. (*Cincinnati Soap Co. v. United States* ((1937) 301 U.S. 308).) No officer, however high, not even the President, is empowered to pay debts of the United States generally, when presented to them. (*Reeside v. Walker* ((1950) 11 How. 272).) There is, however, under the present law (which would be true under the proposed reorganization plan) no method of controlling the amount allocated for individual subsidies except to the extent that the totals must not exceed appropriations. Under the present law, the cost of air mail transportation service and the amount of subsidies are consolidated and the rate of compensation is fixed by the Civil Aeronautics Board which the Postmaster General is obligated to pay from the appropriations for air mail transportation services. Under the proposed reorganization plan it would appear necessary to limit payments from the appropriation for air mail transportation services payable by the Postmaster General to the amount fixed by the Civil Aeronautics Board as the rate of compensation for these services. The payment of subsidies under the proposed reorganization plan would be made by the Civil Aeronautics Board from appropriations made therefor. It is not possible under the Constitution for any public officer or department to obligate the United States to pay any moneys whatsoever except pursuant to statutory authorization.

It is for Congress, proceeding under the Constitution, to say what amount may be drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of an appropriation, and if an officer, upon his own responsibility, and without the authority of Congress, assumes to bind the Government, by express or implied, contract, to pay a sum in excess of that limited by Congress for the purposes of such a contract, the contract is nullity, so far as the Government is concerned, and no legal obligation arises upon its part to meet its provision. (*Hooe v. United States* ((1910) 218 U.S. 322).)

From a practical point of view no air mail carrier or other air carrier would have a claim, other than moral, against the United States for any promised subsidies which had not been specifically authorized by statute and which had not been specifically allocated from funds previously appropriated. Congress has power to recognize moral obligations. (*Marion & Rye Valley Railroad Co. v. United States* ((1926) 270 U.S. 280).)

Mr. Chairman, I also wish to call attention in this regard to the following memorandum addressed to Hon. JOHN F. KENNEDY, of Massachusetts, under date May 19, 1953:

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE,  
AMERICAN LAW DIVISION,  
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1953.

To: Hon. JOHN F. KENNEDY.  
(Attention: Mr. Marvin.)

Subject: Power of the Civil Aeronautics Board to obligate the United States for subsidy payments under the proposed reorganization plan and under S. 1360 of the 83d Congress.

Assuming, arguendo, that the proposed reorganization plan is valid, then the power of the Board to obligate the United States for subsidy payments would emanate from section 406 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 998; U.S.C. 49:486). The pertinent part of this section, with respect to subsidies as distinguished from compensation for airmail transportation service after the effectuation of the division of the function under the proposed reorganization plan, would be: "and, [the need] together with all other revenue of the air carrier, to enable such air carrier under honest, economical, and efficient management, to maintain and continue the development of air transportation to the extent and of the character and quality required for the commerce of the United States, the postal service, and the national defense." The authority thus granted by section 406 (b) to consider the foregoing factor in the fixing of airmail transportation compensation is a rather nebulous basis upon which to predicate a reorganization plan under which an obligatory contract for the payment of subsidies may be made.

But even if it were sufficient authority to support obligatory contracts for the payment of subsidies, such contracts would be subject to the limitations of Revised Statutes 3678 (U.S.C. 31:665), the first subsection of which reads: "No officer or employee of the United States shall make or authorize an expenditure from or create or authorize an obligation under any appropriation or fund in excess of the amount available therein; nor shall any such officer or employee involve the Government in any contract or other obligation, for the payment of money for any purpose, in advance of appropriations made for such purpose, unless such contract or obligation is authorized by law." If sections 483, 486, and 493 of title 39 of the United States Code, which generally authorize the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mails, yield to this provision, as originally enacted, limiting expenditures so that appropriation is necessary for the employment of extra carriers, etc. (39 Op. Atty. Gen. 157), may it be logically contended that the general and indefinite terms of section 486 (b), pertaining to the consideration of the need for subsidies, would be outside the purview of such section? It is the settled and recognized policy of Congress to keep all of the Departments of the Government, in the matter of incurring obligations for expenditures, within the appropriations annually made for conducting its affairs. (*Sutton v. U.S.* ((1921) 256 U.S. 575).)

The contracts likewise would be subject to the provisions of the act of June 30, 1906

(34 Stat. 764; U.S.C. 31:627) which provides: "No act of Congress hereafter passed shall be construed to make an appropriation out of the Treasury of the United States, or to authorize the execution of a contract involving the payment of money in excess of appropriations made by law, unless such act shall in specific terms declare an appropriation to be made or that a contract may be executed." As those dealing with the Government must be held to have notice of these limitations upon authority (see *Sutton v. U.S.*, *supra*), any contention that the grants or subsidies are not within the ambit of the limitations of this section is very tenuous.

If the power of the Postmaster General "to establish post offices" does not authorize him to bind the United States by a lease for a post-office building, there being no appropriation therefor (*Chase v. U.S.* (1894) (155 U.S. 489)), a fortiori the Civil Aeronautics Board may not bind the United States by a contract for the grant of subsidies in excess of appropriations. If, as stated in 6 Op. Atty. Gen. 28, one appropriation does not necessarily involve the undertaking of the Congress to make further appropriations, and does not of itself empower the President to engage the Government beyond the specified sum, it is impossible to support the allegation that the Civil Aeronautics Board may bind the Government to pay grants of subsidies made by it in excess of appropriations. The general public system for the appropriation and disbursement of public moneys is permanent, and unless charges are within the objects for which an appropriation is made they cannot be applied to that appropriation (28 Op. Atty. Gen. 634).

The foregoing observations, with references to limitations on the authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board to obligate the United States for subsidy payments beyond the amount appropriated and available, would likewise be applicable to the Board if S. 1360 were passed. There would be, however, the additional specific restriction of the bill found on page 5, lines 2-6, which reads: "Payments under this subsection [subsidies for essential aircraft operation] shall be made by the Board out of sums appropriated to the Board for such purpose, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection." This wording of S. 1360 also has the additional advantage over the proposed reorganization plan in that it grants a clear authorization for appropriations for subsidies as such, which is not found in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, *supra*, the foundation for the payment of subsidies under the proposed reorganization plan.

Continuing, Mr. Chairman, the following telegram represents the feelings of most of the taxpayers' organizations in the State of New York:

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4, 1954.  
HON. JOHN F. ROONEY,  
House Office Building:

As representative taxpayers, New York, we strongly oppose Clevenger amendment now pending before House to perpetuate Civil Aeronautics Board subsidies at present rate for total \$48 million for next 8 months. Since House already appropriated \$60 million for service air mail pay, what purpose do subsidies serve? Largest recipients have been getting subsidies from taxpayers' money for 16 years. When do we wear them?

GARTH A. SHOEMAKER,  
President, Citizens Public Expenditure Survey, Inc.

In fairness to Pan American World Airways System which was referred to many times in the course of the hearings



held by the subcommittee on the appropriation requests of the Civil Aeronautics Board, I am including without comment a letter and attached memorandum received from that company. They read as follows:

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM,  
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1954.

Hon. JOHN J. ROONEY,  
Member of Congress,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ROONEY: During the recent hearings of the Appropriations Subcommittee concerned with Commerce Department appropriations, you asked several questions of the Civil Aeronautics Board as they affected Pan American World Airways.

In the interest of clarifying any misunderstandings which may still exist, we take the liberty of making available to you the attached memorandum.

Sincerely,

ROGER B. DOULENS.

COMMENTS RELATING TO HEARINGS ON COMMERCE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR YEAR 1955 BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 83D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

Pages 608-610: "Reason for increased subsidy in spite of increased net revenues of international airlines."

Mr. ROONEY points out that in the year 1953 revenues for international carriers increased over 1952 and net operating income increased to \$24,250,000 in 1953 as compared to \$8,633,000 in 1952 and raises a question as to why subsidies increased in the fiscal year 1953 as opposed to the year 1952 by some \$5 million. The following items account for this increase.

1. On January 1, 1953, the Latin American division of Pan American Airways was placed on a prospective mail rate as opposed to past period mail rates. Under this change in status the return on investment in the last half of fiscal year 1953 was increased from 7 to 10 percent. On a full-year basis such a change would amount to approximately \$2,200,000 based on the Latin American division's investment for this period of approximately \$35 million. The Board's staff in preparing the estimates for the fiscal year 1953 must have assumed that the Latin American division's rate would be effective for the full year and made provision for \$13 million of total mail pay for the fiscal year as opposed to \$10 million for fiscal year 1952—\$3 million.

2. Although the two carriers, Northwest and Pan American operating in the trans-Pacific area were on final rates in the years 1952 and 1953, the level of operations for the Korean airlift was reduced as compared to the year 1952 and the profits in reduction in mail pay from the airlift operation were correspondingly reduced, thus increasing the mail pay requirements of the two American trans-Pacific carriers by some \$821,000.

3. In the fiscal year 1953 the appropriations for mail pay required for States-Alaska operations were increased over 1952 by approximately \$1,450,000. This increase is applied to all three carriers—Pan American, Alaska Airlines, and Pacific-Northern—reflects the cost of subsidization of competition over this route as contemplated in the Board's orders authorizing Alaska Airlines and Pacific-Northern to operate over this route. This competition was authorized not on the basis of need for additional service but for national defense purposes—\$1,443,000.

4. The provision for mail pay for intra-Alaska operations which might be characterized as regional or local services reflects an increase in requirements in the fiscal year 1953 over fiscal 1952 of \$1,215,000. In

these operations there was little or no expansion in traffic volume which could be available to offset increasing costs due to inflation in labor, materials, and cost of aircraft.

5. The comparative figures to which Mr. ROONEY referred relating to international airlines, as appearing in the American Aviation Daily of December 24, 1953, cover only operations of the trunkline carriers and stub-end operations of domestic carriers. None of the States-Alaska (except Pan American's operations), intra-Alaska, or Hawaiian operations were included in the figures to which he referred.

6. Of the total trunk carriers (11 airline operations which are ratemaking entities) included in the CAB statement of subsidy and mail pay for the year 1952, page 597 of the hearing records, 7 in the fiscal year 1952 were operating on temporary rates and were in review periods and the provision for return on investment would be at a 7-percent level rather than a 10-percent level.

7. We have estimated that the investments for these trunkline carriers and the stub-end domestic operations totaled approximately \$200 million in the year 1953 and that the \$24,250,000 of operating profits in the year 1953 would represent a return on investment after taxes of approximately 5.8 percent, which is substantially below what might be considered a reasonable return. If we assume an investment in the year 1952 of \$180 million, the \$8,633,000 considered as operating profit referred to by Mr. ROONEY would represent a return after taxes of approximately 2.3 percent.

Page 615: "Comparison of passenger fare and mail pay on New York-Paris route."

1. The first-class passenger fare to Paris is \$394.60 which stated in terms of fare per passenger ton-mile is \$1.01. This compares with the compensatory rate per ton-mile for United States mail pay which is received by Pan American on the Atlantic of 85 cents. The passenger weight is computed at 215 pounds per passenger. The sack of mail at the same weight, or 215 pounds, would pay \$330.77 as fare, as compared with the passenger face of \$394.60. Mr. Kennedy in his article indicates the sack of mail pays \$1,578. This figure is determined by dividing the total amount of mail pay for subsidy received by the total number of United States mail ton-miles which is patently incorrect. On October 1, 1953, through Executive Order No. 10 a separation was made between mail pay and subsidy. The subsidy element which the airline receives is not mail pay but is a subsidy to the entire airline operation and is comparable to the subsidy which a shipping line receives as an operating subsidy. Even though in the past mail pay included a subsidy amount, the subsidy should not be interpreted as being applicable only to mail but to the entire operation. Services which are operated under certificates authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board are to carry out the objectives of the Civil Aeronautics Act which include the encouragement and development of an air-transportation system properly adapted to the present and future needs of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, of the postal service and the national defense. On many routes of a national-interest character the Board in authorizing services was fully cognizant of the fact that service mail pay could never support the operation of these routes and the subsidy element of mail pay was provided in order to carry out the objectives of the Civil Aeronautics Act including commerce.

Page 628: "Difficulty of collating divisional awards."

The divisional breakdown of Pan American's financial reports creates no problem in reconciling reported divisional figures with figures published in the annual reports. The reports to the Board are basically the same figures which are used to prepare published

reports. There may be some slight change in the classifications in published figures. However, there are no changes in basic figures.

Page 630: "Computed basis of certain distributed costs."

Realisticness of allocated figures.

Page 630: "Allocation of invested capital." Taxes.

Page 632: "Interdivisional transactions."

Page 633: "Possibility of arbitrary shifts of expenses."

All of the questions raised in connection with the above subjects have to do with the question of whether because of the divisional breakdown of Pan American's reports and divisional breakdown of areas for ratemaking purposes, there is a possibility that Pan American can obtain through duplication of expenses more mail pay than it should receive. Mr. Roth has pointed out the safeguards which the CAB uses to insure that there are no duplications between divisions. He also points out the advantages which the divisional reports make available to the CAB staff in providing economic yardsticks and comparisons in various areas of the world with competitive United States flag services. If the entire Pan American operation were to be thrown into a single ratemaking entity, there would be no basis for comparing results with other American-flag carriers.

Under the recent Supreme Court decision in which excessive profits in one division of a company may be used to offset deficiencies in mail pay in other divisions, the problem inherent in ratemaking by divisions, i. e., the possibility of shifting of expenses and revenues, etc., between divisions, becomes moot, since it is impossible to earn amounts in excess of a reasonable rate of return if the offset theory is applied. This philosophy applies so long as any division of Pan American is open from the standpoint of subsidy rate. In the Atlantic the Pan American and TWA mail rates are open from 1946 to the end of 1952, and under the Court's ruling, any excessive earnings of any division are available to offset mail-pay needs in the Atlantic.

With regard to possibility of arbitrary shift of expenses between divisions, which was suggested by Mr. ROONEY, a review of the record in Pan American's Atlantic rate case should convince him on this score. The CAB, after careful investigation, has not challenged any of the allocations made by Pan American of either revenues or expenses. On the other hand, it has challenged TWA's allocations between its domestic and international operations to the extent of some \$3,330,000. (See Bureau Counsel's exhibit No. 259 in the Atlantic rate case.)

Pages 634-635: "Airline subsidiaries."

This section of the hearing record raises the question of whether expenses of Pan American may be increased because of relationships with affiliated companies. The CAB has reviewed Pan American's transactions with affiliated and associated companies in the Latin American Rate case covering the period 1948 through 1951 and in the Atlantic case covering the period 1946 through 1952, has found the exchange of expenses and revenues to be entirely appropriate, no adjustments having been made for improper charges. In a previous Latin American Rate case covering the years 1944 and 1945 the Civil Aeronautics Board did make some substantial disallowances in expense changes received by Pan American for the use of joint facilities of Panair do Brasil. However, even in this case the charges made were in accordance with a joint facility contract which was dictated by the Civil Aeronautics Board itself. This is the only case in which actual disallowances were made on the basis of improper inter-company charges.



The fact of the matter is that in most cases Pan American through its relationship with its affiliated companies obtains a definite expense advantage. There are a few examples which follow:

1. In the year 1952 of the \$705,000 of expenses incurred by Pan American's system purchasing office, over \$450,000 was defrayed by commissions charged to affiliated and associated companies for services rendered for their account.

2. The system shipping department costs were \$109,000. This entire amount was defrayed by commissions earned on shipping for affiliated and associated companies and a profit was realized of approximately \$9,000.

3. Pan American maintains a United States sales office organization with some 25 offices throughout the United States and acts as general agent for many of its affiliated and associated companies. On all sales made for these companies Pan American receives a commission of 10 percent on sales. In the year 1952 these commissions amounted to approximately \$730,000.

4. In many instances the affiliated companies provided joint facilities to Pan American at a much less cost than if Pan American itself were to provide the facilities now supplied by the affiliates. In many instances insofar as communications companies are concerned and investments therein, these facilities are not only facilities for Pan American but are facilities available for all carriers located in the areas including not only other American-flag carriers but foreign flag carriers.

5. The affiliated and associated companies have created a market for the sale of Pan American's obsolete aircraft. These sales in the past have been fully reviewed and approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board. The prices at which the sales were made were as high as would have been realized if sales had been made to others in the open market. Substantial profits realized from such sales have been used to reduce Pan American's mail-pay requirements.

6. With regard to the question of miscellaneous income from investments and the allocation of such income between divisions, it should be pointed out that under the 1945 Atlantic Division Rate case and several other cases under consideration at that time, the CAB decided that profits from investments in other carriers and from operations of Government contracts would not be considered in the determination of mail pay, and in the past Pan American has considered such income as nondivisional. These investments in airlines and applicable to Government contracts have been eliminated in determining the investment base for carriers. In recent rate cases, however, the CAB has changed its position and now contends that any excess earnings on these investments should be offset against mail-pay subsidy requirements. For the future, no matter whether a system rate or a divisional rate is fixed for Pan American's operations, it would be necessary for the CAB to carefully analyze both earnings and investments in these activities to determine whether or not excess earnings are available to offset mail-pay requirements. In the presently pending Atlantic Rate proceeding this entire problem has been exhaustively reviewed by the CAB staff, and the final result of the staff's investigation will only be known at the conclusion of this case.

7. With regard to investments listed by Pan American having to do with country clubs, these are the purchase of country-club stock required in connection with memberships in these clubs and are not an indication that Pan American is operating country clubs.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. In the opinion of the committee, at least those on this side of the aisle, and I hope we

are joined by those on the other side, \$39 million is ample for the functions to be performed by this agency. Let me call the attention of the Members to page 9 of the report which deals with this matter. The total amount is \$39 million, which is the amount requested by the agency, and approved by the budget. The committee did not reduce this amount 1 cent. It is the full budget estimate, in other words. An examination of the decreases proposed to be made by the agency as the result of the decrease in the amount in the preceding year showed that there would be some decrease in the total number of the border patrol. However, the committee has disposed of that in the report by requiring that the reduction from the preceding year be made in administration and not in the border patrol, because the reduction from the preceding year amounts only to one-half of 1 percent so that by reducing their administrative costs one-half of 1 percent the agency will be able to continue the maintenance of the border patrol which is 18 more than the average number of employees in the fiscal year 1953.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that if we are going to try to keep expenditures down and limit budget deficits and the national debt we have got to go along with the Budget Bureau and the administration in these matters.

I hope the House will vote down the amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Since the gentleman solicited my idea with regard to the pending amendment I must say to him that I intend to support the amendment. I deplore the fact that President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell in their budget request cut \$3,250,000 from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. I am willing to give many millions of dollars in excess of the amount of this budget estimate to close our borders against wetbacks, Communists, narcotic smugglers, and all these other people who are walking across the border at will every day.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I am very much interested. I thought we were seeing a new model of the gentleman from New York when he made his opening speech on this bill. I thought he had become a great economizer but it now appears that he wants to be a great economizer on one item and is for spending on every other item.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I say to the gentleman that with regard to this particular matter I am not here in the form of a new model. I have been for properly policing the borders and interested in the Mexican wetback problem for years. The gentleman well knows that I am for saving money where money can be saved. There are many items in this bill in which I agree with the action of the majority members of the committee in cutting funds; but I am not entirely in

accord with them on their bill and I am not against every provision in the bill. I reserve the right to express myself with reference to each particular item. This is one in which I disagree. And here is what the American Legion said to our committee on this subject:

WITNESS: CLARENCE H. OLSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. CLEVINGER. You may proceed, Mr. Olson.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I would like to read this statement if I may. It is a short statement.

The American Legion is proud of its record in the field of Americanism for more than a third of a century. I am personally privileged in having the opportunity to come before your committee for the second time in support of adequate funds for the Justice Department so that the Immigration and Naturalization Service may be given the tools with which it can discharge its responsibilities under the law.

The American Legion is grateful to your committee for permitting us to discuss this matter with you at this time.

When I testified before your committee last year (p. 238 of the hearings before your committee) I told you that the information leading up to the development of my testimony came from within our organization and not from an agency of the Federal Government. I wish to reiterate that statement in connection with the testimony I offer here today.

It is interesting to look back a year, to page 226 of the hearings on the Department of Justice, and to note there was some conflict between the assurances of the Attorney General that funds were adequate, and our apprehension that additional funds would be needed to properly carry out the program laid down for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is also interesting to note that scarcely 7 weeks after the beginning of the 1954 fiscal year the Attorney General, following a personal inspection of the United States-Mexican border, according to the Washington Post of August 19, 1953, was much concerned over the increase in the number of people illegally crossing over from Mexico into the United States. According to the Washington Post the Attorney General said the problem was still in an "incipient" stage.

Of course, we realize that you gentlemen of the Congress have to rely on the facts as they are given to you by responsible authorities in Government and that your actions are guided by them. We are not critical of this committee for having failed to appropriate the funds but we do criticize the Attorney General's office for having failed to ask you for the amount necessary to appreciably strengthen the Immigration Service's weak position along our Southwest border.

More recently, the magazine section of the New York Times of January 31, 1954, had a very interesting article on the wetback situation entitled, "Two Every Minute Across the Border," which was written by Mr. Gladwin Hill, of the Los Angeles-New York Times Bureau. I do not include the article because of its volume but wish to quote from it for the purpose of emphasizing several points that will follow:

"Most wetbacks have to pause at least briefly in the valley to work and get a little money before pushing northward. One objective of the patrol is to nail them before they can get social-security cards. The law does not deny cards even to illegal aliens and, once in hand, they become quasi-passports.

"The cat-and-mouse game would be comic if it were not for its evil ramifications. Because of their numbers, the wetbacks make



a mockery of border supervision, transforming the line into a gateway through which foreigners of any sort can infiltrate. The wetbacks bring all kinds of contraband with them, from drugs and parrots to venereal disease. Their direct social cost in Imperial County alone, counting everything from jailing to hospitalization for tuberculosis, has been reckoned at several hundred thousand dollars a year."

We are not here as fiscal or immigration experts. We will not say how much money is needed for the job—that is up to the Attorney General—but it strikes us as being peculiar that 1955 fund requests are even less than 1954 (p. 818, Federal Budget). We ask ourselves, What has happened to the concern of the Attorney General as expressed last August? Or, what new plan has been devised to more than offset the money and personnel decreases? Surely, the Attorney General would not be satisfied with a continuance of the rather ineffective job being done by his Department along the Mexican border.

In closing we point to the following extract from a joint release by State, Justice, and Labor dated January 15, 1954:

"The border patrol has therefore been instructed to redouble its efforts to prevent the illegal entry of Mexican aliens and their employment."

In great emergency such as war, conflagration, or flood, men can and are expected to redouble their efforts for a short span but cannot be expected to meet such tests for a year at a time. Reserves and more personnel are the answers to such demands. To provide that, the Department must have the funds or weaken the line at other points.

We have attached a copy of St. Louis national convention resolution No. 396 which is my Legion authority to appear today. If you are interested in resolutions pertaining to social security, narcotics, and other matters mentioned herein, I will be glad to provide them.

"1953 NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST 31 TO SEPTEMBER 3, 1953

"Resolution No. 396.

"Committee: Americanism.

"Subject: To prevent illegal entrance at the Mexican border.

"Whereas the safety, security, and welfare of the Nation is the primary objective of the American Legion, which objective is impossible of attainment without enforcement of the immigration laws; and

"Whereas aliens are entering the United States illegally from Mexico in a mass migration that has reached proportions out of control of the presently constituted authorities; and

"Whereas the border States are being overrun with this invasion of aliens, which is encroaching upon the interior States in ever-increasing numbers, in defiance of the laws of the United States and in numbers which cannot be computed but may be estimated by the fact that over 400,000 such aliens were apprehended in southern California alone during the 12 months ending July 1, 1953, and

"Whereas this army of invading aliens is bringing with it poverty, disease, and crime, is loading our relief rolls, filling our public hospitals, crowding our jails with aliens having no claim to our bounty, and is displacing domestic labor, depressing wage scales and living standards, raising serious police and health problems, and creating widespread distress and unhappiness in the homes of our people by these results; and

"Whereas the breach in our defenses which is opened by the illegal entry of this horde of aliens affords a means of unregulated and uncontrolled entry into our country of unlimited numbers of hostile aliens

bent upon our subversion and destruction: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Legion in national convention assembled at St. Louis, Mo., August 31 to September 3, 1953, call upon the President to use means at his command or to request the Congress to authorize measures to deal with this unprecedented menace to our Government, welfare and prosperity."

Mr. OLSON. I am prepared to answer questions, sir.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Thank you for your statement, Mr. Olson.

#### ANALYSIS OF WETBACK PROBLEM

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to commend you and the national legislative commission of the American Legion for taking this interest in the wetback problem which to me has been a very serious one over a number of years now. When I was chairman of this committee this committee reported a bill which would have put several hundred more border patrolmen on the Mexican border. I hope the present Attorney General will do something about it. Mr. Brownell presently deplores the situation but has no suggestion to rectify it at the moment, or at the time of his testimony, not a word as to what to do about it. Instead of doing something about it he reduces the amount of appropriations which he requests here for the Immigration and Naturalization Service by three and a quarter millions.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I might say, also, there was under consideration extension of this contract labor agreement between the United States and Mexico. I do not know whether it resulted in renegotiation or not, that is, where they brought them over under contract. The wetback was just surplusage of labor. Do you know whether we have renewed that agreement or whether it is terminated?

Mr. OLSON. According to the reference I made here to the joint release by the State, Justice, and Labor Departments on January 15, they were looking forward to the possibility of such an agreement. Something now seems to have erupted between Mexico and the United States.

Mr. CLEVINGER. It expired?

Mr. OLSON. That is correct, as I understand it, and there has been some difficulty in their attempt to renegotiate an agreement something like they had before.

Of course, in our opinion that may not be the answer. It may help the situation. We believe that the only way, if we are going to try to prevent these people from coming over, is to stop them at the source or at the line. I realize, too, that it would be difficult to have a skirmish line extended from California to Brownsville, Tex. We have to apprehend those who slip by the so-called screen.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I might say to you it is a concern of mine that we stop ship jumping and border crossing at any point and not just from Mexico.

Mr. OLSON. We have concentrated on this thing alone because of the text of the resolution. We appreciate that you have the same situation in the coastal States of this country. You have probably a bad situation in Florida. I think along the Canadian border it may not be as bad because of the stricter application of their own laws. We are not talking only of this Mexican border but that seems to be the sore point in the whole situation.

Mr. CLEVINGER. There is a big flow of marijuana from Mexico but other narcotics come from other countries in greater quantities.

Mr. OLSON. People who want to plant their saboteurs and subversives here naturally would look to that area. I would if I were trying to infiltrate people into this country.

Mr. ROONEY. Are you familiar with a report gotten out a couple of months ago en-

titled "What Price Wetbacks" which contains many photographs depicting this deplorable problem?

Mr. OLSON. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. It was published by the American GI Forum in southeastern Texas in cooperation with the Texas State Federation of Labor. I commend it to you for your reading.

Mr. OLSON. Thank you very much.

#### USE OF CHEAP LABOR ALONG BORDER

Mr. ROONEY. This is an economic problem, and the farmers along the Texas border will not pay the American minimum wage required by law to hire Americans. They hire these wetbacks at coolie wages, as little as \$2 for a 10-hour day, with the result that our immigration laws are flouted. The immigration inspector along that border is treated with contempt by every farmer who uses wetback labor, and most of them do, including many placed very high in the State of Texas.

Mr. OLSON. I am not positive, but either the magazine article of the New York Times to which I referred or the joint release by the three departments touches on that. It suggests that possibly this cheap labor does take away jobs from our own people.

Mr. ROONEY. Not only that, this illegal labor takes away approximately, if I remember the figure, \$30 million a year. The money paid as coolie wages is not spent in the United States on our side of the border. It is sent to Mexico and constitutes the third largest source of income to Mexico, exceeded only by tourism and the mining industry. The outfit that does the biggest business along the border is the United States post office where the wetbacks buy money orders to send their wages back into Mexico. So that it harms the small-business man, the drugstore, the restaurant, and other such small businesses. All the money goes to the other side of the border. I commend that for your reading.

Mr. OLSON. Thank you very much. I believe Mr. Bow, acting chairman last year, indicated that the Appropriations Committee sort of frowned on these luxurious airplane rides to return these people back to Mexico who were apprehended and they were going to try to work out other plans for returning of these jumpers. I suppose that would permit them to use it elsewhere. We of the Legion, it may seem funny to you that we are interested in a proposition of this kind, but there are those—

Mr. ROONEY. You should be interested.

Mr. OLSON. But there are those other factors that come into it.

Mr. ROONEY. I say that as one who sometimes disagrees with the Legion.

Mr. OLSON. Thank you very much.

Mr. COUDERT. Let me remind the membership again that this bill will provide 18 more members of the border patrol than they had in 1953.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. HOSMER. This approach is still a further continuation of unilateral dealing with this problem from one side of the border, and it is not a problem that can be dealt with from one side of the border only; it is necessary to have active cooperation of the Mexican Government to handle both the wetback problem and the narcotics problem. The only way to do it is to use the method we used in combating the foot-and-mouth disease, a joint Mexican-American commission. The flow of narcotics across the border can only be controlled through some such joint action. There is legislation which will come before the



House to provide some such method of taking care of the entire problem.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired; all time on this amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HAGEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HAGEN of California) there were—ayes 25, noes 66.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 45, in lines 11 and 12, strike out the words "without regard to the civil-service and classification laws."

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, this is the same language to which I directed a point of order on yesterday but was overruled by the Chair. I do not want to in anywise injure this proposed legislation; however, I want to protect two situations. One is the civil service. I want to make sure neither is violated. The other is veterans' preference.

The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House suggested that there is a law already on the statute books that does provide for the employment of certain individuals who can speak foreign languages that is so helpful in carrying out the purpose of this particular section of the bill. Then it appears there should not be the necessity of inserting this language in the bill. As I stated, I do not want in any way to injure the legislation, but I do have a letter from the American Legion legislative representatives stating that in the Mutual Security Act of 1953 there was similar language but somehow, in some way, that language was abused.

I also call attention to the fact that there is no explanation in your report with regard to the use of this money excepting, we are told, it is used to carry out this particular section of the bill.

Now, I should like to ask the chairman of the committee 3 or 4 questions. What limitation is intended under the exception granted by the language of this bill? Just to what do you limit it?

Mr. TABER. The language here would permit only persons on a temporary basis, who received total compensation not to exceed \$120,000, to be employed without regard to the civil-service laws.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Whom does the gentleman have in mind? What persons does he have in mind?

Mr. TABER. The temporary employment of people, that is all. This law is effective in here and continues effective only if it is carried from year to year in an appropriation act. That is the way the language of the authorizing act read.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Does the gentleman have a limit on the number of aliens? If not, there should be a limit.

Mr. TABER. Not on the number of aliens; no. They have to have aliens in connection with this program, they have to have people who can translate the broadcasts that we want to put out and deliver. We cannot get Americans who are qualified to do this sort of thing in

the number that is required. They have to go over there sometimes and get somebody to come in here. Under the civil-service laws they would not be allowed to employ them if we did not have this authority. I think all of these things are minor; on the other hand, they are very important to the successful operation of the program.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Does the gentleman think that the language of this bill will in anywise include employees within the United States; those employed in the information agencies generally?

Mr. TABER. Not where regularly employed. It cannot permit people who are regularly employed on a fixed salary except aliens who have to be employed for the purpose of translation or broadcasting.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The thing in which I am particularly interested at this time is that we do not use this language in any way in violation of the Veterans' Preference Act, for one thing.

Mr. TABER. It could not be used in that way, because you would not find aliens who are veterans who would be entitled to any preference.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I would not want to see it used in violation of the civil-service law unless there is an emergency where it is absolutely necessary.

Mr. TABER. It is nothing but temporary employment of somebody whom they want to do some particular job.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the statements that have been made by the members of this committee and the assurance I have received that there will be no violations of the civil-service act, rules, and regulations, and in further consideration that the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 will not be bypassed or violated, I shall not press for the adoption of my amendment. I am enclosing herewith as a part of my statement a letter I have received from Mr. Miles B. Kennedy, director of the American Legion, wherein he expresses the interest of the American Legion in this section of the bill:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,  
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION,  
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1954.

Hon. EDWARD H. REES,  
House of Representatives,  
New House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN REES: Referring to H. R. 8067, same being a bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, my attention has been directed to the language appearing on page 45, lines 11, 12, and 13, under title IV, United States Information Agency. The American Legion objects to the same.

The Mutual Security Act of 1953 (Public Law 118, 83d Cong., H. R. 5710, sec. 706 (a)) contained somewhat similar language and the agency immediately construed the act to release them from any adherence to veteran's preference; the Civil Service Commission concurred with their construction and refused to accept any appeals from veterans who were separated under authority of this section. There was a time limitation upon the authority to so reduce personnel and without Civil Service Commission assistance it was impossible for the Legion or the veteran to ascertain if the agency even acted within the time allowed, or if the veteran came within the 10-percent fig-

ure which was also included in the act as a maximum number to be so reduced.

It is felt that if the wording of H. R. 8067, as mentioned, is not changed or stricken, it will result in a similar situation with reference to veteran's preference in appointment, and also any rights veterans may have under the reemployment phase of veteran's preference. This type of legislation not only on its face results in a partial abolition of veteran's preference, but allows the possibility of a wholesale disregard behind closed doors so to speak, and if not objected to here, the idea will tend to spread among the opponents of veteran's preference.

The American Legion would appreciate it very much if you will make it a point to look into the purpose of the language appearing in H. R. 8067, page 45, lines 11, 12, and 13, with a view to having same stricken or deleted when this measure is before the House today, Tuesday, March 2, thereby forestalling any attempt to bypass the provisions of the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as amended.

Thanking you for your courtesy and cooperation in this connection, I am

Sincerely yours,

MILES D. KENNEDY,  
Director.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, first, in reference to what the gentleman from Kansas said as to the violation of the civil-service law, I can assure him that there is no desire to violate the civil-service law. I should like to bring to the attention of the committee the justification for this language which was submitted to our committee by the information agency as the reason why this is necessary.

Language is rooted in Public Law 402, the Smith-Mundt law, which requires appropriation language to set authority for employment of persons on a temporary basis and aliens for the special needs of the Agency.

The unusual skills required by the United States Information Agency are not contained within regular staffing patterns.

For example, the Agency needs persons who can review motion-picture films which use rare languages; persons who can adapt press and publications output to the needs of a foreign area by preparation of suitable cartoons or pamphlets; or who can provide translation services in languages not available from within on a regular staffing pattern basis; or who can provide narration services for radio in foreign languages.

Most of these specialties are not of a sufficiently continuing nature to justify full-time employment of a continuing nature. Many of the specialists with the requisite qualifications do not meet civil-service standards, are not interested in applying for civil-service examinations simply for temporary employment, or are not available for temporary employment at civil-service rates.

The employment of aliens, to which this provision also pertains, is absolutely essential to the continued output of the radio broadcasting program: there are at present 123 resident aliens performing this work in New York; without these employees, 18 languages, many of them beamed to areas behind the Iron Curtain, would have to be dropped.



I submit to the gentleman that those are the justifications submitted to our committee for the writing of this language.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. If you only had the language in the act you prefer, why repeat it in an appropriation bill?

Mr. BOW. Because the Smith-Mundt Act definitely provides, I will say to the gentleman from Kansas, that this language be incorporated in an appropriation bill. Now, we strangely have this basic language saying that in order to enforce it it must be contained in the appropriation bill. If we do not put it in this bill, it would not be applicable. It is a rather strange feature, I admit, but we must put it in this bill in order to have it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The second question: Do I understand it is the belief of this committee that the persons employed under this section are necessary employees who cannot come under or who do not pass examinations under Civil Service in order to fit those particular jobs; that you cannot recruit them from Civil Service?

Mr. BOW. I think that is true, sir.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And in no wise would this section affect the Veterans' Preference Act?

Mr. BOW. Not speaking for the committee, but speaking for this particular member, I think that is true.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield, what is the status of these people? Are they contract workers?

Mr. BOW. Part of them are contract workers.

Mr. GROSS. This Government as of this date has 427,000 alien contract workers scattered all over the world. How many more are we going to load on the taxpayers?

Mr. BOW. I cannot answer the gentleman's question on that.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 25, strike out lines 1 to 6, inclusive.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to strike from the bill section 207, on page 25, which provides:

None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Southern Division, by the United States of America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, a public service corporation of the State of California, and others.

I think the best way to argue for the adoption of this amendment is to quote the questions asked of and the answers given by the present Attorney General of the United States. At page 7 of the Department of Justice hearings we find this:

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to your request that the language concerning the Fallbrook

Water District matter be deleted from the bill, what is your reason for asking that?

Mr. BROWNELL. Basically it is this: That the whole suit involves Camp Pendleton, which is one of the largest military installations on the west coast, a Marine installation. The Government bought that property not knowing what their water rights were. If the water is taken away an investment of over \$100 million would be lost. I say the way to find out what the water rights of the Government are is to do it in court, and the effect of the rider is to prevent the Department of Justice from defending the Federal Government in court and really would mean a default.

Mr. ROONEY. The rider is not in the best interests of all of the people of the United States by any means, is it?

Mr. BROWNELL. I think not.

Mr. ROONEY. And should not have been inserted in the bill?

Mr. BROWNELL. That is right.

This rider was inserted in the bill last year on a close rollcall vote.

Continuing:

Mr. ROONEY. As a lawyer, that would be your opinion?

Mr. BROWNELL. That is it exactly.

Mr. ROONEY. I am glad to see my position has been vindicated after all this time.

The Marine Corps, incidentally, are not in favor of such a rider being contained in this bill?

Mr. BROWNELL. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. In other words, their lawyers agree with you in regard to this?

Mr. BROWNELL. That is correct.

At page 260 of the same printed hearings on the Department of Justice appropriation we find this:

Mr. CLEVELER. The committee will come to order.

This testimony which we will hear now is a completion of the statement which was partly covered by the testimony of the Attorney General, and we will ask you, Mr. Rankin, for your statement at this time in regard to the Fallbrook Public Utility District matter which is contained in section 207 of the committee print of the bill.

After another remark or two by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVELER], Assistant Attorney General Rankin replied:

Mr. RANKIN. We appear before this committee asking that Congress eliminate that language from the new appropriation act.

We think it is not proper and that it does not leave the Department of Justice free to defend the United States in its legal rights; that it is not in accordance with the American tradition of permitting the trial of legal issues by the courts and a proper determination of those questions in the courts. We feel that this case, in the best interest, not only of the United States, but all of the litigants, should be tried so that the courts can determine the rights of the United States with regard to water at Camp Pendleton, and also the rights of all the other parties to the litigation. It is very important to the private parties to this litigation, in making their plans about the development of their various properties, as well as it is important to the United States in making plans concerning Camp Pendleton, that they know what their legal rights are to the use of water, the priorities concerning that use, and their relative positions regarding it. Before there can be any proper development of the whole area on any permanent basis, the interested parties must know what those rights are and what reliance they can place upon them.

That is substantially the position which was taken here on the floor of

the House a year ago in opposition to this rider. I think it is unconscionable for the Congress to usurp the power of the courts on a matter such as this. This controversy should be left to the courts, and the rights of all the taxpayers of the United States of America, not merely the litigants in the Fallbrook case, should be fairly and equitably determined. I trust the House will, in its wisdom, adopt the proposed amendment which would strike this rider from the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition, with complete confidence that the amendment will be defeated, as it has been defeated in previous sessions or, when the section was not written into the bill, it was written there by the Congress. It is manifestly impossible in 5 minutes to discuss a technical matter so complex as this. The United States bought for the Marine Corps what was known as the Santa Margarita Ranch, which had concluded a trial, lasting years, with the Vail Ranch to decide the water rights between those two great ranches in southern California. Camp Pendleton was established there. The lawsuit over water rights was not started at the instigation of the Marine Corps or of the Navy, so we have been told, but at the instigation of an employee of a former Attorney General. It was the intention of the Attorney General to file papers upon approximately 12,000 residents in the watershed in this area to settle a case involving underground water, surface water and the accumulation of water. The case involving individual rights has gone to trial. It is on appeal. A stipulation has been arrived at by which all of those 12,000 people will not be subjected to separate demands upon them to prove their water rights. If we can maintain the status quo and support a bill in the Interior Committee to build a small dam to accumulate further water, this can be settled. At no time has the Marine Corps been denied water. It is understood that the entire amount of water, irrespective of all demands, will be available to the Marine Corps, if it is needed for military purposes.

Mr. Chairman, I conclude hastily to recognize my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], who has been there himself to investigate this situation.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I have been there and have investigated this, and I quite agree with everything that the gentleman from California has said as to the need for this particular bill. I am sure the Committee on this side is opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York and I hope the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder whether or not, in view of the position taken by the gentleman from California and the testimony of the Attorney General, he thinks that the present Attorney Gen-



eral, Mr. Brownell, is incompetent or inept?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think neither. I think a predecessor of Mr. Brownell had a young man in the Attorney General's Office who came out to California and attempted to establish what he designated as the "paramount right" of the United States to all water and to bypass State water laws for the first time in the history of California water litigation, and if that were asserted and maintained, every State in the United States would have an interest in this suit as well as the State of California.

I yield to my friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. Urr] in whose district the property lies.

Mr. UTT. I thank my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. Phillips]. I just want to say to the Members of this Committee that the suit has been divided. The suit on the Santa Margarita Water Co. has already been tried. It is now in the Supreme Court of the United States in the Ninth Circuit Court and there are 22 assignments of error. It is improper to continue the suit in the district court until those matters have been disposed of, because there have been 22 assignments of error based on the fact that the court did not follow the California water law. They made a decision which flies in the face of our concept of basic California water law, and the suit should not go on. The rights of the Government are not prejudiced because of the fact that they are maintained intact so long as the suit exists, and the riparian rights are in order. There is no shortage of water so far as military use is concerned. There is simply a shortage of water for the tax-free land of tenants and the Santa Margarita ranch.

(Mr. ENGLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. I chaired the subcommittee that held the hearings, both here in Washington and in California, on the Fallbrook matter.

Here are the facts: The Justice Department started a lawsuit against 12,000 small farmers, lot owners, and business people in the Fallbrook area. Because of the hardship of that lawsuit on thousands of little people, we tried to get the Justice Department to hold off the serving of summons until we could work out a settlement here in the Congress. We did work out legislation which passed this House without even a rollcall. That bill is pending in the Senate. But the Justice Department would not hold up its legal proceedings to let Congress settle the matter, or listen to Congress. The Justice Department was going to proceed, break the small landowners with the cost of this lawsuit, force them to the wall, and confront everybody with a fait accompli. These thousands of small landowners could not afford to fight for justice—the cost would force them to throw in the sponge. That situation called for action by the political agency of our Government—the Congress, and we took action to achieve justice by other means—legislation.

How do we prevent a great agency of this Government from using its financial and other resources arbitrarily to crush the common citizen? The way to do it is cut off their money. That is exactly what we have done, and that is the effect of the provision the amendment seeks to strike out of the bill. The provision simply holds the legal case in status quo until the pending bill is acted on by the Senate, one way or the other. If you believe the Congress has the right and the good sense to do justice between the people of Fallbrook and the Federal agencies involved at Camp Pendleton, then vote this amendment down.

This is a situation in which the legal remedy is not adequate. The rights involved, except those of the local people, are rights of the Federal Government, and the property of the Federal Government. The Congress—not the Federal courts—is primarily responsible to the people of this country for the rights and property of this Government. We have the right, and the responsibility, to arrogate to ourselves decisions relating to those rights and that property, where we think the circumstances warrant—and remove the matter from the strict legalisms of the courts. We have chosen to do that previously in this particular case. We should continue the prohibition against this lawsuit in the confidence that we will make the right decision here in respect to the rights and property of the Federal Government in the Fallbrook case.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 17, noes, 77.

So the amendment was rejected.

(Mr. JAVITS (at the request of Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin) was granted permission to insert his remarks at that point in the RECORD pertaining to the Busbey amendment.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, as one Member I must vigorously protest the sharp cut made in the appropriation for the United States Information Agency, over \$13 million under the budget estimate. At a time when it is estimated that the Communists are spending the equivalent of \$1,500,000,000 in this very field and when we are locked in a mortal struggle with them in Europe, Asia, and the Americas it seems inconceivable that we would not go all out in our own education and information program. All the arguments which have heretofore been made against this agency have now been answered. It has a directive from no less than the National Security Council, it is magnificently staffed, it has trimmed its employees by one-third, its scripts and presentation are hard hitting, factual and direct. Now that the agency has been reorganized and consolidated answering all the complaints of before, we must back it in a full program. This is an essential third of the fight against communism, the other two parts being military and economic. To say that the amount granted is the same as last year is not an answer because last year the program was in reorganization and was still being held down as a

changeover from the previous administration and in view of a major move from New York to Washington and other factors. I recognize the situation before the House and shall do all I can to get this amount materially increased in the other body and in conference.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the so-called Clevenger amendment with regard to payments to air carriers.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The question is on the other amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CLEVINGER: On page 30, line 80, strike out "\$23,000,000" and insert "\$40,000,000."

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 104, noes 28.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with an agreement made with the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my point of order at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York that the vote be postponed until tomorrow?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. I think the gentleman from New York was seeking to withdraw the point of no quorum. If we agree to that I shall then ask unani-



mous consent that the vote go over until tomorrow.

Mr. ROONEY. And couple with the request that the first order of business tomorrow shall be the rollcall on this amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot make any agreement as to the rollcall tomorrow; the House will determine that tomorrow.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROONEY. Can we submit the consent request now that the rollcall be had tomorrow?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. Might I at this point assure the gentleman from New York that on our side we will see to it under the circumstances that the roll is called tomorrow if that is what he wants.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman very much; that is exactly what I want.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York withdraw his point of no quorum?

Mr. ROONEY. If that is the proper thing to do.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wants to know if the gentleman withdraws it or not.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings on the measure before us go over until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### PAYMENT OF CERTAIN HOSPITAL, MEDICAL, AND NURSING EXPENSES

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 456.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House such amounts as may be necessary to defray hospital, medical, and nursing expenses in the treatment of injuries incurred in the House of Representatives by its Members during the session of the House on March 1, 1954.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and of course I am not going to, will the gentleman from Indiana explain the resolution?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, this resolution was introduced by our colleague from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG], a very close friend of one of our colleagues who was injured the other day.

The purpose of the resolution is to provide for payment out of the contingent fund of the House of the necessary medical and hospital expenses for our five colleagues who were so tragically wounded on the House floor the other day. They were here on duty in the

House of Representatives. It seems to me and to everyone with whom I have discussed this matter it is only fair and right that the hospital and medical expenses which they are incurring in the treatment of their wounds be borne out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I demand a rising vote.

The question was taken, the Members rising.

The SPEAKER. One hundred and ninety-four have voted in the affirmative, none in the negative.

So the resolution was agreed to unanimously, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXCISE TAXES

Mr. REED of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill (H. R. 8224) to reduce excise taxes and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1307), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I do not see the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] presently on the floor, but I am sure he would want to ask unanimous consent that the minority views be filed also, and I submit that in the form of a unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN]?

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who made remarks in the Committee of the Whole today be given the privilege of revising and extending their remarks and including extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 3, 1954.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the House made some brave retrenchments in this bill and cut the estimates something like \$2,200,000. Out of the \$27,942,616 requested the House sent only \$25,785,707 to the Senate.

But the conference report now under consideration here carries \$27,517,616, reducing the saving to a little over \$400,000 instead of the \$2,200,000 favored by the House.

At this rate it will be a long road to a balanced budget and a reduction in the national debt.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H. J. Res. 355) amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 3, strike out all after "the" down to and including "1461-1468)" in line 5, and insert "Agricultural Act of 1949."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution amending title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE SEIZURE AND FORCED INCORPORATION OF LITHUANIA, LATVIA, AND ESTONIA BY THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 438 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the second paragraph of House Resolution 346 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of (1) the seizure and forced 'incorporation' of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the treatment of the said Baltic peoples during and following said seizure and 'incorporation'; and (2) the subversion and destruction of free institutions and human liberties in all other areas controlled,









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 8, 1954  
For actions of March 5, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 42

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to increase CCC borrowing authority. House Rules Committee cleared road-authorizations and excise-tax reduction bills. Reps. Whitten and Marshall introduced bills to continue existing price supports.

## HOUSE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Passed without amendment S. 2714, to increase the borrowing power of CCC from \$6,750,000,000 to \$8,500,000,000, effective immediately, and to provide for CCC reimbursement for not realized losses only, such reimbursement to be by appropriation instead of note cancellation (p. 2611). Before passing S. 2714, the House voted, 58-180, against a motion by Rep. Multer to recommit F. R. 7339, the companion bill which was being debated at the time (p. 2611). Also rejected, 48-89, an amendment by Rep. Spence providing that "Hereafter, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not issue or sell any of its obligations to any person other than the Secretary of the Treasury; however, this sentence shall not apply to certificates issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation to banks making Commodity Credit Corporation loans" (pp. 2598-604). Also rejected, 73-109, an amendment providing "That the Corporation shall not issue any obligations (other than to the Secretary of the Treasury) at a rate of interest in excess of 25 percent of the rate of interest (or comparable cost) paid by the Treasury of the United States on the most recently issued obligations of the United States of comparable maturity, except that the provisions of this proviso shall not apply to lending agency agreements applicable to loans under a commodity loan program" (pp. 2604-8). S. 2714 will now be sent to the President.
2. ROADS; TAXATION; HEALTH. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of H. R. 8127, authorizing road appropriations (p. 2583); H. R. 8224, to reduce excise taxes (p. 2611); and H. R. 8149, authorizing additional appropriations for health facilities (p. 2583).
3. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1955. Passed with amendments

this bill, H. R. 8067 (pp. 2585-6).

4. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 8 (p. 2615). Legislative program, as announced by Majority Leader Halleck: Mon., road authorizations; Tues., health facilities; Wed., excise-tax reduction; Thurs., Mexican farm-labor appropriation and watershed bills. During the following week, probably Army civil-functions appropriations and general tax-reduction bills. (p. 2610.)

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

5. FARM LOANS. H. R. 8248, by Rep. Elliott, to expand and extend the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Veterans' Administration; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 2615).
6. FARM TRAINING. H. R. 8249, by Rep. Elliott, to remove the requirement of automatic periodic reduction of the education and training allowances of veterans pursuing on-the-job training or institutional on-farm training under the Veterans' Readjustment Act; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 2615).
7. PUBLIC WORKS. H. R. 8250, by Rep. Kelley, Pa., to provide for public works to offset unemployment; to Public Works Committee (p. 2615).
8. PRICE SUPPORTS. H. R. 8251, by Rep. Reed, N. Y., to limit the downward adjustment of dairy price supports; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2615).  
H. R. 8253, by Rep. Whitten, and H. R. 8256, by Rep. Marshall, to continue existing price supports under present conditions; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2616).
9. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H. R. 8257, by Rep. Perkins, and H. R. 8258, by Rep. Sheppard, to provide adequate diets for the unemployed and their families in distress areas of unemployment; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2616).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Stringfellow inserted and commended Secretary Benson's speech, "Let Us Think, Decide, and Act," wherein the Secretary discusses the problems created by huge commodity surpluses and opposes "rigid price supports" (pp. A1761-3).
11. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Reps. Friedel and Van Zandt inserted letters and statements opposing this project (pp. A1750-1, A1757-8).
12. FARM LABOR. Rep. Rooney inserted a New York Times article claiming that passage of H. J. Res. 355, to continue the Mexican farm labor program in the absence of an agreement with Mexico, "has stirred intense anger" in Mexico (p. A1757).
13. FORESTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hays commending the action of various Congressmen in helping to recommit H. R. 4646, the public-for-private timberlands exchange bill, and including Lowell Mellett's article discussing this matter (p. A1761).
14. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Roosevelt criticizing the standards used in determining security risks in the Federal Government and including the transcript of the exchange between Rep. Sieminski and a Treasury Department official as to what constitutes a security risk (pp. A1763-4).



a vote of 374,649 to 82,923, and on July 3, 1952, Public Law 447 of the 82d Congress became effective. This Public Law 447 approved the constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Since that date the status of Puerto Rico has been that of a commonwealth. To say that it is anything else is to voice something that is not true. It is an entirely new relationship in our American Union.

The learned and universally esteemed Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, the Honorable Dr. A. FERNÁNDEZ-ISERN, believes that definitions such as that in the housing bill should read "States, Territories, and possessions, including the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico." Otherwise he is fearful that much legal confusion may eventuate. I understand that in the one instance that has arisen since July 3, 1952, a court in Boston held that Puerto Rico was not a Territory or a possession, but did possess the attributes germane to a State. Other courts well may see no similarity in a State structure and that of a commonwealth.

Mr. Speaker, the plain fact is that now for the first time we have a commonwealth as part of our Union. In future it is possible we will have other commonwealths. I am inclined to think the better type definition, designed to cover the situation of the present and not of the past, would be "States, Territories, commonwealth, and possessions, including the District of Columbia."

In any event it would seem to be the course of prudence for the State Department to leave the decision to the scholarship of the Congress. I am bringing it up now so that Members may have ample time for its consideration before the bill reaches the floor of the House.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1955

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is further consideration of the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER], on which a separate vote was demanded. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER].

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CLEVINGER: On page 30, line 80, strike out "\$23,000,000" and insert "\$40,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division there were—ayes 88, noes 24.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 265, nays 105, not voting 64, as follows:

[Roll No. 25]

YEAS—265

|                |                 |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Abernethy      | Frazier         | Oakman          |
| Adair          | Frelinghuysen   | O'Brien, Mich.  |
| Albert         | Fulton          | O'Brien, N. Y.  |
| Allen, Calif.  | Gathings        | O'Hara, Minn.   |
| Allen, Ill.    | Gavin           | Osmer           |
| Andresen,      | George          | Ostertag        |
| H. Carl        | Golden          | Passman         |
| Andresen,      | Goodwin         | Patman          |
| August H.      | Graham          | Patterson       |
| Andrews        | Grant           | Pelly           |
| Angell         | Gubser          | Pfost           |
| Arends         | Hale            | Phillips        |
| Aspinall       | Haley           | Pilcher         |
| Auchincloss    | Halleck         | Poff            |
| Baker          | Hand            | Preston         |
| Bates          | Harden          | Priest          |
| Beamer         | Harris          | Prouty          |
| Becker         | Harrison, Nebr. | Radwan          |
| Belcher        | Harrison, Wyo.  | Ray             |
| Bennett, Fla.  | Harvey          | Rayburn         |
| Bennett, Mich. | Hays, Ark.      | Reams           |
| Bentsen        | Hébert          | Reece, Tenn.    |
| Berry          | Hess            | Reed, N. Y.     |
| Betts          | Hiestand        | Regan           |
| Bishop         | Hill            | Rhodes, Ariz.   |
| Blatnik        | Hillelson       | Richards        |
| Boggs          | Hillings        | Riehlman        |
| Bolling        | Hinshaw         | Robison, Ky.    |
| Bolton         | Hoeven          | Rogers, Colo.   |
| Frances P.     | Hoffman, Mich.  | Rogers, Mass.   |
| Bolton,        | Holmes          | Rogers, Tex.    |
| Oliver P.      | Holt            | Sadlak          |
| Bonin          | Hope            | St. George      |
| Bosch          | Horan           | Saylor          |
| Bow            | Hosmer          | Schenck         |
| Boykin         | Howell          | Scherer         |
| Bramblett      | Hruska          | Scott           |
| Bray           | Hunter          | Scrivner        |
| Brooks, La.    | Hyde            | Scudder         |
| Brooks, Tex.   | Ikard           | Secrest         |
| Brown, Ga.     | Jarman          | Selden          |
| Brown, Ohio    | Jenkins         | Shafer          |
| Brownson       | Johnson, Calif. | Sheehan         |
| Broyhill       | Jonas, Ill.     | Shelley         |
| Burdick        | Jones, Ala.     | Sheppard        |
| Burleson       | Jones, Mo.      | Short           |
| Busbey         | Kersten, Wis.   | Simpson, Ill.   |
| Bush           | Kilburn         | Simpson, Pa.    |
| Byrd           | Kilday          | Small           |
| Cannon         | King, Calif.    | Smith, Kans.    |
| Carnahan       | Landrum         | Smith, Miss.    |
| Carrigg        | Latham          | Springer        |
| Cederberg      | LeCompte        | Stagers         |
| Chenoweth      | Lipscomb        | Stauffer        |
| Chiperfield    | Long            | Taber           |
| Church         | Lovre           | Talle           |
| Clevenger      | Lucas           | Teague          |
| Cole, Mo.      | Lyle            | Thomas          |
| Cole, N. Y.    | McCarthy        | Thompson, La.   |
| Condon         | McConnell       | Thompson,       |
| Cooley         | McCormack       | Mich.           |
| Coon           | McCulloch       | Thompson, Tex.  |
| Cooper         | McDonough       | Thornberry      |
| Corbett        | McGregor        | Tollefson       |
| Cotton         | McIntire        | Trimble         |
| Crumpacker     | McVey           | Utt             |
| Cunningham     | Mack, Ill.      | Van Pelt        |
| Curtis, Mass.  | Mack, Wash.     | Van Zandt       |
| Curtis, Mo.    | Magnuson        | Vinson          |
| Curtis, Nebr.  | Mahon           | Vorrs           |
| Dague          | Mailliard       | Vursell         |
| Davis, Ga.     | Martin, Iowa    | Wainwright      |
| Deane          | Mason           | Walter          |
| Dempsey        | Matthews        | Warburton       |
| Derounian      | Meador          | Westland        |
| Devereux       | Merrill         | Wharton         |
| D'Ewart        | Merron          | Wheeler         |
| Dies           | Metcalf         | Whitten         |
| Dolliver       | Miller, Calif.  | Wickersham      |
| Dondero        | Miller, Kans.   | Wigglesworth    |
| Donovan        | Miller, Md.     | Williams, Miss. |
| Durham         | Miller, Nebr.   | Williams, N. Y. |
| Edmondson      | Mills           | Willis          |
| Ellsworth      | Moss            | Wilson, Calif.  |
| Engle          | Moulder         | Wilson, Ind.    |
| Evins          | Natcher         | Wolcott         |
| Fenton         | Neal            | Wolverton       |
| Fernandez      | Nelson          | Yorty           |
| Fisher         | Nicholson       | Young           |
| Ford           | Norrell         | Younger         |

NAYS—105

|              |               |               |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Abbitt       | Gordon        | O'Brien, Ill. |
| Addonizio    | Granahan      | O'Hara, Ill.  |
| Alexander    | Gregory       | O'Konski      |
| Ashmore      | Gross         | O'Neill       |
| Barden       | Hagen, Calif. | Perkins       |
| Barrett      | Hardy         | Philbin       |
| Boland       | Harrison, Va. | Poage         |
| Bonner       | Hays, Ohio    | Polk          |
| Buchanan     | Heller        | Powell        |
| Budge        | Heselson      | Price         |
| Byrne, Pa.   | Holtzman      | Rabaut        |
| Byrnes, Wis. | Jackson       | Rees, Kans.   |
| Canfield     | Javits        | Rhodes, Pa.   |
| Carlyle      | Johnson, Wis. | Robeson, Va.  |
| Colmer       | Jonas, N. C.  | Rodino        |
| Cretella     | Jones, N. C.  | Rogers, Fla.  |
| Crosser      | Karsten, Mo.  | Rooney        |
| Davis, Wis.  | Kearney       | Roosevelt     |
| Dawson, Utah | Keating       | Shuford       |
| Delaney      | Kee           | Sikes         |
| Dodd         | Kelley, Pa.   | Smith, Va.    |
| Dollinger    | Kelly, N. Y.  | Smith, Wis.   |
| Donohue      | Kirwan        | Spence        |
| Dorn, N. Y.  | Kluczynski    | Steed         |
| Dowdy        | Laird         | Sullivan      |
| Doyle        | Lane          | Tuck          |
| Eberharter   | Lesinski      | Velde         |
| Feighan      | McMillan      | Watts         |
| Fogarty      | Machrowicz    | Widnall       |
| Forand       | Madden        | Wier          |
| Fountain     | Marshall      | Wilson, Tex.  |
| Friedel      | Morgan        | Winstead      |
| Garmany      | Multer        | Withrow       |
| Gary         | Murray        | Yates         |
| Gentry       | Norblad       | Zablocki      |

NOT VOTING—64

|              |               |                 |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Ayres        | Fino          | Miller, N. Y.   |
| Bailey       | Forrester     | Mollohan        |
| Battle       | Gamble        | Morano          |
| Bender       | Green         | Morrison        |
| Bentley      | Gwinn         | Mumma           |
| Bowler       | Hagen, Minn.  | Patten          |
| Buckley      | Hart          | Pillion         |
| Camp         | Herlong       | Rains           |
| Campbell     | Hoffman, Ill. | Reed, Ill.      |
| Celler       | Hollifield    | Riley           |
| Chatham      | James         | Rivers          |
| Chelf        | Jensen        | Roberts         |
| Chudoff      | Judd          | Seely-Brown     |
| Clardy       | Kearney       | Sieminski       |
| Coudert      | Kearns        | Stringfellow    |
| Davis, Tenn. | Keogh         | Sutton          |
| Dawson, Ill. | King, Pa.     | Taylor          |
| Dingell      | Klein         | Wampler         |
| Dorn, S. C.  | Knox          | Weichel         |
| Elliott      | Krueger       | Williams, N. J. |
| Fallon       | Lanham        |                 |
| Fine         | Lantaff       |                 |

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Camp for, with Mr. Keogh against.  
Mr. Forrester for, with Mr. Klein against.  
Mr. Mollohan for, with Mr. Celler against.  
Mr. Patten for, with Mr. Fine against.  
Mr. Fino for, with Mr. Bailey against.  
Mr. Gwinn for, with Mr. Bowler against.  
Mr. Judd for, with Mr. Dawson of Illinois against.

Mr. Hoffman of Illinois for, with Mr. Chudoff against.

Mr. Ayres for, with Mr. Green against.  
Mr. Kearns for, with Mr. Dingell against.  
Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Hart against.  
Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Herlong against.  
Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Hollifield against.  
Mr. Mumma for, with Mr. Campbell against.

Mr. James for, with Mr. Lantaff against.  
Mr. Rains for, with Mr. Sieminski against.  
Mr. Elliott for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Kearney with Mr. Battle.  
Mr. King of Pennsylvania with Mr. Riley.  
Mr. Hagen of Minnesota with Mr. Chelf.  
Mr. Gamble with Mr. Rivers.  
Mr. Miller of New York with Mr. Sutton.  
Mr. Stringfellow with Mr. Williams of New Jersey.

Mr. Seely-Brown with Mr. Roberts.  
Mr. Bentley with Mr. Fallon.



Mr. Reed of Illinois with Mr. Davis of Tennessee.

Mr. Jensen with Mr. Dorn of South Carolina.

Mr. Shafer with Mr. Lanham.

Mr. HALE changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JOHN SOUDAS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following request from the Senate:

*Ordered*, That the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the engrossed bill (S. 1138) entitled "An act for the relief of John Soudas."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request of the Senate will be complied with.

There was no objection.

#### INCREASING THE BORROWING AUTHORITY OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 459 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7339) to increase the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH]. I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of House bill 7339, a bill to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation. It would give the Commodity Credit Corporation authority to borrow up to \$8,500,000,000, which is an increase of \$1¼ billion over its present authority.

This is an open rule providing for 2 hours' general debate, the time to be controlled equally by the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and the ranking minority member thereof.

I am advised that this bill was re-

ported unanimously by the committee. The committee adopted an amendment making the provisions of the bill effective immediately. This action was based upon the testimony of the Secretary of Agriculture, who testified that this legislation is needed at this time in order that the Corporation may continue its operations between now and July 1.

I will not go into further details in this brief statement. I am for this legislation and I hope the rule will be adopted.

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time on this side.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I want to point out, there being many more Members on the floor at the present time than there may be later on, that it is my intention, and I understand the intention of other Members, to discuss this resolution in terms of the whole farm price policy, in terms of the administration program on that policy, and the opposition to it. This authorization of money provided by this bill is intended to implement the present 90 percent fixed farm price support policy.

We had this up the other day in connection with a resolution to cancel certain notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation. But this is the payoff on that proposition and would increase authority of the CCC by \$1¼ billion in addition to what its authority now is in this very field. I thought it would be proper at this time to advise the membership that the whole farm price policy is going to be under debate.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7339) to increase the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7339, with Mr. CANFIELD in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill simply implements the farm support program which is set forth in other legislation. At the present time the Commodity Credit Corporation, taking into consideration the moneys which we made available to it lately by writing off some of their obligations, have left about \$350 million of borrowing authority. The bill provides for an increase in borrowing authority from the present \$6.75 billion to \$8.5 billion. I believe we can assume that as of now this will be sufficient authority to carry them into the next year. We will

not know, of course, with any degree of accuracy, whether it is going to be sufficient until we have some better estimates than we have now on the new crops which will come in later in the summer and in the fall.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is merely to effectuate the farm program as it is now on the statute books. The bill has passed the other body. I might add that because the Commodity Credit Corporation is running out of money, as I said down to about \$350 million of authority at the present time, it was found advisable to suggest as a committee amendment that section 3 of the bill be stricken. This provided that this authority would not be available until July 1 of this year. The demands upon the Corporation have exceeded estimates since the bill was introduced on January 18. This is all pretty well covered in the appropriation bill which was before us in February under which we canceled some of this indebtedness which we had, under our mandate, compelled the CCC to use in respect to the International Wheat Agreement and of the hoof-and-mouth disease program as well as estimated losses under its price support operations.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER].

[Mr. CROSSER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. CROSSER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, H. R. 7339 provides for an increase of \$1,750,000,000 in the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Commodity Credit Corporation is perhaps the most important of all the agencies of the United States Government in maintaining the economic health of the Nation, and, of course, particularly of the farmers. It is the financial organization through which are carried out the loans and purchases providing price supports for farmers. It has had a fine record of achievement, before World War II, during the war, and since.

At the present the Corporation has a borrowing power of \$6,750,000,000. This means that we, the Congress, have placed a limit of \$6¾ billion on the amount the Corporation may owe the United States Treasury or banks at any one time. The limit applies to the sum of actual borrowings and obligations on the part of the Corporation to reimburse banks for CCC loans such banks make with their own funds as lending agencies of the Corporation.

Although we placed this limit on the Corporation's financial resources we, the Congress, have by laws which we have passed directed the Corporation to carry out price-support operations for farmers. We have said that the Corporation shall carry out these operations because we recognize clearly the key importance of









83<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 8067

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

- 1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2   *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3   That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4   in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5   ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United

1 States Information Agency for the fiscal year ending June  
2 30, 1955, namely:

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Department of State not  
6 otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to  
7 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furni-  
8 ture and household and personal effects of an employee of the  
9 Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is un-  
10 able to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as  
11 the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the For-  
12 eign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–  
13 1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National  
14 Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Coopera-  
15 tion as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July  
16 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of at-  
17 tendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for  
18 under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
19 printing and binding outside the continental United States  
20 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44  
21 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
22 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms;  
23 insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when  
24 required by law of such countries; dues for library member-  
25 ship in organizations which issue publications to members



1 only, or to members at a price lower than the others; rental of  
2 tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by  
3 contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously  
4 charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance,  
5 and operation of passport and despatch agencies; ice and  
6 drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable in-  
7 struments abroad; loss by exchange; radio communications;  
8 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial informa-  
9 tion, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protection,  
10 and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen from United  
11 States vessels in foreign countries and in the United States  
12 Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledg-  
13 ing services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft  
14 in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-  
15 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of  
16 maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for  
17 American convicts and persons declared insane by any con-  
18 sular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and  
19 persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law  
20 (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from  
21 foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procure-  
22 ment by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facil-  
23 ities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation  
24 of technical information, (3) preparation of special maps,  
25 globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement,

## 1        CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

2        For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
3 meet annual obligations of membership in international  
4 multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions,  
5 or specific Acts of Congress, \$28,250,000.

## 6        MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

7        For expenses necessary for permanent representation to  
8 certain international organizations in which the United  
9 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or spe-  
10 cific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the  
11 pertinent Acts and Conventions providing for such represen-  
12 tation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations  
13 concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries,  
14 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as  
15 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
16 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
17 printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act  
18 of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of uni-  
19 forms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,050,000: *Provided,*  
20 That the provisions of section 8 of the United Na-  
21 tions Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and regu-  
22 lations thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant  
23 to that Act, may be applicable to the obligation and expendi-  
24 ture of funds in connection with United States participation  
25 in the International Civil Aviation Organization.



## INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence for persons serving without compensation in an advisory capacity while away from their homes or regular places of business; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as author-

1 ized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22  
2 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

3 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,  
4 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

5 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to  
6 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,  
7 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and  
8 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the  
9 United States Section, International Boundary and Water  
10 Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation  
11 and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canaliza-  
12 tion, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power,  
13 irrigation, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; detailed  
14 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and  
15 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-  
16 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures  
17 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of  
18 the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-  
19 277d-4) ; purchase of planographs and lithographs; and  
20 leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel,  
21 stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709  
22 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; as  
23 follows:



## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$450,000.

## CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), September 13, 1950 (Public Law 786), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas Diversion Dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply

1 purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements  
2 have been made with the prospective water users for re-  
3 payment to the Government of such portions of the costs  
4 of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes  
5 by the Secretary of State.

6 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

7 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts  
8 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,  
9 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande  
10 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions  
11 and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project  
12 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59  
13 Stat. 89).

14 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

15 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-  
16 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties  
17 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to  
18 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and  
19 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the  
20 United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, includ-  
21 ing stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of  
22 passenger motor vehicles; \$235,000, to be disbursed under  
23 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available



1 also for additional expenses of the American Sections, Inter-  
2 national Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

3       International Joint Commission, United States and  
4 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the  
5 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President  
6 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without  
7 compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other em-  
8 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the  
9 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of  
10 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in  
11 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the  
12 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Amer-  
13 ican Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and  
14 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-  
15 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided,*  
16 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the  
17 Government for the performance of work for which this  
18 appropriation is made.

19       International Boundary Commission, United States,  
20 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work  
21 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary  
22 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States  
23 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees

1 while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day each (but not  
2 to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party  
3 and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor  
4 vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for  
5 timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

#### 6 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

7 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
8 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-  
9 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions  
10 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts  
11 of Congress; \$295,000: *Provided*, That the United States  
12 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective  
13 commissions.

#### 14 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

15 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to  
16 enable the Department of State to carry out international  
17 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United  
18 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948  
19 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939  
20 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-  
21 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of  
22 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) (except  
23 in Germany and Austria), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20  
24 U. S. C. 222-224), the Act of September 29, 1950 (20  
25 U. S. C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances



1 of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign  
2 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ;  
3 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities  
4 provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger  
5 motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not  
6 to exceed \$1,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of  
7 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; advance of  
8 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes  
9 as amended; and actual expenses of preparing and transport-  
10 ing to their former homes the remains of persons, not United  
11 States Government employees, who may die away from their  
12 homes while participating in activities authorized under this  
13 appropriation; \$9,000,000, of which not less than \$7,560,166  
14 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed  
15 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

#### 16 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

17 For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to  
18 settle certain claims of the Government of the United States  
19 on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against  
20 foreign governments as authorized by the Act of March 10,  
21 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including ex-  
22 penses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned  
23 with the purpose of this appropriation; hire of passenger  
24 motor vehicles for field use only; services as authorized by  
25 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;

## 1       GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2       SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries  
3 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under  
4 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section  
5 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

6       SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-  
7 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and  
8 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the  
9 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.  
10 S. C. 543).

11       SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for  
12 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
13 continental United States, including travel of dependents  
14 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or  
15 automobiles of such personnel shall be available for such  
16 expenses when any part of such travel or transportation  
17 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders  
18 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel  
19 or transportation may not be completed during the current  
20 fiscal year.

21       SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section  
22 16a of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)),  
23 Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign coun-  
24 tries for transportation of United States Government em-  
25 ployees from their residence to the office and return when



1 public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not avail-  
2 able: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior  
3 authority from the Secretary of State to approve such trans-  
4 portation.

5 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries  
6 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Mis-  
7 sions to international organizations" are available for  
8 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for  
9 security guard services for protection of confidential files.

10 SEC. 107. The Secretary of State, with the ap-  
11 proval of the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maxi-  
12 mum rates (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu  
13 of subsistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable  
14 while away from their own countries to foreign participants  
15 in any exchange of persons program, or in any program of  
16 furnishing technical information and assistance, under the  
17 jurisdiction of any Government agency, and said rates may  
18 be fixed without regard to any provision of law in limitation  
19 thereof.

20 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained  
21 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses  
22 of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of  
23 the several States of the United States or any political sub-  
24 division thereof.

25 SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title

1 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution  
2 to any international organization which engages in the  
3 direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine  
4 of one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for  
5 the promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine  
6 of one world government or one world citizenship.

7 SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-  
8 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to  
9 membership in the United Nations as the representative of  
10 China.

11 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
12 Appropriation Act, 1955".

## 13 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 14 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### 15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

16 For expenses necessary for the administration of the  
17 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,  
18 including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for re-  
19 placement only (including one at not to exceed \$4,000) ; and  
20 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-  
21 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
22 Assistant; \$2,450,000.



## 1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the  
3 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including  
4 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-  
5 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
6 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law  
7 (31 U. S. C. 529) ; \$9,450,000.

## 8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

9 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of anti-  
10 trust and kindred laws, \$3,100,000: *Provided*, That none of  
11 this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment  
12 and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Anti-  
13 trust Division.

## 14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

## 15 AND MARSHALS

16 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States  
17 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys  
18 in Alaska, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle  
19 (van) for replacement only at not to exceed \$7,500; serv-  
20 ices in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States  
21 when specifically directed by the Attorney General; and

1 firearms and ammunition; \$14,000,000, of which not to ex-  
2 ceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment of tempo-  
3 rary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed  
4 \$10 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appro-  
5 priated \$12,000 may be used for the emergency replacement  
6 of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney  
7 General.

8 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

9 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and  
10 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law;  
11 and not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and  
12 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or  
13 informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28,  
14 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and section 4244 of title 18,  
15 United States Code; \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That no part of  
16 the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness  
17 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF  
19 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

20 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of  
21 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act  
22 of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$200,000.



## 1                   FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## 2                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3       For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-  
4       cution of crimes against the United States; protection of the  
5       person of the President of the United States; acquisition, col-  
6       lection, classification and preservation of identification and  
7       other records and their exchange with the duly authorized  
8       officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and  
9       other institutions; and such other investigations regarding  
10      official matters under the control of the Department of Jus-  
11      tice and the Department of State as may be directed by the  
12      Attorney General, including purchase (not to exceed  
13      three hundred for replacement only) and hire of passenger  
14      motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for re-  
15      placement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and  
16      ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be  
17      used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph;  
18      not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
19      of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
20      priation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to  
21      meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to  
22      be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,

1 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$78,-  
2 282,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director  
3 of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum so long as the  
4 position is held by the present incumbent.

5 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
6 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
7 any civil-service employee.

8 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
11 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to  
12 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including  
13 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en  
14 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1  
15 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-  
16 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not  
17 to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a  
18 confidential character, to be expended under the direction  
19 of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his cer-  
20 tificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at  
21 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this  
22 appropriation; purchase (not to exceed one hundred for  
23 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
24 purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only) and  
25 maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammu-



1 nition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigra-  
2 tion fines, and other items properly returnable, except  
3 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to  
4 secure payment of fines and passage money; operation,  
5 maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the  
6 purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of  
7 the General Services Administration for security guard  
8 services for protection of confidential files; and maintenance,  
9 care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of  
10 alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, in-  
11 cluding return of such persons to place of bona fide residence  
12 or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney  
13 General; \$39,000,000.

## 14 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

### 15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

16 For expenses necessary for the administration, operation,  
17 and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-  
18 tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in  
19 non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not to  
20 exceed \$529,000 for departmental personal services; not  
21 to exceed \$13,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
22 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
23 priation; purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor  
24 vehicles for replacement only; compilation of statistics re-  
25 lating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and

1 correctional institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms,  
2 and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for em-  
3 ployees in the performance of their official duties; payment  
4 pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or  
5 destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238) ; firearms  
6 and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of  
7 rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-  
8 stock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisi-  
9 tion of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July  
10 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ; \$26,385,000: *Provided, That*  
11 there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such  
12 amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the At-  
13 torney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for  
14 medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional  
15 institutions.

16                   SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

17       For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal  
18 institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including  
19 necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards;  
20 \$2,475,000.

21                   OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

22                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23       The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-  
24 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other  
25 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pur-



1 suant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy  
2 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.),  
3 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and  
4 duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said  
5 Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall  
6 be available in the current fiscal year for the general  
7 administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Prop-  
8 erty, including rent of private or Government-owned space  
9 in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at  
10 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of  
11 this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or before  
12 November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General  
13 shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the  
14 Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed in-  
15 formation on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-  
16 penses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in  
17 connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property:  
18 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized  
19 the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appro-  
20 priation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration",  
21 Department of Justice.

22 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

23 SEC. 202. The minimum annual salary of any United  
24 States Attorney, any Assistant United States Attorney, or  
25 any special attorney or special assistant, as set forth in

1 section 202 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,  
2 1954, shall not apply to any such official after June 30,  
3 1954.

4 SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
5 may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter  
6 employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed  
7 in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed  
8 and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of  
9 a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

10 SEC. 204. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
11 offices of the United States attorney and the United States  
12 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations  
13 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from  
14 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit  
15 of the District of Columbia.

16 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
17 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at  
18 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance  
19 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

20 SEC. 206. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
21 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for  
22 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
23 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).



1        SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
2 may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit in  
3 the United States District Court for the Southern District  
4 of California, Southern Division, by the United States of  
5 America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, a public  
6 service corporation of the State of California, and others.

7        This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
8 Appropriation Act, 1955".

### 9            TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### 10                    OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11        Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
12 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title  
13 referred to as the Secretary) including teletype news service  
14 (not exceeding \$1,000) ; \$2,000,000; and in addition,  
15 in order to provide for additional organization and  
16 management surveys of the Department of Commerce, the  
17 Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$100,000 to this appro-  
18 priation from any other appropriations available to the De-  
19 partment of Commerce for salaries and expenses for the  
20 current fiscal year.

#### 21                    BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

22        Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for col-  
23 lecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics

1 provided for by law; and for general administration, including  
2 enumerators at rates to be fixed without regard to the Classi-  
3 fication Act of 1949, as amended; \$6,200,000, of which  
4 \$10,000 shall be used to renew the compilation of statistics  
5 on stocks of coffee on hand.

6 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
8 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-  
9 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended  
10 (49 U. S. C. 401), the Act of August 8, 1950 (49 U. S. C.  
11 457), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety  
12 regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation  
13 facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service  
14 to States and other public and private agencies in connection  
15 with the construction or improvement of airports and land-  
16 ing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including  
17 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$225,000) ; the operation and  
18 maintenance of eighty aircraft; fees and mileage of expert  
19 and other witnesses; and purchase and repair of skis and  
20 snowshoes; \$96,450,000: *Provided*, That there may be  
21 credited to this appropriation, funds received from States,  
22 counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for  
23 expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of air-  
24 port traffic control towers.



1        Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-  
2        tional amount for the acquisition and establishment by  
3        contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities,  
4        including the equipment of additional civil airways for day  
5        and night flying; the construction of additional necessary  
6        lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating  
7        structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization  
8        of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the  
9        necessary sites by lease, condemnation or grant; the con-  
10       struction and furnishing of quarters and related accommoda-  
11       tions for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics  
12       Administration stationed at remote localities not on foreign  
13       soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available;  
14       \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
15       That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the  
16       appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Ad-  
17       ministration", for costs of maintenance and operation of air-  
18       craft for initial flight checking of facilities established under  
19       this appropriation (not to exceed \$119,000) ; for necessary  
20       expenses in connection with the transportation by air to  
21       and from and within the Territories of the United States  
22       of materials and equipment secured under this appropriation

1 (not to exceed \$115,000) ; and for necessary administrative  
2 costs (not to exceed \$250,000) .

3 Technical development and evaluation: For expenses  
4 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-  
5 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401) , relative  
6 to such developmental work and service testing as tends  
7 to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, includ-  
8 ing landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers,  
9 appliances, personnel, and operation methods; acquisition  
10 of necessary sites by lease or grant; and operation and  
11 maintenance of five aircraft, which shall be in addition to  
12 the number authorized herein under the appropriation for  
13 "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration";  
14 \$700,000.

15 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: Not  
16 to exceed \$750,000 of the unobligated balance of the  
17 appropriation made available under this head in the De-  
18 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be  
19 available during the current fiscal year for expenses necessary  
20 for administration of the Federal Airport Act of 1946, as  
21 amended (49 U. S. C. 1101-1119) , including maintenance  
22 and operation of aircraft, and of said amount not to exceed  
23 \$125,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for the  
24 current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-  
25 nautics Administration".



1 Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory  
2 of Alaska: For expenses necessary for the maintenance, im-  
3 provement, and operation of public airports in the Territory  
4 of Alaska, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 485 c-h) ; in-  
5 cluding arms and ammunition; and purchase, repair, and  
6 cleaning of uniforms; \$550,000.

7 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary for  
8 planning and developing a national system of aids to air  
9 navigation and air traffic control common to military and  
10 civil air navigation, including research, experimental inves-  
11 tigations, purchase and development, by contract or other-  
12 wise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans,  
13 specifications and drawings) ; hire of aircraft; acquisition of  
14 necessary sites by lease or grant; payments in advance under  
15 contracts for research or development work; and not to  
16 exceed \$50,000 for administrative expenses; \$1,050,000.

#### 17 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
19 Civil Aeronautics Board, including contract stenographic  
20 reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a  
21 contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses of  
22 employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted  
23 by the Government or industries serving aviation; purchase  
24 (not to exceed two for replacement only) of passenger

1 motor vehicles; and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair  
2 of aircraft; \$3,777,000.

3       Payments to air carriers: For payments to air carriers  
4 of so much of the compensation fixed and determined by the  
5 Civil Aeronautics Board under section 406 of the Civil  
6 Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 486),  
7 as is payable by the Civil Aeronautics Board pursuant to  
8 Reorganization Plan No. 10 of 1953; \$40,000,000, to re-  
9 main available until expended: *Provided*, That the unex-  
10 pended balance of the amount transferred, pursuant to said  
11 Plan, from the Post Office Department to the Civil Aero-  
12 nautics Board for the foregoing purposes, shall be merged  
13 with this appropriation.

14                   COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

15       Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry  
16 out the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C.  
17 883a-883i), including lease of sites and the erection of  
18 temporary buildings for tide, magnetic or seismological ob-  
19 servations; hire of aircraft; operation, maintenance, and  
20 repair of an airplane; extra compensation at not to exceed  
21 \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when  
22 assigned duties as recorder or instrument observer, and at not  
23 to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other  
24 Federal agencies while making oceanographic observations  
25 or tending seismographs; pay, allowances, gratuities, trans-



1 portation of dependents and household effects, and payment  
2 of funeral expenses, as authorized by law, for not to exceed  
3 185 commissioned officers on the active list; payments under  
4 the Uniform Services Contingency Option Act of 1953; and  
5 pay of commissioned officers retired in accordance with law;  
6 \$10,200,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year,  
7 this appropriation shall be reimbursed for press costs and  
8 costs of paper for charts published by the Coast and Geodetic  
9 Survey and furnished for the official use of the military  
10 departments of the Department of Defense.

#### 11 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
13 Business and Defense Services Administration and the  
14 Defense Air Transportation Administration, including  
15 transportation and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of  
16 subsistence for persons serving without compensation while  
17 away from their homes or regular places of business,  
18 \$6,070,000, of which \$72,000 shall be available for the  
19 Defense Air Transportation Administration.

#### 20 BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
22 Bureau of Foreign Commerce, including the purchase of  
23 commercial and trade reports; not to exceed \$1,200 for pay-  
24 ment of membership dues incident to participation, as author-  
25 ized by the Secretary of Commerce, in international travel

1 organizations connected with the work of the Bureau;  
2 \$1,500,000.

3       Export control: For expenses necessary for carrying  
4 out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949, as  
5 amended, relating to export controls, including awards of  
6 compensation to informers under said Act and as authorized  
7 by the Act of August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401),  
8 \$3,600,000, of which not to exceed \$900,000 may be trans-  
9 ferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for  
10 enforcement of the export control program, and of which not  
11 to exceed \$100,000 may be transferred to the appropriation  
12 for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary.

13                   OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

14       Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
15 Office of Business Economics, \$900,000.

16                   MARITIME ACTIVITIES

17       Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of  
18 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies  
19 granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the  
20 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropria-  
21 tions heretofore made to the United States Maritime Commis-  
22 sion, \$55,000,000, to remain available until expended:  
23 *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differ-  
24 ential subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity)  
25 is represented on the operator's books by a contingent



1 accounts receivable item against the United States as a  
2 partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the  
3 operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in the  
4 special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of such  
5 earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be entitled  
6 to the same tax treatment as though it had been deposited  
7 in said special reserve fund. To the extent that any amount  
8 paid to the operator by the United States reduces the balance  
9 in the operator's contingent receivable account against the  
10 United States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited  
11 in the fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section  
12 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended:  
13 *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this Act, or in  
14 any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the  
15 authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant  
16 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-  
17 differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to  
18 obligate the United States to make future payments in  
19 accordance with the terms of such operating-differential  
20 subsidy contracts: *Provided further*, That no part of the  
21 foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor  
22 any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-  
23 differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the  
24 current fiscal year, in excess of sixteen hundred, which

1 number shall include the number of voyages under contracts  
2 hereafter awarded and of which not less than one hundred  
3 and fifty shall be for operators who have not held contracts  
4 prior to July 1, 1952.

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for car-  
6 rying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other  
7 laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and  
8 the Maritime Administration, \$13,500,000, within limita-  
9 tions as follows:

10 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed  
11 \$1,125 for entertainment of officials of other countries when  
12 specifically authorized by the Maritime Administrator; and  
13 ship structure research, testing and models; \$5,955,000;

14 Maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of  
15 warehouses, \$1,085,000;

16 Reserve fleet expenses, \$6,460,000.

17 Maritime training: For training cadets as officers of the  
18 merchant marine at the Merchant Marine Academy at  
19 Kings Point, New York, including pay and allowances  
20 for personnel of the United States Maritime Service com-  
21 parable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law  
22 (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707) ; not to exceed \$2,500  
23 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Mer-  
24 chant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion;  
25 and not to exceed \$30,000 for transfer to applicable appro-



1 priations of the Public Health Service for services rendered  
2 the Maritime Administration; \$2,200,000, including uni-  
3 form and textbook allowances for cadet midshipmen, at an  
4 average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per cadet: *Pro-*  
5 *vided*, That except as herein provided for uniform and text-  
6 book allowances this appropriation shall not be used for  
7 compensation or allowances for cadets.

8 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-  
9 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of  
10 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,-  
11 500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support  
12 of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act  
13 authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so  
14 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.  
15 1121-1123) ; \$149,800 for the maintenance and repair of  
16 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use  
17 in connection with such State marine schools; and \$320,200  
18 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of  
19 cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in accordance with  
20 regulations established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126  
21 (b) ) ; \$660,000.

22 War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to ex-  
23 ceed \$2,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appro-  
24 priation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second  
25 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation

1 of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office  
2 as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping  
3 Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby con-  
4 tinued available during the current fiscal year, and shall  
5 be available for the payment of obligations incurred against  
6 the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce, War  
7 Shipping Administration functions, December 31, 1946".

8 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,  
9 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason  
10 of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,  
11 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime  
12 Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery  
13 to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers and slop-  
14 chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts  
15 of bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers advis-  
16 able to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such  
17 redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items and bunkers  
18 over and above such minimums shall be removed from the  
19 vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

20 No money made available to the Department of Com-  
21 merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act  
22 shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is  
23 acquired by the Government either by requisition or pur-  
24 chase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or  
25 agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost



1 while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor  
2 (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine  
3 Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accord-  
4 ance with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection  
5 is interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

6 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the  
7 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and  
8 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any  
9 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property  
10 under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments  
11 received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, services,  
12 and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to the  
13 appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided*, That  
14 rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy  
15 on account of items other than such utilities, services, or  
16 repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous  
17 receipts.

18 No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal  
19 year from the construction fund established by the Merchant  
20 Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropria-  
21 tions and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior  
22 appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would be  
23 deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into the  
24 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

1 PATENT OFFICE

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
3 Patent Office, including services as authorized by section  
4 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates  
5 for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed  
6 \$25,000) ; and defense of suits instituted against the Com-  
7 missioner of Patents; \$11,000,000.

8 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

9 General administrative expenses: Necessary expenses of  
10 administration, including advertising (including advertising  
11 in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas  
12 adjacent thereto), and the maintenance and repairs of ex-  
13 perimental highways, shall be paid, in accordance with law,  
14 from appropriations available to the Bureau of Public Roads.

15 Of the total amount available from appropriations of  
16 the Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative ex-  
17 penses, pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Act  
18 of November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21),  
19 \$100,000 shall be available for all necessary expenses to  
20 enable the President to utilize the services of the Bureau of  
21 Public Roads in fulfilling the obligations of the United  
22 States under the Convention on the Pan-American High-  
23 way Between the United States and Other American Re-  
24 publics (51 Stat. 152), cooperation with several govern-  
25 ments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection



1 with the survey and construction of the Inter-American  
2 Highway, and for performing engineering service in Pan-  
3 American countries for and upon the request of any agency  
4 or governmental corporation of the United States.

5 Federal-aid highways: For carrying out the provisions  
6 of the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented  
7 (23 U. S. C. 1-22, 24-105, 107-117), to remain available  
8 until expended, \$500,000,000, which sum is composed of  
9 \$350,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be  
10 appropriated for the fiscal year 1953, \$146,500,000, a part of  
11 the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year  
12 1954, and \$739,424, \$364,059 and \$1,896,517, the latter  
13 sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for  
14 the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which  
15 have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or  
16 landslides, as provided by section 4 of the Act approved June  
17 8, 1938, section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943, and  
18 section 9 of the Act approved September 7, 1950, as  
19 amended (23 U. S. C. 13a and 13b).

20 Forest highways: For expenses, not otherwise provided  
21 for, necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23  
22 of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as  
23 amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), to remain available until  
24 expended, \$15,000,000, which sum is composed of  
25 \$8,400,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to

1 be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953, and \$6,600,000,  
2 a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the  
3 fiscal year 1954: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be  
4 available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration  
5 of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of  
6 equipment and supplies used for road construction and maintenance,  
7 but the total cost of any such item under this authorization  
8 shall not exceed \$15,000.

9 Inter-American Highway: For necessary expenses of  
10 continuing the survey and construction of the Inter-American  
11 Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of  
12 December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended by section  
13 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 158),  
14 \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 Rama Road, Nicaragua: For necessary expenses for the  
16 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in  
17 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-  
18 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), \$1,000,000, to  
19 remain available until expended.

20 General provisions—Bureau of Public Roads: None of  
21 the money appropriated for the work of the Bureau of  
22 Public Roads during the current fiscal year shall be paid  
23 to any State on account of any project on which convict



1 labor shall be employed, but this provision shall not apply  
2 to labor performed by convicts on parole or probation.

3 During the current fiscal year authorized engineering  
4 or other services in connection with the survey, construc-  
5 tion, and maintenance, or improvement of roads may be  
6 performed for other Government agencies, cooperating for-  
7 eign countries and State cooperating agencies and reimburse-  
8 ment for such services (which may include depreciation on  
9 engineering and road-building equipment used) shall be  
10 credited to the appropriation concerned.

11 During the current fiscal year appropriations for the  
12 work of the Bureau of Public Roads shall be available for  
13 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,  
14 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment  
15 for distribution to projects under the supervision of the  
16 Bureau of Public Roads, or for sale or distribution to other  
17 Government activities, cooperating foreign countries and  
18 State cooperating agencies, and the cost of such supplies  
19 and materials or the value of such equipment (including  
20 the cost of transportation and handling) may be reimbursed  
21 to current applicable appropriations.

22 Appropriations to the Bureau of Public Roads may be  
23 used in emergency for medical supplies and services and

1 other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of em-  
2 ployees engaged on hazardous work under that Bureau, and  
3 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the  
4 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for  
5 individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem.

6 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

7 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of  
8 the Act approved March 3, 1901, as amended (15 U. S. C.  
9 271-278c), including improvements to buildings, grounds,  
10 and other plant facilities, as authorized by section 2 of the  
11 Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286) ; building of tem-  
12 porary experimental structures; and not to exceed \$50,000  
13 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
14 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; as follows:

15 Operation and administration: For the general operation  
16 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
17 the grounds; plant equipment; and maintenance and protec-  
18 tion of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;  
19 \$1,000,000.

20 Research and testing: For research, testing, and other  
21 activities, as authorized by the Act of July 22, 1950 (15  
22 U. S. C. 272), and not otherwise provided for, \$3,000,000.

23 Radio propagation and standards: For development and  
24 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-  
25 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certify-



1 ing radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in  
2 terms of the national primary standards; investigation of the  
3 phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves; and  
4 the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency;  
5 \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year  
6 the maximum base rate of compensation for employees ap-  
7 pointed pursuant to the Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C.  
8 283), shall be \$7,040 per annum.

9 Construction of laboratories (liquidation of contract  
10 authorization): For payment of obligations incurred pur-  
11 suant to authority granted under this head in the Depart-  
12 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat.  
13 629), \$115,000.

#### 14 WEATHER BUREAU

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
16 Weather Bureau, including maintenance and operation of  
17 aircraft; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized  
18 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;  
19 and not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing  
20 office in the city of Washington, as authorized by law;  
21 \$24,750,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal  
22 year, the maximum amount authorized under section  
23 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (15 U. S. C.  
24 327), for extra compensation to employees of other Gov-  
25 ernment agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological

1 observations, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum base  
2 rate of pay authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act, for  
3 employees conducting meteorological investigations in the  
4 Arctic region, shall be \$6,000 per annum, except that not  
5 more than five of such employees at any one time may  
6 receive a base rate of \$8,500 per annum, and such em-  
7 ployees may be appointed without regard to the Classifica-  
8 tion Act of 1949.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable  
11 appropriations and funds available to the Department of  
12 Commerce shall be available for the activities specified in  
13 the Act of October 26, 1949 (5 U. S. C. 596a), to the  
14 extent and in the manner prescribed by said Act.

15 SEC. 303. Appropriations in this title available for  
16 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of at-  
17 tendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
18 activities for which the appropriations are made; hire of  
19 passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by  
20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),  
21 but, unless otherwise specified, at rates for individuals not  
22 to exceed \$50 per diem.

23 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
24 Appropriation Act, 1955".



## TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION

# AGENCY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, to carry out international information activities, and to administer the informational media guarantee program authorized by section 111 (b) (3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended and continued by section 7 of the Mutual Security Act of 1952 (22 U. S. C. 1509), including rents in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under

1 this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000) ; entertainment  
2 within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000) ; hire  
3 of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor  
4 vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of  
5 such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad,  
6 without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44  
7 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of tort  
9 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of  
10 section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States  
11 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance  
12 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Stat-  
13 utes as amended; purchase of caps for personnel em-  
14 ployed abroad; dues for library membership in organizations  
15 which issue publications to members only, or to members at  
16 a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by con-  
17 tract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water  
18 abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments  
19 abroad; loss by exchange; cost of transporting to and from  
20 a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and  
21 household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign  
22 Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use  
23 his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the  
24 Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and  
25 transporting to their former homes the remains of persons,



1 not United States Government employees, who may die  
2 away from their homes while participating in activities  
3 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and  
4 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual  
5 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and  
6 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and  
7 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance,  
8 improvement, and repair of properties used for infor-  
9 mation activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities  
10 for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or  
11 lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings,  
12 grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees  
13 engaged in informational activities abroad; reorientation,  
14 and rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany  
15 and Austria; and purchase of objects for presentation to  
16 foreign governments, schools, or organizations; \$75,814,000,  
17 of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall be used to purchase  
18 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treas-  
19 ury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
20 \$30,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided*  
21 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for ex-  
22 penses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
23 continental United States, including travel of dependents  
24 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or  
25 automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel

1 or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant  
2 to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact  
3 that such travel or transportation may not be completed  
4 during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may  
5 be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with  
6 the operation of information establishments abroad without  
7 regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised  
8 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That pas-  
9 senger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the pur-  
10 poses of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursu-  
11 ant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40  
12 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or pro-  
13 ceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement  
14 of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost,  
15 including the exchange allowance of each such replacement,  
16 except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,400:  
17 *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of  
18 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31  
19 U. S. C. 665), the United States Information Agency is au-  
20 thorized in making contracts for the use of international  
21 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf  
22 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators



1 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be  
2 hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage  
3 on account of injury to persons or property arising from such  
4 use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*,  
5 That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign  
6 Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and  
7 educational activities which expire during the current fiscal  
8 year may be extended for a period of one year in addition  
9 to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise au-  
10 thorized: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein  
11 shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad  
12 in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and  
13 distribution of motion-picture films.

14 No appropriation in this Act shall be available for oper-  
15 ation of the International Broadcasting Service in New York  
16 City after December 31, 1954.

## 17 TITLE V—CORPORATIONS

18 The following corporations are hereby authorized to make  
19 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
20 authority available to each such corporation, and in accord  
21 with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments  
22 without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section

1 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as  
2 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs  
3 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1955 for each  
4 such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

5       FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

6       Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed  
7 \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be avail-  
8 able for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed  
9 \$473,000 for the expenses of vocational training of  
10 prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual  
11 basis and to be determined in accordance with the Corpora-  
12 tion's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946,  
13 and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims,  
14 expenditures which the said accounting system requires to  
15 be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired  
16 or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and  
17 expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, oper-  
18 ation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
19 of facilities and other property belonging to the Corporation  
20 or in which it has an interest.

21       INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

22       Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the  
23 supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :



1 Not to exceed \$14,000 shall be available for administrative  
2 expenses to be determined in the manner set forth under the  
3 title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts  
4 for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commis-  
5 sion (effective January 1, 1947).

## 6 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in  
8 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
9 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
10 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike  
11 against the Government of the United States or who is a  
12 member of an organization of Government employees that  
13 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the  
14 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an  
15 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
16 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,*  
17 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
18 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
19 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged  
20 in a strike against the Government of the United States, is  
21 not a member of an organization of Government employees  
22 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of  
23 of the United States, or that such person does not advocate,

1 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the  
2 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
3 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages  
4 in a strike against the Government of the United States or who  
5 is a member of an organization of Government employees  
6 that asserts the right to strike against the Government  
7 of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member  
8 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the  
9 Government of the United States by force or violence and  
10 accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid  
11 from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall  
12 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined  
13 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
14 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
15 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,  
16 any other provisions of existing law.

17 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in  
18 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes  
19 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

20 SEC. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in  
21 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in  
22 connection with participation in the International Materials  
23 Conference.



1        This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State,  
2    Justice, and Commerce and the United States Information  
3    Agency Appropriation Act, 1955”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 5, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,  
*Clerk.*







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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

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MARCH 8 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations









# Daily Digest

## HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed proposed constitutional amendment on functioning of Congress in emergency.

See Congressional Program Ahead.

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages 7225-7228*

**Bills Introduced:** 7 bills and 1 resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 3555 to S. 3561; and S. Res. 259.

Pages 7226-7227

**Bills Reported:** Report was made as follows: H. Con. Res. 236, inviting Nurse Genevieve de Galard-Terraube (heroine of siege of Dien Bien Phu, Indochina) to be honored guest of U. S. (S. Rept. 1507).

Page 7228

**Bill Referred:** One House-passed concurrent resolution was referred to appropriate committee.

Pages 7227-7228

**Railroad Reorganization:** S. 978, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to expedite termination of railroad reorganization proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act, was displaced as the Senate's pending business when motion was adopted to proceed to consideration of S. J. Res. 39, functioning of Congress in time of emergency.

Page 7228

**Constitutional Amendment—Emergency Congress:** By 70 yeas to 1 nay, Senate passed, with committee amendment (in the nature of a substitute), S. J. Res. 39, proposing an amendment to the Constitution to enable Congress, in aid of the common defense, to function effectively in time of emergency or disaster.

Pages 7228-7238

**Private Bill:** Senate agreed to conference requested by House on H. R. 7258, private bill, and appointed Senators Butler (of Maryland), Welker, and Kefauver, as conferees.

Page 7240

**Heroine of Indochina:** H. Con. Res. 236, inviting Nurse Genevieve de Galard-Terraube (heroine of siege of Dien Bien Phu, Indochina) to be honored guest of U. S., was adopted.

Pages 7239-7240

**Interior Appropriations:** Senate proceeded to consideration of H. R. 8680, Interior Department appropriations for fiscal year 1955.

Pages 7238-7239

**Nomination:** Nomination of John C. Doerfer, of Wisconsin, to be member of FCC, was received.

Page 7244

**Program for Monday:** Senate recessed at 3:27 p. m. until noon Monday, June 7, when it will call calendar for unobjected-to bills reported since May 28, to be followed by consideration of H. R. 8680, Interior appropriations, H. R. 9004 (or S. 3457), a private bill, H. R. 5416, naval lieutenants' retirement, and S. 2373, limiting stays of execution or sentence by judges.

### Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

#### APPROPRIATIONS—STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee, in executive session, completed marking up H. R. 8067, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations for fiscal year 1955, and ordered the bill reported to the full committee with amendments.

#### MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

**Committee on Armed Services:** Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction heard further testimony from Col. J. F. Rodenhauer, Director of Real Property, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Installations, on the Air Force title of H. R. 9242, to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations and for the Alaska communications system. Hearings continue June 7.

#### GENERAL TAX REVISION

**Committee on Finance:** Committee continued its executive consideration of H. R. 8300, general tax revision bill, following which it announced that it had taken further tentative actions, as indicated below, with respect to the provisions contained in the House-passed version of the bill. Precise language for the provisions will be available only when the committee has finished its consideration of the bill.

**Dividend Credit, sections 34 and 116:** The committee tentatively agreed to adopt the House provisions providing an exclu-

sion from dividend income of \$50 (\$100 when fully effective) and a credit against tax of 5 percent (10 percent when fully effective) of the dividend income (limited as to taxable income as provided by the House bill). The committee changed the House provisions only in that dividends paid to stockholders of insurance companies subject to tax under part III, subchapter L (such as stock fire, casualty, title, and marine insurance companies) are to be eligible for the dividend-received exclusion and credit.

Committee will meet again June 7.

#### MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

*Committee on Foreign Relations:* Committee began hearings on the proposed Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1955, with testimony today from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Hearings continue June 8, when the committee will hear from MSA Director Stassen.

#### DIEN BIEN PHU HEROINE

*Committee on Foreign Relations:* Committee ordered favorably reported H. Con. Res. 236, inviting Nurse

Genevieve de Galard-Terraube (heroine of siege of Dien Bien Phu, Indochina) to be honored guest of the U. S.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

*Committee on Government Operations:* Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations continued its hearings with regard to the Army-subcommittee controversy, with further testimony from Roy M. Cohn, subcommittee counsel. Also testifying was John J. Lucas, Jr., clerk to the Secretary of the Army.

Hearings continue June 7.

#### PRIVATE BILL

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Subcommittee held hearings on S. 3154, a private claim bill, with testimony from Senators Murray and Mansfield, and Representative Metcalf. Subcommittee adjourned subject to call.

## House of Representatives

### Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, June 7, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will call the Consent Calendar.

### Committee Meetings

#### DUAL STAFFING

*Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:* James M. Mitchell, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Civilian Manpower and Personnel), and other representatives and officials of the Defense Department testified at today's hearings on the subject of dual staffing. This topic is currently being studied by the Corbett Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization. It was pointed out that progress had been made in the joint effort of the armed services and the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to bring about better utilization of manpower.

Col. J. M. Hutchinson, Deputy Director of Manpower and Organization, stated that corrective action had been taken in eliminating positions in the supervisory category when they were found to be duplicated. The study was extended by the Air Force to include, in addition to officers and civilians in the same job, officers and other officers in the same job, as well as two civilians in the same job. He said that more than 8,000 positions were thus declared unnecessary, and savings in the Air Force alone, as a result of this evaluation, amounted to well over \$50 million annually. He added that they

have made possible an increase in the operational activities despite a reduced budget.

#### RIVERS AND HARBORS

*Committee on Public Works:* The Angell subcommittee today approved, for reporting to the full committee, harbor projects in Playa del Rey, Calif., and a harbor project for Norfolk, Va. Testimony on the latter subject was presented by Representative Hardy (Virginia) and local interested witnesses.

#### FOUNDATIONS

*Select Committee To Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations:* Heard David N. Rowe, professor at Yale University and an expert on far eastern political affairs, today. The witness told the committee that some foundation groups were attempting to promote monopolies in research projects rather than advance independent scholastic enterprise. He stated that the Carnegie Corp. at one time urged Yale University to discontinue its research in far eastern political affairs. Committee recessed until Tuesday morning.

### Joint Committee Meetings

#### ATOMIC ENERGY ACT AMENDMENTS

*Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:* Continuing its hearings on H. R. 8862 and S. 3323, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, the committee heard testimony from the following witnesses: Senator Kennedy; Chairman Strauss and Commissioners Mur-









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 10, 1954  
For actions of June 9, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 106

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed O&C land jurisdiction bill. House committees reported bills to dispose of surplus commodities and to authorize Colo. reclamation project. House debated Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Senate concurred in House amendments to bill to increase excess-tobacco penalty. Senate committees reported State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill. Sen. Beall defended Secretary's price-support program. Sen. Gillette criticized leadership for not acting sooner on trade-agreements bill, and Sen. Ferguson took issue with him. Sen. Thye inserted his recent speech discussing use of surplus commodities.

### HOUSE

1. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 2225, relating to administrative jurisdiction over certain O&C land in Oreg. (pp. 7539-41). This bill will now be sent to the President. The bill provides for continued administration of the controverted lands by the Forest Service, with accounting of funds heretofore or hereafter received to be the same as for other O&C land receipts, and provides for consolidation of the checker-board administrative areas through exchanges of land by the Agriculture and Interior Departments.
2. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 2475, to authorize the President to use agricultural commodities to improve the foreign relations of the U. S. (H. Rept. 1776) (p. 7552).
3. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4449, to authorize Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Colorado River storage project and participating projects (H. Rept. 1774) (p. 7552).
4. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 9447 (pp. 7505-39). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Abbitt to increase by \$5,298,750 the amount for vocational education, particularly in agriculture (pp. 7516-32). Rejected, 77-81, an amendment by Rep. Van Zandt to provide \$100,000, under Bureau of Labor Standards, for assisting organizations that work to improve the condition of migratory farm workers (pp. 7505-10).
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Halleck said debate would continue on the Labor-HEW



appropriation bill  
/today and that the trade-agreements bill will be considered Friday (p. 7541).

SENATE

6. TOBACCO QUOTAS. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 3050, to increase the penalty on marketing tobacco in excess of quotas from 40% to 50% of the average market price, effective July 1, 1955 (pp. 7498-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 8067 (S. Rept. 1541)(p. 7458).
8. MOTOR VEHICLES; PROPERTY; EXTENSION WORK. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 3199, to authorize additional use of Government motor vehicles at isolated Government installations (S. Rept. 1536); S. 3243, to extend until June 30, 1955, the period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation (S. Rept. 1537); and H. J. Res. 300, to sell certain surplus land in Kerr County, Tex., to the Texas Hill County Development Foundation for use of 4-H clubs, etc. (S. Rept. 1538)(p. 7458).
8. PERSONNEL; EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd inserted an additional report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures regarding employment (pp. 7458-61).
9. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Gillette spoke in favor of continuation of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and criticized the Republican leadership for not acting sooner on this matter. Sen. Ferguson took issue with him on this and stated that no hardship would result if the Act is not extended prior to its expiration. (pp. 7464-7.)
10. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Beall defended Secretary Benson's flexible price-support program and outlined the various farm and other organizations which participated in its development (p. 7487).
11. CONTAINERS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 8357, to amend the Standard Container Act to provide for a 3/8 bushel basket (p. D654).
12. TAXATION. The Finance Committee completed marking up H. R. 8300, the general tax revision bill, following which it was announced that the Committee had taken further tentative actions with respect to provisions of the House-passed version, including Sec. 175 on soil-water conservation expenditures, as follows: "The committee reconsidered this provision and decided to make it applicable in the case of certain special assessment expenditures of the taxpayer for water conservation" (pp. D652-4).
13. LAND TRANSFER. H.R. 3097, to donate the USDA Grape Station at Oakville Calif., to the Univ. of Calif., was made the Senate's unfinished business (p. 7500).
14. ADJOURNED until Fri., June 11 (p. 7502). The Legislative Program as announced by Majority Leader Knowland: Fri., it is expected that the unfinished business will be laid aside and the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill will be considered (p. 7502).



# Calendar No. 1591

83D CONGRESS }  
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT  
No. 1541

## DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

JUNE 9 (legislative day, MAY 13), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted  
the following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 8067]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

|                                                                |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Amount of bill as passed House .....                           | \$1, 168, 988, 000 |
| Amount of decrease by the Senate (net).....                    | —28, 166, 720      |
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....                      | 1, 140, 821, 280   |
| Amount of appropriations, 1954.....                            | 1, 412, 217, 601   |
| Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates,<br>1955..... | 1, 313, 920, 960   |

The bill as reported to the Senate:

|                                        |                |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Under the appropriations for 1954..... | —271, 396, 321 |
| Under the estimates for 1955.....      | —173, 099, 680 |

## Summary of bill

| Department                    | Appropriations, 1954 | Estimates, 1955 | House bill, 1955 | Senate committee recommendations, 1955 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with— |                 |                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
|                               |                      |                 |                  |                                        | Appropriations, 1954                                     | Estimates, 1955 | House bill, 1955 |
| State.....                    | \$123,618,676        | \$116,191,960   | \$108,410,000    | \$113,783,280                          | -\$9,835,396                                             | -\$2,408,680    | +\$5,373,280     |
| Justice.....                  | 180,440,000          | 177,732,000     | 176,542,000      | 177,352,000                            | -3,098,000                                               | -380,000        | +\$10,000        |
| Commerce.....                 | 1,024,741,925        | 930,997,000     | 808,222,000      | \$769,072,000                          | -255,669,925                                             | -161,925,000    | -39,150,000      |
| Subtotal.....                 | 1,328,800,601        | 1,224,920,960   | 1,093,174,000    | 1,060,207,280                          | -268,593,321                                             | -164,713,680    | -32,966,720      |
| U. S. Information Agency..... | 83,417,000           | 89,000,000      | 75,814,000       | \$80,614,000                           | -2,803,000                                               | -8,386,000      | +4,800,000       |
| Total.....                    | 1,412,217,601        | 1,313,920,960   | 1,168,988,000    | 1,140,821,280                          | -271,396,321                                             | -173,099,680    | -28,166,720      |

<sup>1</sup> Includes funds for Civil Aeronautics Board.<sup>2</sup> Plus \$90 million transfer from "War shipping liquidation fund" balances.<sup>3</sup> Plus \$1 million transfer from unobligated balance of 1953 appropriation, "Government<sup>4</sup> Plus \$3,200,000 transfer from construction, radio facilities balances.

n occupied areas."



## GENERAL STATEMENT

For the regular appropriations for the Department of State, Justice, Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, the bill carries a total of \$1,140,821,280 for fiscal year 1955.

Of the amount recommended the bill provides \$113,783,280 for the Department of State; \$177,352,000 for the Department of Justice; \$769,072,000 for the Department of Commerce, including the Civil Aeronautics Board; and \$80,614,000 for the United States Information Agency.

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For the Department of State the committee recommends a total of \$113,783,280 in cash, which is a decrease of \$2,408,680 below the 1955 budget estimates; \$9,835,396 below the comparable total for 1954; and, \$5,373,280 over the amount allowed by the House.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$62,027,280 for this activity plus \$1 million to be derived by transfer from an unobligated balance in the 1954 appropriation, "Government in occupied areas."

The committee reiterates its firm conviction that the historic and documented record of our international relations as compiled in the Foreign Relations volumes should be continued aggressively and in unexpurgated form. Every effort should be made to make these documents available just as soon as security considerations will permit. Accordingly the committee is recommending \$227,280 for this specific purpose.

The committee was concerned with testimony to the effect that the Department has not sustained an adequate training program in the fields of area and language specialization. This competency is vital in the effective conduct of our international affairs. Although the Department requested an increase of over \$700,000 for this purpose the committee has allowed \$300,000 and considers that this amount will permit an adequate start toward overcoming this training deficiency.

Members of this committee who have conducted field inspections of the Department's activities abroad have reported that in recent staff adjustments, due to a reduction in force, the balance between officer and secretarial staff has been adversely affected by the release of too many clerical and secretarial personnel. The Department should review its policy in this regard and take steps to rectify the deficiency.

The committee agrees with the House that a thorough study should be conducted of the activities of the Office of Economic Affairs to determine the necessity of each of the economic offices and to make certain that no duplication exists with the functions of the Department of Commerce or other Government agencies. This study should be conducted by the Bureau of the Budget and a report made to both the Senate and House Committees not later than the start of the next Congress.

On recent visits abroad, members of the committee made a very thorough study of the volume of reports which our Foreign Service personnel are called upon to prepare. In addition the Investigations Division of the committee issued a report on this subject. The committee has been very much concerned with this problem for some time. Testimony was received during the hearings that the Department must comply with the requests of other Government agencies and therefore cannot firmly control the volume of reports being requested and which are furnished without reimbursement. To resolve this situation, the Bureau of the Budget is requested to make a comprehensive survey of this matter and assess the importance and end-use value of all types of reports being requested and prepared. The committee requests that when such study is completed a report of findings and conclusions be filed with both the Senate and House Appropriations Committees.

The committee is very much concerned with the activities of the "Metals and Minerals Staff" of the Office of Economic Affairs. During the hearings the committee went into this matter very thoroughly. On the basis of testimony presented and justifications submitted the committee has reached the conclusion that the "Metals and Minerals Staff" should be abolished. In conducting its affairs, the Department in dealing with the mining and metals field should look to the Department of the Interior for information and policy guidance. With this coordination the welfare of the domestic mining industry will be fully protected. To carry out this recommendation the committee has included language in the bill to provide that none of the funds appropriated for "Salaries and expenses," Department of State will be used to pay the salaries or expenses of the "Metals and Minerals staff," for which the 1955 estimate is \$67,945.

The committee has included a provision to allow the Department to purchase 15 automobiles to replace the same number of cars presently in use by chiefs of missions abroad. The cars to be replaced have reached the point where it is no longer economical to operate them.

Relative to the violations of the Moroccan treaties, the committee reaffirms its previous statements on this subject. A 5-year legislative and diplomatic history makes it abundantly clear that Congress has determined that the treaties shall be fully enforced. In August 1952, by unanimous decision, the International Court of Justice at the Hague, confirmed this committee's views of the validity of the Moroccan treaties and further that these treaties had been violated since 1948. A proviso in the 1954 Mutual Defense Appropriation Act provided that no "counterpart funds" would be made available to any country that did not uphold its treaties. After the passage of this act, the Department officially ruled that the treaties were violated. Enforcement of treaties is a normal duty of the Department of State, even without legislation requiring it or providing a special means for its accomplishment. The committee again urges the Department of State to greater diligence in this matter to assure that the rights of our citizens abroad are fully protected.



## REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For this item the committee recommends \$500,000 which is the same amount available this year, but is \$50,000 over the amount allowed by the House. This appropriation is used to pay the cost of official entertainment by our officials abroad. The sum recommended will provide a minimum amount to carry out this function.

## ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

The committee recommends \$2,500,000 for this item which amount is \$300,000 below the budget, and \$250,000 below the House. This program has been under intensive review by the Department and the committee believes that with the amount allowed substantial progress can be made in the fiscal year 1955.

In order that this activity may be financed from one appropriation, namely, "Acquisition of buildings abroad," instead of two appropriations, the present situation, "Acquisition of buildings abroad" and "Salaries and expenses," the committee has inserted the following proviso in the bill:

*including personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a)*

The committee is recommending language in the bill which will provide that of \$2,500,000 allowed, the Department may utilize \$2,000,000 in foreign credits and \$500,000 in dollars. The latter amount would be used in those countries in which no foreign credits are available. In addition to the amount recommended there will be an unobligated balance as of June 30, 1954, and this together with reimbursables available will bring the amount for 1955 to approximately \$6,000,000 for the acquisition, construction, repair, and maintenance of office buildings and living quarters abroad.

## EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The committee recommends the same amount as the House, or \$1,000,000 which is also the estimate and this year's allowance. This fund is used to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service and for relief and repatriation loans to United States citizens stranded abroad.

The committee recognizes the importance of continuing the practice of granting repatriation loans to United States citizens who find themselves in financial distress overseas through uncontrollable circumstances. The committee commends the Department for the manner in which the program has been conducted. The committee believes however, that additional substantive legislation should be provided which would permit the Department or the General Accounting Office, when necessary, to make compromise settlement of loans where the dollar equivalent of foreign loans is out of proportion to the value of the service or commodities received at the time the loan was effected. The committee understands that there are several thousand loans in this category pending settlement.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For "Contributions to international organizations" the committee recommends a total of \$28,250,000 which is the same amount allowed by the House, is \$1,364,787 below the allowance this fiscal year, and \$71,010 below the estimate. The committee notes that our contribution to the United Nations for 1955 has been reduced to 33½ percent from 35.12 percent during the current fiscal year. It should be noted also that in addition to a percentage reduction in the amount we contribute to the United Nations, that organization's gross expenditure budget for the year 1955 is approximately \$2,400,000 less than in 1954. The committee agrees with the House that not only must our percentage of contributions be kept to a minimum, but also our representatives must constantly strive for reductions in the operating budgets of these organizations, or else we will be paying a larger contribution even though our percentage of the total organizational budget has been reduced.

There follows a comparative table showing our contributions to the various international organizations for the years 1954 and 1955.



*Comparative summary of appropriations and percentages of total assessments for 1954 with estimates and percentages of total assessments for 1955*

| Organization                                                             | 1954 appropriations<br>(adjusted) |                                                 | 1955 estimates |                                                 | Comparison of 1955<br>estimates with 1954<br>appropriations |                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
|                                                                          | Amount                            | Percent-<br>age of<br>total<br>assess-<br>ments | Amount         | Percent-<br>age of<br>total<br>assess-<br>ments | Amount                                                      | Per-<br>cent-<br>age |
| United Nations and specialized agencies:                                 |                                   |                                                 |                |                                                 |                                                             |                      |
| 1. United Nations.....                                                   | \$15,167,040                      | 35.12                                           | \$13,407,290   | 33.33                                           | -\$1,759,750                                                | -1.79                |
| 2. UNESCO.....                                                           | 2,845,900                         | 33.33                                           | 3,153,500      | 33.33                                           | +307,600                                                    | -----                |
| 3. International Civil Aviation Organization.....                        | 1,457,750                         | 27.00                                           | 1,556,427      | 29.71                                           | +98,677                                                     | +2.71                |
| 4. World Health Organization.....                                        | 2,993,400                         | 33.33                                           | 2,987,667      | 33.33                                           | -5,733                                                      | -----                |
| 5. Food and Agriculture Organization.....                                | 1,554,000                         | 30.00                                           | 1,650,435      | 30.00                                           | +96,435                                                     | -----                |
| 6. International Labor Organization.....                                 | 1,421,299                         | 25.00                                           | 1,527,477      | 25.00                                           | +106,178                                                    | -----                |
| 7. International Telecommunication Union.....                            | 138,200                           | 8.96                                            | 136,200        | 8.96                                            | -2,000                                                      | -----                |
| 8. World Meteorological Organization.....                                | 36,253                            | 11.89                                           | 36,253         | 11.45                                           | -----                                                       | -.44                 |
| Subtotal.....                                                            | 25,613,842                        | -----                                           | 24,465,249     | -----                                           | -1,158,593                                                  | -----                |
| Inter-American organizations:                                            |                                   |                                                 |                |                                                 |                                                             |                      |
| 1. American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood..... | 10,000                            | 35.70                                           | 10,000         | 35.70                                           | -----                                                       | -----                |
| 2. Inter-American Indian Institute.....                                  | 4,800                             | 23.19                                           | 4,800          | 23.19                                           | -----                                                       | -----                |
| 3. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.....                | 160,000                           | 70.62                                           | 162,801        | 69.88                                           | +2,801                                                      | -.74                 |
| 4. Pan American Institute of Geography and History.....                  | 10,000                            | 39.02                                           | 10,000         | 39.41                                           | -----                                                       | +39                  |
| 5. Pan American Railroad Congress Association.....                       | 5,000                             | 39.56                                           | 5,000          | 39.43                                           | -----                                                       | -.13                 |
| 6. Pan American Sanitary Organization.....                               | 1,320,000                         | 66.00                                           | 1,320,000      | 66.00                                           | -----                                                       | -----                |
| 7. Organization of American States.....                                  | 2,085,561                         | 66.00                                           | 2,085,561      | 66.00                                           | -----                                                       | -----                |
| Subtotal.....                                                            | 3,595,361                         | -----                                           | 3,598,162      | -----                                           | +2,801                                                      | -----                |
| Other international organizations:                                       |                                   |                                                 |                |                                                 |                                                             |                      |
| 1. Interparliamentary Union.....                                         | 15,000                            | 23.82                                           | 15,000         | 23.82                                           | -----                                                       | -----                |
| 2. Cape Spartel and Tangier Light.....                                   | 2,026                             | 8.33                                            | 2,026          | 8.33                                            | -----                                                       | -----                |
| 3. Caribbean Commission.....                                             | 132,195                           | 38.40                                           | 132,365        | 38.40                                           | +170                                                        | -----                |
| 4. International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.....       | 1,252                             | 4.82                                            | 1,252          | 4.79                                            | -----                                                       | -.03                 |
| 5. International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property.....   | 1,767                             | 5.39                                            | 1,767          | 5.29                                            | -----                                                       | -.10                 |
| 6. International Bureau of the Protection of Customs Tariffs.....        | 2,233                             | 5.47                                            | 2,233          | 4.28                                            | -----                                                       | -.19                 |
| 7. International Bureau of Weights and Measures.....                     | 8,913                             | 15.00                                           | 8,576          | 13.55                                           | -337                                                        | -1.45                |
| 8. International Council of Scientific Unions.....                       | 7,989                             | 8.70                                            | 7,989          | 8.70                                            | -----                                                       | -----                |
| 9. International Hydrographic Bureau.....                                | 11,108                            | 10.74                                           | 9,998          | 10.74                                           | -1,110                                                      | -----                |
| 10. International Wheat Council.....                                     | -----                             | -----                                           | 27,650         | 25.00                                           | +27,650                                                     | +25.00               |
| 11. South Pacific Commission.....                                        | 57,954                            | 12.50                                           | 58,743         | 12.50                                           | +789                                                        | -----                |
| Subtotal.....                                                            | 240,437                           | -----                                           | 267,599        | -----                                           | +27,162                                                     | -----                |
| Unobligated balance.....                                                 | 18,037                            | -----                                           | -----          | -----                                           | -18,037                                                     | -----                |
| Total.....                                                               | 129,467,677                       | -----                                           | 28,321,010     | -----                                           | -1,146,667                                                  | -----                |

1 Excludes comparative transfers of \$4,110 to International Fisheries Commission and \$143,000 to Public Health Service for Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, making a total of \$147,110 the difference by which the amount in the House report (p. 24), \$29,614,787, exceeds the sum shown here.

## MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For this item the committee has allowed \$1,053,000 which is a \$3,000 increase over the amount allowed by the House. This additional amount is recommended to take care of home leave for two employees in our mission in Geneva. These employees have not had any home leave since 1952 and without this increase it would be necessary to defer such leave until 1956. The committee believes that it is in the best interest of the United States to provide sufficient funds to bring our overseas employees home from time to time so that they will not lose touch with their own country.

## INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

The committee has allowed \$1 million for "International contingencies" which is the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance. This appropriation is used to cover the expenses of our attendance at international meetings not otherwise provided for in the regular budget. The committee again reiterates its position that not only are we participating in too many of these international meetings but that substantial savings can be made by reducing the size of our delegations.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
AND MEXICO

For this item the committee recommends a total of \$1,750,000 which is the same amount as allowed by the House. The recommendation is \$280,000 below the budget request and the Department did not appeal the House reduction. The decrease of \$6,250,000 below the current year is due to the Falcon Dam being completed. Of the amount allowed, \$450,000 is for "Salaries and expenses," \$300,000 is for "Construction," and \$1 million is for "Operation and maintenance." The \$300,000 allowed for construction will provide the same amount available this year for the Upper Dam. No funds have been included for "Rio Grande emergency flood protection" since there is presently an unobligated balance of \$126,000 for this item which remains available until expended.

## AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For this item the committee recommends a total of \$248,000 which is the budget estimate and is an increase of \$13,000 over the House bill. This appropriation finances the United States share of the International Boundary Commission which is charged with the duty to see that the United States-Canadian boundary line is kept marked in accordance with existing treaties and the International Joint Commission which makes investigations and recommendations relative to water and other problems along our boundary with Canada.

In order that these two commissions may go forward with their work and further that our contribution to such work will be kept current with that of Canada, the committee has recommended the budget estimate.



The recommendation of \$248,000 is allocated by the budget as follows:

|                                                                  |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| International Boundary Commission.....                           | \$68, 000 |
| International Joint Commission:                                  |           |
| United States section.....                                       | 45, 000   |
| Special and technical investigations, Public Health Service:     |           |
| Sanitary survey, water pollution.....                            | 26, 000   |
| Air-pollution survey.....                                        | 23, 000   |
| Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, water supply..... | 86, 000   |
| Total.....                                                       | 248, 000  |

#### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The committee recommends a total of \$325,000 for these commissions, which is the budget estimate and is an increase of \$30,000 over the House. The amount allowed is distributed as follows:

| Organization                                                       | 1954 appropriation<br>(adjusted) | 1955 estimates | House allowances | Senate recommendations | Comparison of Senate allowances with House bill |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| International Pacific Halibut Commission.....                      | \$48, 000                        | \$53, 000      | \$46, 500        | \$53, 000              | +\$6, 500                                       |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.....             | 135, 000                         | 139, 500       | 139, 500         | 139, 509               |                                                 |
| Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.....                       | 107, 000                         | 127, 195       | 103, 695         | 127, 195               | +23, 500                                        |
| International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries..... | 4, 690                           | 4, 885         | 4, 885           | 4, 885                 |                                                 |
| International Whaling Commission.....                              | 420                              | 420            | 420              | 420                    |                                                 |
| Total.....                                                         | 295, 110                         | 325, 000       | 295, 000         | 325, 000               | +30, 000                                        |

It is the sense of the committee that the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission should make an intensive study of the effects of temperature and weather changes on the location of tuna. The committee is informed that within the past several years there have been definite changes in the pattern of ocean fishing. It is further recommended that in addition to the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission the balance of the Fisheries Commissions make a study of this subject.

#### INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$15,000,000 for this activity which is an increase of \$6,000,000 over the amount allowed by the House. Of the \$15,000,000 recommended, \$7,560,166 is to be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the United States Treasury, in order to reduce our hard-dollar expenditures abroad. For 1954 the allowance was \$14,965,000.

It is the sense of the committee that smaller colleges and universities, nationwide, be provided with a greater opportunity to participate in the International Educational Exchange program. This applies not only to the selection of exchangees being sent abroad, but also to foreign exchangees coming to the United States. The tendency has been to concentrate on the larger institutions of learning. The committee in no way objects to the utilization of these larger institutions, but believes that the selection of American exchangees to go abroad

and the assignment of foreign exchangees should be spread over the greatest geographical area possible. It is only in this way that foreign exchangees will catch the true breadth of the American character and way of living. The committee states frankly that its recommendations for the fiscal year 1956 will depend upon the success of carrying out the above recommendations.

#### INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

For this item the recommendation is \$130,000 for administrative expenses of the Commission. This is the same amount as allowed by the House and is \$14,950 under the budget estimate. The International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, requires that this Commission complete its affairs by December 31, 1954.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Provision on transfer of personnel.*—The committee is recommending a language provision in the bill which in the committee's opinion will strengthen our Foreign Service. Under section 413 (b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, persons entering the Foreign Service must enter at the lowest salary rate of the grade. The committee is informed that at the present time there are a large number of persons in the Department qualified to enter the Foreign Service but entrance at the bottom of the grade for which they would qualify would necessitate a reduction in their present salaries. The recommended provision would permit their entry at a salary rate more nearly comparable to their present salary rates.

The provision recommended is as follows:

*SEC. 111. Any person appointed to the Foreign Service shall receive basic salary at one of the rates of the class to which he is appointed which the Secretary of State shall, taking into consideration his age, qualifications, and experience determine to be appropriate for him to receive.*

*Language amendment on personnel grade changes.*—The committee is recommending a language amendment which would provide additional supergrades for the Department of State as follows: 1 position in grade GS-18, 4 positions in grade GS-17, and 3 positions in grade GS-16.

These additional supergrade positions are required for two reasons. The GS-18 grade is to provide for the salary equivalent of an Assistant Secretary (without changing the basic number of Assistant Secretaries authorized) as required under current reorganization plans. The rest of the grades are to permit the Department to grant comparable salaries for comparable position responsibilities in the geographic bureaus and the administrative area of the Department.

The language amendment recommended is as follows:

*SEC. 112. The Secretary of State hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place one position in grade GS-18, four positions in grade GS-17, and three positions in grade GS-16 in the general schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of State presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.*



## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For the Department of Justice the committee recommends a total appropriation for fiscal year 1955 of \$177,352,000, which is \$380,000 under the budget and \$810,000 over the amount allowed by the House. The recommended increase relates to 3 activities and the decrease to 1 activity of the Department. The full budget estimate has been allowed for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses, general administration the committee recommends \$2,495,000, the budget estimate and an increase of \$45,000 over the House. Seven activities, including the Office of the Attorney General, are paid from this appropriation. The committee was impressed with the testimony in behalf of establishing an Executive Office for United States Attorneys and thereby providing a medium for giving necessary training to new United States attorneys and their assistants. This office would also assist the United States attorneys on their personnel and administrative matters and coordinate all their activities with the other offices in the Department. It would act as a general clearing house for all the problems that the United States attorneys have with the central offices in Washington. Establishment of this office has been long recommended by the Association of United States Attorneys. At the present time there are 94 judicial districts and 1,200 employees in the United States attorneys offices. The office would require three additional persons, however, it should be pointed out that the total personnel paid out of this appropriation in 1954 is 532 and the number to be paid in 1955 will be 519 which is a reduction of 16 positions.

Under "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities," the sum of \$9,450,000 is recommended. This is the same amount as allowed by the House and is a reduction of \$40,000 below the budget. Expenses for the Office of the Solicitor General, and five divisions—Tax, Criminal, Civil, Customs, and Lands, are paid from this appropriation.

For the Antitrust Division, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,100,000, the budget estimate and the same amount allowed by the House.

For "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals," the committee recommends a total appropriation of \$14,500,000 which is the same as the budget estimate and is \$500,000 over the House allowance. The committee is convinced that the budget estimate is needed to provide sufficient personnel and related expenses to properly care for the increased workload by the addition of 27 new Federal district judges (P. L. 294 approved February 10, 1954). The committee was informed that unless this restoration was made it would be necessary to eliminate 104 assistant United States attorneys. During the last 20 years positions in the United States attorneys' and marshals' offices have increased 22.7 percent whereas the number of judges increased 107.2 percent.

Under "General provisions, Department of Justice," the committee is recommending a change in the House included provision, section

202, affecting the minimum salaries of United States attorneys and their assistants.

The recommendation for "Fees and expenses of witnesses" is \$1,000,000 which is \$200,000 below that allowed by the House and \$300,000 provided in the budget. The committee believes that since this is a highly variable item, the amount provided will be sufficient.

For salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry the committee has allowed \$200,000 which is the same amount allowed by the House and \$15,000 below the budget. This amount is considered adequate to properly adjudicate pending cases.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

For the Federal Bureau of Investigation the committee recommends approval of the budget estimate and House allowance of \$78,282,000. The amount allowed is \$1,282,000 over 1954.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The committee recommends a total of \$39,000,000 for this activity which is the budget estimate and the same amount allowed by the House. The amount recommended is \$3,250,000 below the current year and the committee expects that the minimum amount of this decrease will be applied to personnel. The committee further directs that no reduction be applied to the border patrol which polices both the Mexican and Canadian boundaries. The committee is concerned with the recommended decrease contained in the 1955 budget and desires that in light of the present world situation, funds proposed in the 1956 budget for the Immigration and Naturalization Service be carefully reviewed so as to insure adequate enforcement of the laws designed to protect the security of the United States.

Testimony presented by officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service showed that during the fiscal year 1953, entries at ports of entry reached a new peak of more than 118,000,000 compared with 107,000,000 during fiscal 1952. In 1953 there were admitted to the United States, 656,148 aliens consisting of 485,714 nonimmigrants entering for temporary periods and 170,434 admitted for permanent residence. 905,226 aliens were expelled of which 19,845 were expelled under formal proceedings. During 1953 91,075 persons were naturalized. The border patrol interrogated 9,543,000 persons and apprehended 839,149 illegally entered aliens.

The committee is recommending an amendment to provide that the compensation of the Deputy Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall be \$15,000 per annum. This recommendation is based on equalizing the salary schedule for the top officials occasioned by the recent change in the Office of the Commissioner.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons, the committee recommends \$26,850,000, the budget estimate and an increase over the amount allowed by the House of \$465,000. The recommended increase is necessary to care for an increase in prison population which has been consistently increasing. This appropriation provides funds



for the custody, care, and treatment of prisoners, estimated in 1955 to be approximately 18,700. It also provides for the maintenance and operation of 25 regular institutions in the United States, one camp on a standby basis, maintenance and operation of the Federal jails in Alaska, medical services, and general administration.

The committee approves the House allowance of \$2,475,000 for the support of United States prisoners which is only \$25,000 below the estimate. This appropriation is used to carry out contracts with State and local jails for the boarding of short-term Federal prisoners and related costs.

The committee recommends deletion of language included in the House bill as a limitation on personal services in the amount of \$529,000 in the District of Columbia. The elimination of this personal service limitation will permit the Bureau of Prisons flexibility in the reassignment of personnel between the central office and field institutions.

#### OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The committee recommends \$3,000,000, for general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, payable out of funds vested by the Attorney General. The amount recommended is the budget estimate and House allowance, is an increase of \$500,000 over the current fiscal year, but is \$800,000 under the 1953 allowance. The committee hopes that with the amount provided the Office of Alien Property will be able to materially reduce its backlog of cases.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Minimum salaries for United States attorneys and assistants.*—The committee recommends an amendment to section 202 inserted by the House governing the minimum salaries that can be paid United States attorneys and their assistants.

A provision was included in Public Law 195 (83d Congress, 1st sess.), an act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Commerce, and Justice for the fiscal year 1954. This provision (sec. 202), provided that the minimum salary that could be paid a United States attorney would be \$10,000 per annum and set the maximum at \$15,000. The section further provided that no assistant United States attorney, or special assistant who had been admitted to the practice of law for 3 years would be paid less than \$6,000 per annum or more than \$12,000.

When the Department of Justice appeared before the House committee in support of their 1955 appropriation estimates they informed that committee that section 202 should be changed. Accordingly the House included a revision of section 202 which would have the effect of eliminating entirely the minimum salary that could be paid a United States attorney or their assistants.

At the time that the Attorney General appeared before the Senate committee in support of the Department's 1955 request he was questioned on this proposed change. It was brought out that the Department was concerned with two situations that had arisen under the language contained in Public Law 195. The first situation arose from the fact that United States attorneys in the Territories and possessions in addition to their salaries receive a 25-percent salary

differential for serving outside of the continental limits of the United States. Those serving in the Territories or possessions maintain that the minimum of \$10,000 salary per annum was due them and that in addition they should receive the 25-percent differential. This has resulted in these United States attorneys being paid more than United States attorneys in some of our smaller States.

Relative to assistant United States attorneys or special assistants, the Department has maintained that they can procure lawyers to fill some of these positions, who although they have been admitted to practice for longer than 3 years, have not practiced and are willing to serve for less than the \$6,000 minimum.

The proposed amendment would solve both of the above situations by first, eliminating the minimum salary for those United States attorneys serving in the Territories or possessions; and secondly, by providing that the minimum salary requirements for assistants would not apply to those who have not actually engaged in the practice of law for 3 years.

The language recommended in lieu of the House provision is as follows:

*SEC. 202. The minimum annual salary of any United States attorney, appointed to serve in any of the United States Territories or possessions, or of any assistant United States attorney, special attorney, or special assistant who has not been engaged in the practice of law for three years, as set forth in section 202 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1954, shall not apply to any such official after June 30, 1954.*

*Five percent transfer authority.*—The committee recommends the restoration of language deleted by the House which will give the Attorney General power to transfer not exceeding 5 percent of the appropriations made to "Legal activities and general administration" between activities contained under this heading. The Attorney General testified that this provision would give him the necessary administrative flexibility by being able to shift not to exceed 5 percent of the appropriation made to one activity to another activity which sustained a sudden increase in workload. The provision is restricted to the appropriations "General legal activities" and "General administration" and carries no authority to transfer any funds made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, or the Bureau of Prisons.

The language recommended is as follows:

*SEC. 203. Not to exceed 5 per centum of the appropriations for legal activities and general administration in this title shall be available interchangeably, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to the Congress in the annual budget.*

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For the Department of Commerce the committee recommends a total appropriation for fiscal year 1955 of \$769,072,000, which amount is \$161,925,000 under the 1955 estimates, \$39,150,000 under the amount allowed by the House, and \$255,669,925 under the current fiscal year. Of the total of \$769,072,000 recommended, \$515,115,000 is to liquidate prior year contract authorization.



## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary" the committee recommends \$2,100,000, which is \$100,000 below the budget and \$100,000 over the House bill. The requested restoration will enable the Office of the Secretary to provide the staff and administrative services necessary to support the expanded activity of the business area of the Department. Of the \$2,100,000 allowed, not to exceed \$123,000 is allowed for the Office of the Under Secretary of Transportation and the Office of Transportation. This represents a reduction of \$25,000 below the budget estimate of \$148,000, which was allocated in the amount of \$46,500 for the Office of the Under Secretary of Transportation and \$101,500 for the Office of Transportation.

The committee is much concerned with the high rate of accidents in certain bureaus of the Department. The committee directs that within the amount allowed for the Office of the Secretary, a qualified safety engineer be employed and that a safety program be instituted to reduce the accident rate.

## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

For the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" the committee recommends a total of \$6,200,000 which is the same amount allowed by the House and is \$150,000 below the budget. The committee recommends deletion of a provision inserted by the House earmarking \$10,000 of this appropriation to make a monthly compilation of stocks of coffee on hand. The Department has informed the committee that this item properly belongs under the "spot check" appropriation rather than the basic program of current statistics financed under "Salaries and expenses," and has assured the committee that this spot check of coffee stocks on hand will be continued.

The committee directs that the Transportation Division, Bureau of the Census, be maintained during the fiscal year 1955 with a small staff to continue exploratory and experimental work in which they have been engaged looking toward a complete census of transportation.

For the "Special surveys of manufactures and other businesses" the committee recommends that no funds be provided in this bill. A supplemental estimate for 1955 in the amount of \$8,430,000 was submitted to the House on June 8, 1954, for a full census of businesses, manufactures, and mineral industries. These censuses were authorized in H. R. 8487 which passed the Congress on June 7, 1954. The committee was informed that the supplemental estimate was a substitution for the \$650,000 requested in the budget for the special surveys.

The committee agrees with the House in deleting the amount of \$3,500,000, the budget estimate for a sample census of agriculture. Instead the committee is recommending \$16 million to conduct a full census of agriculture to be taken in the fall of 1954 under existing law. The Department originally requested funds for this purpose but the Bureau of the Budget recommended a sample census rather than a full census. In October 1953, the Secretary of Commerce appointed a distinguished committee, known as the Intensive Review Committee, to review all of the census programs. After careful study.

the Intensive Review Committee made a very strong recommendation for a full census of agriculture to be taken in the fall of this year. The last census of agriculture was compiled in 1950 using crop data available in the fall of 1949. A census of agriculture is needed to provide benchmarks for most of the current estimates, many of them produced by other agencies. Experience has clearly shown that censuses taken at 5-year intervals are needed to insure and maintain the reliability of current year-to-year estimates made by all agencies and organizations. In connection with a full census of agriculture the committee recommends the following language amendment to the House bill:

*Census of agriculture: For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1954 Census of Agriculture, as authorized by law, including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under this appropriation; \$16,000,000, to become immediately available and to remain available until December 31, 1956 (13 U. S. C. 216, as amended by 66 Stat. 736).*

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends \$97,850,000 for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year 1955. This amount is \$7,150,000 below the amount allowed for this year and \$1,400,000 over the House allowance and the budget. The committee has carefully considered the adverse effect on aviation and public safety embraced in the plans to discontinue certain aids to air navigation. After exhaustive testimony on this subject both from Government officials and others interested in aviation safety, the committee is recommending an increase of \$1,400,000 for operating 52 low-frequency radio ranges, which serve the military and civil aircraft that are equipped only with low-frequency radio receivers, and 37 radio stations that furnish air-ground communications used in air traffic control. This committee has always insisted that nothing be done in any way to jeopardize aviation safety.

In view of the substantial adjustments being made during this fiscal year in the organizational structure of CAA, which have not been fully evaluated, and in view of the pending legislation before Congress involving the basic method of handling aviation safety matters, no further changes of a substantial nature should be attempted at this time, or during fiscal year 1955, which involve in any way transfers of funds without clearance of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations.

For the appropriation, "Establishment of air navigation facilities," the committee recommends a total of \$5 million. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and allowed by the House. It is a reduction of \$2 million below the amount allowed for this fiscal year. The committee has been informed that the intermediate landing field located at Furnace Creek, Death Valley, Calif., which was completed last year, is already badly in need of repairs. The committee directs that within the amount allowed these repairs be undertaken immediately. This field already has been responsible for saving lives and property by being utilized for emergency landings by military aircraft in the area.



For technical development and evaluation, the committee recommends a total of \$700,000 which is the budget estimate and the amount allowed by the House. This appropriation finances the technical development and evaluation center which does research designed to improve the safety, reliability and regularity of flight operations under all weather conditions.

For the "Federal-air airport program," no estimate was contained in the regular budget for 1955 and therefore the bill does not contain any fund for this activity. However, there is included an administrative expense limitation of \$750,000 to be paid out of prior-year funds available. On June 8, 1954, a supplemental estimate of \$22 million was submitted to the Congress for the FAAP.

For "Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory of Alaska," the committee recommends \$650,000, the budget estimate and an increase of \$100,000 over the amount allowed by the House. The recommended increase is allocated as follows: \$53,000 for the Anchorage Airport and \$47,000 for the airport at Fairbanks. This increased sum is to provide adequate police and fire protection to these federally owned airports on an annual basis.

For "Air navigation development," the committee recommends \$1,050,000 which is the same as the House allowance and is \$35,000 under the budget estimate. This appropriation is used for the planning and development of a national system of aids for air navigation and air traffic control common to military and civil air navigation. Of the sum allowed, \$1 million is for research and development on airways facilities and \$50,000 for administration costs of the Air Navigation Development Board. It should be noted that the total expended for research and development is between four and five million dollars. Of this total the Department of Defense appropriation provides about four-fifths.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

The committee recommends for salaries and expenses the sum of \$3,777,000 which is the budget estimate and the amount allowed by the House. For this item in 1954, \$3,750,000 was made available. To the allowance for 1954 must be added \$27,000 which was transferred to the Board from the Post Office Department under Reorganization Plan No. 10 for the handling of subsidy payments.

For "Payments to air carriers," the committee recommends \$40 million, the same amount allowed by the House, but which is \$33 million under the budget estimate and \$40,655,000 below the comparable figure for 1954. This item is carried in the bill for the first time because of the enactment of Reorganization Plan No. 10, which became law on October 1, 1953. Under that plan the Postmaster General is responsible for payment of service mail pay at rates established by the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Board is responsible for payment out of appropriations made for that purpose.

The Civil Aeronautics Board testified that the House allowance would provide sufficient funds for subsidy payments to February 1, 1955. The committee directs that the Board undertake a complete

review of subsidy payments immediately and report to the committee not later than January 1955 the results of such study so that the committee will be informed as to whether the amount recommended will be sufficient to meet subsidy payments. This request is made in light of the recent Supreme Court decisions relative to the computation of airline subsidies; and, in light of the report on Civil Air Policy made by the Air Coordinating Committee at the request of the President of the United States and released by him on May 26, 1954.

This report recommends a program for the withdrawal of the air transport subsidy, except in certain cases primarily in the international field. It recommends a program of review by the Civil Aeronautics Board and the President "to eliminate uneconomical duplicate service" to and within the territories. It states that in view of the dependence of our international air operations on subsidy support and the continuing increase in the effectiveness of foreign competition "it is necessary at this time and continuously to review most critically the justification for maintaining the present pattern of competition between United States carriers on international routes."

The report refers to the opportunity of the Board and the President to review the operations of our international carriers as well as carriers operating between the continental United States and its Territories and within such Territories. If such action is taken, subsidy requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, may well be less than the amount estimated by the Board.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For this appropriation the committee has allowed \$10,200,000 which is the budget estimate and is the same amount allowed by the House. It represents a reduction of \$1,800,000 below the amount for the current year.

The committee reiterates the directive of the House Appropriations Committee that the reduction below the current year's appropriation shall be so applied as not to sacrifice safety measures and that the necessary aeronautical and nautical charts will be prepared.

#### BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses for this Administration the committee recommends \$6,820,000, which is \$480,000 less than the budget estimate and is \$750,000 over the House. The House had reduced the budget request by \$1,200,000. This agency performs many services for the business community and the committee believes that these services should be strengthened. In addition in the event of all-out mobilization the Business and Defense Services Administration would be charged with carrying out all of the current responsibilities delegated to the Department by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The committee was pleased to note that no field offices will be closed during the fiscal year 1955 and reiterates its previous directive that the field offices located at Phoenix, Ariz.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Reno, Nev.; and Salt Lake City, Utah, shall remain open.



## BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

For "Salaries and expenses" for the Bureau of Foreign Commerce the committee has allowed \$2,500,000, which is \$300,000 below the budget and is \$1 million over the House. This Bureau is the one agency of the Government that directly aids the business community interested in international trade. In view of the policy of the President to place greater emphasis on international trade so as to cut down on the requirements for direct economic aid to our allies abroad, the committee is strongly of the opinion that this Bureau must be strengthened.

The committee has disapproved the requested increase for 1955 for the International Travel Development Division.

The committee recommends a language amendment which would authorize this Bureau to prepare exhibits for use at international trade fairs. The committee feels that the products of the free-enterprise system should be exhibited as widely as possible to prospective foreign purchasers through the medium of these trade fairs.

As pointed out in this report covering the activities of the Department of State, this committee is very much concerned with the volume of reports which the Foreign Service is called upon to make. The committee recognizes that many of these reports are necessary to efficiently carry out the work of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. However, the committee desires that the Bureau make an intensive study of all phases of these reports, particularly their end use. Every effort must be made to reduce the current volume of reporting imposed on the State Department without reimbursement.

For "Export control," the committee has recommended \$3,600,000, the budget estimate and the same amount allowed by the House. The amount allowed will enable this program to proceed at the current level of operations without impairment of efficiency.

## OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

The committee recommends \$900,000 for this activity which is the same amount allowed by the House and is \$110,000 below the budget estimate. The committee believes that the amount allowed will be sufficient to maintain the current level of operations as the allowance is only \$11,600 below the amount for 1954.

## MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

For "Operating differential subsidies" the committee has allowed \$85,000,000, the budget estimate. For this item the House allowed a cash appropriation of \$55,000,000. In lieu of a cash appropriation the committee is recommending that the amount of \$85,000,000 be derived by transfer from the "War Shipping Administration liquidation fund" which it is understood has a balance exceeding \$107,000,000. In 1947 the Congress appropriated \$200,000,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, to pay shipping claims arising prior to January 1, 1947. Since the passage of the first appropriation this fund has been continued available by subse-

quent appropriation acts. The committee also recommends a change from 150 to 100 in the voyage limitation concerning operators who have not held contracts prior to July 1, 1952.

For "Salaries and expenses" the committee recommends \$13,500,000 which is the same amount allowed by the House and is \$500,000 under the budget. Of the amount recommended, \$5,000,000 is to be derived by transfer from the "War Shipping Administration liquidation fund."

The committee disagrees with the House which included a provision rescinding all but \$2,000,000 of this fund. The committee was informed that the minimum safe amount to carry forward to take care of claims to be settled within the next fiscal year would approximate \$12,500,000. Therefore in addition to utilizing \$90,000,000 for the activities set forth above the committee is recommending language to continue available \$12,500,000 and to rescind the remaining balance. The language recommended in lieu of the House provision is as follows:

*War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$12,500,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available during the current fiscal year, and shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred against the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce, War Shipping Administration functions, December 31, 1946": Provided, That the unexpended balance of such appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury less the amount of \$12,500,000 continued available and less the amount of \$85,000,000 transferred to the appropriation "Operation-differential subsidies" and less the amount of \$5,000,000 transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Maritime Activities", by this Act, is hereby rescinded, the amount of such unexpended balance to be carried to the Surplus Fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.*

Over the past several years there have been several studies made of the maritime operating differential subsidies. However, during the same period the fund requirements to pay these subsidies has been constantly increasing. This latter fact is of much concern to the committee and the committee feels that an intensive review of this highly important subject is badly needed. It therefore directs that the General Accounting Office, in cooperation with the staff of the Senate Appropriations Committee conduct a thorough investigation and present their findings to the committee prior to the hearings on the 1956 budget requests. The committee respectfully suggests that during the next session of the Congress, the proper legislative committees of both Houses go into this matter looking toward recommending any needed changes in the basic law covering subsidy payments..

For "Maritime training" the committee has allowed \$2,200,000, the budget estimate and the amount allowed by the House. Although this amount is \$1,280,000 below the current year the amount allowed will be sufficient to keep the Maritime Academy operating at the same level as this year. The committee directs that before any changes are made in the operating level of the Academy at Kings Point that the committee be informed before such changes are placed into effect. During the past year it was brought to the committee's attention that the morale of the cadets was adversely affected by proposals that were advanced from time to time to either close the Academy or materially reduce its operation.



The committee's attention was called to the fact that based on the recommendation of the Congressional Board of Visitors to the Merchant Marine Academy, dated June 8, 1945, as to the need for a chapel and an adequate library, the 80th Congress authorized by Public Law 485 the solicitation of private funds to assist in building a chapel at Kings Point, N. Y. Private funds in excess of \$300,000 have already been raised as a memorial to merchant seamen who gave their lives in our wars. A great deal of these funds cannot be returned to the donors and ethically cannot be used for any other purpose. The committee directs that the Department go into this matter and present a concrete recommendation at the time of the hearings on the 1956 budget requests.

#### STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

The committee recommends \$660,000, the budget estimate and the same amount allowed by the House. Of the amount allowed, \$190,000 is to reimburse the States of California, Maine, Massachusetts, and New York for the expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of State marine schools, \$320,000 is for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadet-midshipmen and \$149,800 is for the maintenance and repair of vessels.

#### WAR RISK INSURANCE

The committee has included a language amendment to the war-risk-insurance provision which has been carried in the bill for several years. The proposed amendment would make it clear that final court judgments coming under this provision would not be subject to subsequent interpretation by the General Accounting Office.

The language amendment recommended is as follows:

*Provided, That this provision shall not apply to any case in which a final court judgment has been made*

#### PATENT OFFICE

For the Patent Office, salaries and expenses, the committee recommends \$12,000,000 which is \$1,000,000 over the budget estimate and the amount allowed by the House. It is, however, the same amount as allowed for the current fiscal year. The committee received considerable testimony relative to the effects of the fund reduction. The committee believes that this office directly serves the American free-enterprise system and that the only result of the proposed reduction will be an additional increase in the backlog of patent applications.

The committee suggests that the Department make an aggressive and thorough investigation as to the possibility of mechanizing the searching operations and installation of up-to-date types of equipment in order to modernize, insofar as practicable, the Patent Office operations.

The committee also learned during the course of the hearings that the present schedule of patent fees had been in existence many years, in fact the last major change was by statute in 1932, and the collections cover approximately 40 to 50 percent of the cost of operating the Patent Office. The committee understands that the Department is currently considering the submission to Congress of the necessary legislation to place a new fee schedule in effect.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

For "Federal-aid highways, liquidation of contract authorization" the committee recommends \$500,000,000 which is the amount allowed by the House and is a reduction of \$55,000,000 under the budget estimate. The committee emphasizes that this reduction will in no way retard the roadbuilding program. The committee has approved an increase in the limitation on the use of the 1953 authorization from \$350,500,000 to \$360,500,000 or \$10,000,000. This increase is necessary to compensate for a reduction in like amount in the third supplemental appropriation bill for 1954 where an estimate of \$65,000,000 was reduced to \$55,000,000. To make the proper adjustment the committee has accordingly reduced the limitation on the use of the 1954 authorization by \$10,000,000.

For "Forest highways, liquidation of contract authorization" the committee recommends \$15,000,000 the same amount as allowed by the House and for 1954 an increase of \$5,000,000 over the budget. This amount will provide for payments on contracts entered into prior to the start of fiscal year 1955 and will allow the letting of approximately \$8,000,000 in additional contracts during 1955.

For the Inter-American Highway the committee has allowed \$1,000,000, the budget estimate and the same amount as allowed by the House. The committee is very much concerned with the present political situation in Central America, through which the Inter-American Highway runs. In order that the appropriations committees of both Houses will be kept currently informed the committee is recommending a language amendment which provides that before any allocation of funds is made to a particular country, such allocation will be submitted to the 2 committees 30 days in advance.

The language recommended is as follows:

*Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be allocated for expenditure in a particular country unless such allocation shall have been submitted to and reviewed by the Senate and House Appropriations Committees thirty days in advance of the allocation*

For the Rama Road, Nicaragua, the committee recommends \$1,000,000, the budget estimate and the same amount allowed by the House. Proposed construction during 1955 will be on the ungraded sections of the road.

## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The committee has allowed a total of \$6,615,000 for the National Bureau of Standards, which is \$500,000 above the House bill and is a reduction of \$1,500,000 below the budget estimate. Comprising the committee's recommendation are the following appropriation activities: "Operation and administration," \$1,000,000; "Research and testing," \$3,300,000; "Radio propagation and standards," \$2,200,000; and, "Construction of laboratories, liquidation of contract authorization," \$115,000. The additional funds are needed to expand research and radio propagation programs.



## WEATHER BUREAU

For the Weather Bureau the committee has allowed \$24,750,000, the budget estimate and the same amount as allowed by the House. The committee was informed that with the allowance present services would be maintained.

It is to be noted that Senate Document 124 submitted May 20, 1954, provides language for the Department of Defense to transfer in fiscal year 1955 from the appropriation "Aircraft and related procurement," Department of the Navy, \$700,000 to the Weather Bureau for the purpose of defraying the cost of weather observers in connection with the 5½ weather stations taken over by the Navy and formerly operated by the Coast Guard.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Five percent transfer authority.*—The committee has disapproved the request for inclusion in the bill a provision to allow the Secretary of Commerce to transfer not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation available for salaries and expenses to a like appropriation.

*Administrative Assistant Secretary.*—The committee feels that the Secretary of Commerce should have available for assignment of duties on an equal basis all of the Assistant Secretaries. Under the present situation the Administrative Assistant Secretary is not in this category because of the legislative history in connection with the creation of this position, which limited the functions of the office to budget and management matters. Actual practice clearly indicates that the overall effective supervision of the management functions of the Department of Commerce is, in fact, on a policymaking level. The contemplated role of the Administrative Assistant Secretary of Commerce under Reorganization Plan No. 5 has never been fully realized and the continuity of administrative functions stressed by the first Hoover Commission can be effectively carried out by the heads of such offices as personnel or budget and management who are and will remain in the classified service.

The proposed amendment abolishes the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary of Commerce, created by Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950, and in lieu thereof provides for one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who will be in the same category as the existing Assistant Secretaries, who perform such duties as the Secretary may assign.

The language provision recommended is as follows:

*SEC. 304. There shall be hereafter in the Department of Commerce, in addition to the Assistant Secretaries now provided for by law, one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the Act of July 15, 1947 (61 Stat. 326), as amended (5 U. S. C. 592a) relating to Assistant Secretaries of Commerce. Section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 1263; 66 Stat. 121) is hereby repealed.*

*Language amendment on personnel grade changes.*—The committee is recommending a language provision which would provide additional

supergrade positions for the Department of Commerce as follows: 1 position in grade GS-18, 14 positions in grade GS-17, and 5 positions in grade GS-16. These additional positions are needed in order that the Secretary may strengthen the organizational structure of the various divisions of the Department by being able to make certain personnel adjustments which will materially strengthen the operating efficiency of the Department as a whole.

The language provision recommended is as follows:

*SEC. 305. The Secretary of Commerce hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place one position in grade GS-18, fourteen positions in grade GS-17, and five positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of Commerce presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.*

*Limitation on management surveys.*—The committee has been very concerned with the large number of management surveys which have been conducted by the Department of Commerce during the past year. The committee believes that rather than hire outside consultants for many of these surveys the management staff in the Office of the Secretary should be utilized. The committee has allowed not to exceed \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from other appropriations available to the Department, for this purpose. In order to insure that no additional funds will be utilized for this purpose the committee recommends the following language provision:

*SEC. 306. No part of the appropriations made available in this title shall be available for management studies except the \$100,000 authorized for transfer to the Office of the Secretary.*

#### **TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY**

The committee recommends that \$83,814,000 be appropriated for this item in fiscal year 1955. This sum is \$8,000,000 over the House allowance. Of the sum recommended, \$3,200,000 is to be derived by transfer from the unobligated balances previously appropriated to this Agency for the construction of radio facilities. The committee allowance is \$397,000 over total funds available in fiscal year 1954 as shown in the budget.

Distribution of the committee's recommendations are as shown in the table below. Of the total increase recommended for "Program direction and appraisal," \$150,000 is specifically allocated to the Office of Private Cooperation. Of the total increase recommended for "Administration and staff support," \$171,000 is specifically allocated to the Office of Security.



*Summary of allowances, by activities*

[In thousands of dollars]

| Activities                                                   | 1954<br>gross | 1954 net | 1955<br>budget | 1955 House<br>allowance | 1955 Senate<br>committee<br>allowance |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Overseas missions:                                           |               |          |                |                         |                                       |
| American Republics area.....                                 | \$2,385       | \$2,323  | \$3,041        | \$2,294                 | \$3,041                               |
| European area:                                               |               |          |                |                         |                                       |
| Europe.....                                                  | 10,111        | 9,318    | 9,769          | 9,199                   | 9,769                                 |
| Germany.....                                                 | 11,289        | 9,612    | 9,612          | 9,488                   | 9,612                                 |
| Austria.....                                                 | 3,295         | 3,295    | 3,614          | 3,254                   | 3,614                                 |
| Subtotal European area.....                                  | 24,695        | 22,225   | 22,995         | 21,941                  | 22,995                                |
| Far Eastern area.....                                        | 5,178         | 4,665    | 5,420          | 4,607                   | 5,420                                 |
| Near Eastern area.....                                       | 4,680         | 4,164    | 4,881          | 4,112                   | 4,881                                 |
| Training and employees overlap.....                          | 54            | 54       | 291            | 54                      | 229                                   |
| Total, USIS missions.....                                    | 36,992        | 33,431   | 36,628         | 33,008                  | 36,566                                |
| Radio broadcasting and Soviet orbit program.....             | 17,792        | 16,190   | 18,039         | 18,039                  | 18,039                                |
| Media services:                                              |               |          |                |                         |                                       |
| Press Service.....                                           | 4,220         | 3,944    | 5,570          | 3,894                   | 4,894                                 |
| Motion Picture Service.....                                  | 3,390         | 2,938    | 6,964          | 2,931                   | 3,931                                 |
| Information Center Service.....                              | 3,520         | 3,467    | 5,335          | 3,224                   | 4,224                                 |
| Total, media services.....                                   | 11,130        | 10,379   | 17,869         | 10,049                  | 13,049                                |
| Program direction and appraisal:                             |               |          |                |                         |                                       |
| Office of Director.....                                      | 148           | 145      | 152            | 145                     | -----                                 |
| Assistant Directors for geographic areas.....                | 223           | 220      | 229            | 220                     | -----                                 |
| Office of Policy and Programs.....                           | 753           | 656      | 689            | 648                     | -----                                 |
| Intelligence research.....                                   | 119           | 199      | 209            | 199                     | -----                                 |
| Office of Evaluation.....                                    | 600           | 581      | 793            | 400                     | -----                                 |
| Office of Private Cooperation.....                           | 183           | 179      | 250            | 100                     | -----                                 |
| Total, program direction and appraisal.....                  | 2,106         | 1,980    | 2,322          | 1,712                   | 2,112                                 |
| Administration and staff support:                            |               |          |                |                         |                                       |
| Office of General Counsel.....                               | 72            | 72       | 79             | 40                      | -----                                 |
| Executive Secretariat.....                                   | 81            | 80       | 84             | 68                      | -----                                 |
| Congressional and public information.....                    | 156           | 152      | 205            | 99                      | -----                                 |
| United States Advisory Commission on In-<br>formation.....   | 39            | 35       | 35             | 35                      | -----                                 |
| Office of Security.....                                      | 712           | 712      | 874            | 703                     | -----                                 |
| Office of Administration.....                                | 1,986         | 1,973    | 2,132          | 1,949                   | -----                                 |
| Total, administration and staff support.....                 | 3,046         | 3,024    | 3,409          | 2,894                   | 3,315                                 |
| Administrative support.....                                  | 12,351        | 10,240   | 10,733         | 10,112                  | 10,733                                |
| Total (per 1955 budget).....                                 | 83,417        | 75,244   | 89,000         | 75,814                  | 83,814                                |
| Adjustment in 1954 amount subsequent to House<br>action..... | 1,800         | 1,800    | -----          | -----                   | -----                                 |
| Adjusted totals.....                                         | 84,217        | 76,044   | 89,000         | 75,814                  | 83,814                                |

<sup>1</sup> This adjustment represents a transfer of funds from FOA effectuated Mar. 9, 1954, which was not included in previous budget submissions or considered by the House. (These funds will be programmed as follows in 1954: USIS missions, \$268,000; Press Service, \$101,788; Motion Picture Service, \$364,212; and Information Center Service, \$66,000.)

The committee feels that this Agency should not be further restricted by earmarking of funds within activities listed above.

The committee is recommending a language amendment which provides that of the amount allowed for the "International broadcasting service," \$300,000 shall be devoted to the utilization of private broadcasting facilities. The committee believes that every encouragement should be given to private enterprise in this important field.

The language amendment recommended is as follows:

*and not less than \$300,000 shall be made available to one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendships with the peoples of the countries of those areas, and to build improved international understanding*

**TITLE V—CORPORATIONS****FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED**

The committee recommends an administrative expense limitation of \$850,000, the budget estimate and same as the House allowance, and an increase of \$35,000 over the current limitation.

The corporation operates industries in the Federal penal and correctional institutions to provide employment and vocational training for the inmates. The Federal Government is the exclusive purchaser of the products made by these industries.

**INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION**

The committee recommends an administrative expense limitation of \$14,000 which is the same as the House allowance and is \$2,000 under the budget estimate. The Inland Waterways Corporation was sold on July 24, 1953, to a private company. The amount provided will enable the Department of Commerce to make the necessary reports and inspections in connection with the contract of sale of the Corporation.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

**SUMMARY OF INCREASES****Title I—Department of State:**

|                                                   |             |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Representation allowances.....                    | \$50, 000   |
| Missions to international organizations.....      | 3, 000      |
| American sections, international commissions....  | 13, 000     |
| International fisheries commissions.....          | 30, 000     |
| International educational exchange activities.... | 6, 000, 000 |

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Total, title I..... | 6, 096, 000 |
|---------------------|-------------|

**Title II—Department of Justice:**

|                                                                  |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| General administration, salaries and expenses....                | 45, 000  |
| United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses..... | 500, 000 |
| Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses.....                    | 465, 000 |

|                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Total, title II..... | 1, 010, 000 |
|----------------------|-------------|



## Title III—Department of Commerce:

|                                                    |              |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Office of the Secretary, salaries and expenses---- | \$100, 000   |
| Bureau of Census:                                  |              |
| Full census of Agriculture-----                    | 16, 000, 000 |
| Civil Aeronautics Administration:                  |              |
| Salaries and expenses-----                         | 1, 400, 000  |
| Alaska airports, maintenance and operation--       | 100, 000     |
| Business and Defense Services Administration,      |              |
| salaries and expenses-----                         | 750, 000     |
| Bureau of Foreign Commerce, salaries and           |              |
| expenses-----                                      | 1, 000, 000  |
| Patent Office, salaries and expenses-----          | 1, 000, 000  |
| National Bureau of Standards:                      |              |
| Research and testing-----                          | 300, 000     |
| Radio propagation and standards-----               | 200, 000     |

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Total, title III----- | 20, 850, 000 |
|-----------------------|--------------|

## Title IV—United States Information Agency:

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | 4, 800, 000 |
|----------------------------|-------------|

|                                                 |              |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total increases, titles I, II, III, and IV----- | 32, 756, 000 |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|

## SUMMARY OF DECREASES

## Title I—Department of State:

|                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Salaries and expenses-----           | \$472, 720 |
| Acquisition of buildings abroad----- | 250, 000   |

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Total, title I----- | 722, 720 |
|---------------------|----------|

## Title II—Department of Justice:

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Fees and expenses of witnesses----- | 200, 000 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Total, title II----- | 200, 000 |
|----------------------|----------|

## Title III—Department of Commerce:

## Maritime activities:

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Operating-differential subsidies----- | 55, 000, 000 |
| Salaries and expenses-----            | 5, 000, 000  |

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Total, title III----- | 60, 000, 000 |
|-----------------------|--------------|

|                                             |              |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total decreases, titles I, II, and III----- | 60, 922, 720 |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|

|                                                 |              |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total increases, titles I, II, III, and IV----- | 32, 756, 000 |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Net decrease----- | 28, 166, 720 |
|-------------------|--------------|

|                                           |                  |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate----- | 1, 140, 821, 280 |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|





## TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenue]

| DEPARTMENT OF STATE                                                                                                    |             |             |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Foreign service retirement and disability fund.....                                                                    | \$1,249,000 | \$1,222,000 | -\$27,000  |
| United States dollars advanced from foreign governments, United States international educational exchange program..... | 320,000     | 320,000     | -----      |
| Total, Department of State.....                                                                                        | 1,569,000   | 1,542,000   | -27,000    |
| DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE                                                                                                 |             |             |            |
| Office of the Secretary.....                                                                                           | 70,000      | 70,000      | -----      |
| Bureau of the Census.....                                                                                              | 900,000     | 600,000     | -300,000   |
| Civil Aeronautics Administration.....                                                                                  | 14,286      | -----       | -14,286    |
| Business and Defense Services Administration.....                                                                      | -----       | 10,000      | +10,000    |
| Bureau of Foreign Commerce.....                                                                                        | 10,000      | -----       | -10,000    |
| Maritime activities.....                                                                                               | 35,000      | 50,000      | +15,000    |
| Bureau of Public Roads.....                                                                                            | 2,500,000   | 1,500,000   | -1,000,000 |
| National Bureau of Standards.....                                                                                      | 62,998      | 53,000      | -9,998     |
| Weather Bureau.....                                                                                                    | 10,500      | -----       | -10,500    |
| Total, Department of Commerce.....                                                                                     | 3,602,784   | 2,283,000   | -1,319,784 |
| Total, Departments of State and Commerce.....                                                                          | 5,171,784   | 3,825,000   | -1,346,784 |

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

| Corporation                         | Authoriza-<br>tions, 1954 | Estimates,<br>1955 | Recommended<br>in House bill<br>for 1955 | Amount<br>recommended<br>by Senate<br>committee | Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill<br>compared with— |                    |            |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
|                                     |                           |                    |                                          |                                                 | Authoriza-<br>tions, 1954                                  | Estimates,<br>1955 | House bill |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE               |                           |                    |                                          |                                                 |                                                            |                    |            |
| Federal Prison Industries, Inc..... | \$815,000                 | \$850,000          | \$850,000                                | \$850,000                                       | +\$35,000                                                  |                    |            |
| DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE              |                           |                    |                                          |                                                 |                                                            |                    |            |
| Inland Waterways Corporations.....  | 480,000                   | 16,000             | 14,000                                   | 14,000                                          | - 466,000                                                  | - \$2,000          |            |
| Total.....                          | 1,295,000                 | 866,000            | 864,000                                  | 864,000                                         | - 431,000                                                  | - 2,000            |            |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1954 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED  
IN BILL FOR 1955

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

| Agency and item                                         | Appropriations,<br>1954   | Estimates,<br>1955 | Recommended<br>in House bill<br>for 1955 | Amount rec-<br>ommended<br>by Senate<br>committee | Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill<br>compared with— |                    |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
|                                                         |                           |                    |                                          |                                                   | Appropriations,<br>1954                                     | Estimates,<br>1955 | House bill  |
| Salaries and expenses.....                              | <sup>1</sup> \$66,500,000 | \$63,700,000       | \$62,500,000                             | <sup>2</sup> \$62,027,280                         | - \$4,472,720                                               | - \$1,672,720      | - \$472,720 |
| Representation allowances.....                          | 500,000                   | 500,000            | 450,000                                  | 500,000                                           |                                                             |                    | + 50,000    |
| Acquisition of buildings abroad.....                    |                           | 2,800,000          | 2,750,000                                | 2,500,000                                         | + 2,500,000                                                 | - 300,000          | - 250,000   |
| Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service..... | 1,000,000                 | 1,000,000          | 1,000,000                                | 1,000,000                                         |                                                             |                    |             |
| Contributions to international organizations.....       | 29,614,787                | 28,321,010         | 28,250,000                               | 28,250,000                                        | - 1,364,787                                                 | - 71,010           |             |
| Missions to international organizations.....            | 1,100,000                 | 1,073,000          | 1,050,000                                | 1,053,000                                         | - 47,000                                                    | - 20,000           | + 3,000     |
| International contingencies.....                        | <sup>3</sup> 1,175,000    | 1,000,000          | 1,000,000                                | 1,000,000                                         | - 175,000                                                   |                    |             |



## International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

|                                                    |               |             |             |                |            |            |            |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Salaries and expenses.....                         | 500,000       | 480,000     | 450,000     | 450,000        | -50,000    | -30,000    | -----      |
| Construction.....                                  | 6,600,000     | 500,000     | 300,000     | 300,000        | -6,300,000 | -200,000   | -----      |
| Operation and maintenance.....                     | 900,000       | 1,050,000   | 1,000,000   | 1,000,000      | +100,000   | -50,000    | -----      |
| Rio Grande emergency flood protection.....         |               | 50,000      |             |                |            | -50,000    | -----      |
| American sections, international commissions.....  | 543,889       | 248,000     | 235,000     | 248,000        | -235,889   |            | +13,000    |
| International Fisheries Commissions.....           | (1)           | 325,000     | 295,000     | 325,000        | +325,000   |            | +30,000    |
| International educational exchange activities..... | \$ 14,965,000 | 15,000,000  | 9,000,000   | 15,000,000     | +35,000    |            | +6,000,000 |
| International Claims Commission.....               | 220,000       | 144,950     | 130,000     | 130,000        | -90,000    | -14,950    | -----      |
| Total, Department of State.....                    | 123,618,676   | 116,191,960 | 108,410,000 | \$ 113,783,280 | -9,835,396 | -2,408,680 | +5,373,280 |

<sup>1</sup> Includes reappropriation of \$15,600,000 and \$900,000 transfer from appropriation "Government in occupied areas," under authority Third Supplemental Act, 1954.

<sup>2</sup> Plus \$1,000,000 transfer from unobligated balance of 1953 appropriation "Government in occupied areas."

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$175,000 transfer from appropriation "Government in occupied areas," under authority Third Supplemental Act, 1954.

<sup>4</sup> Included in other appropriation items, principally "American sections, international commissions."

<sup>5</sup> Comparable figure. Included in appropriation item "International information and educational activities."

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1954 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1955—Continued*

**TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

| Agency and item                                                    | Appropriations,<br>1954 | Estimates,<br>1955 | Recommended<br>in House bill<br>for 1955 | Amount re-<br>commended<br>by Senate<br>committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill<br>compared with— |                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                    |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   | Appropriations,<br>1954                                     | Estimates,<br>1955 |
| LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION                        |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |
| General administration, salaries and expenses.....                 | \$ 2,495,000            | \$2,495,000        | \$2,450,000                              | \$2,495,000                                       |                                                             | —\$45,000          |
| General legal activities, salaries and expenses.....               | 10,160,000              | 9,490,000          | 9,450,000                                | 9,450,000                                         | —\$710,000                                                  |                    |
| Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses.....                     | 3,500,000               | 3,100,000          | 3,100,000                                | 3,100,000                                         | —400,000                                                    |                    |
| United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses.....   | 14,000,000              | 14,500,000         | 14,000,000                               | 14,500,000                                        | +500,000                                                    | +500,000           |
| Fees and expenses of witnesses.....                                | \$ 1,200,000            | 1,300,000          | 1,200,000                                | 1,000,000                                         | —200,000                                                    | —300,000           |
| Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses..... | 71,785,000              | 215,000            | 200,000                                  | 200,000                                           | —1,585,000                                                  | —15,000            |
| Total, legal activities and general administration.....            | 33,140,000              | 31,100,000         | 30,400,000                               | 30,745,000                                        | —2,395,000                                                  | —345,000           |
| FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION                                    |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |
| Salaries and expenses.....                                         | 77,000,000              | 78,282,000         | 78,282,000                               | 78,282,000                                        | +1,282,000                                                  |                    |
| IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE                             |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |
| Salaries and expenses.....                                         | 42,250,000              | 39,000,000         | 39,000,000                               | 39,000,000                                        | —3,250,000                                                  |                    |
| FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM                                              |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |
| Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses.....                      | \$ 25,385,000           | 26,850,000         | 26,385,000                               | 26,850,000                                        | +1,465,000                                                  | +465,000           |
| Buildings and facilities.....                                      | 190,000                 |                    |                                          |                                                   | —190,000                                                    |                    |
| Support of United States prisoners.....                            | \$ 2,475,000            | 2,500,000          | 2,475,000                                | 2,475,000                                         |                                                             | —25,000            |
| Total, Federal Prison System.....                                  | 28,050,000              | 29,350,000         | 28,860,000                               | 29,325,000                                        | +1,275,000                                                  | +465,000           |
| OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY                                           |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |
| Salaries and expenses.....                                         | (2,500,000)             | (3,000,000)        | (3,000,000)                              | (3,000,000)                                       | (+500,000)                                                  |                    |
| Total, Department of Justice.....                                  | 180,440,000             | 177,732,000        | 176,542,000                              | 177,352,000                                       | —3,088,000                                                  | —810,000           |

\* Amounts shown do not reflect transfers authorized in 3rd supplemental bill, 1954, to fees and expenses of witnesses, \$100,000; salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons, \$300,000; be derived from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", as follows: To salaries and expenses, general administration, \$165,000; support of United States prisoners, \$500,000.

† Includes \$1,560,000 in 3d supplemental bill, 1954, for payment of claims.



## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

| OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY                                                  |              |                  |                  |                  |             |             |             |             |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Salaries and expenses.....                                               | \$ 2,150,000 | \$2,200,000      | \$2,000,000      | \$2,100,000      | —\$50,000   | —\$100,000  | —\$100,000  | —\$100,000  | —\$100,000  |
| Technical and scientific services.....                                   | 200,000      | ( <sup>9</sup> ) | ( <sup>9</sup> ) | ( <sup>9</sup> ) | —200,000    | —200,000    | —200,000    | —200,000    | —200,000    |
| Salaries and expenses, defense production activities.....                | 10 4,510,000 | ( <sup>9</sup> ) | ( <sup>9</sup> ) | ( <sup>9</sup> ) | —4,510,000  | —4,510,000  | —4,510,000  | —4,510,000  | —4,510,000  |
| Total, Office of the Secretary.....                                      | 6,860,000    | 2,200,000        | 2,000,000        | 2,100,000        | —4,760,000  | —100,000    | —100,000    | —100,000    | —100,000    |
| CENSUS BUREAU                                                            |              |                  |                  |                  |             |             |             |             |             |
| Salaries and expenses.....                                               | 6,770,000    | 6,350,000        | 6,200,000        | 6,200,000        | —570,000    | —150,000    | —150,000    | —150,000    | —150,000    |
| Censuses of business and manufactures and agriculture.....               | 1,500,000    |                  |                  |                  | —1,500,000  |             |             |             |             |
| Special surveys of manufactures and other businesses.....                |              | 650,000          |                  |                  |             | —650,000    |             |             |             |
| Sample census of agriculture.....                                        |              | 3,500,000        |                  |                  |             | —3,500,000  |             |             |             |
| Full census of agriculture.....                                          |              |                  |                  | 16,000,000       | +16,000,000 | +16,000,000 | +16,000,000 | +16,000,000 | +16,000,000 |
| Total, Census Bureau.....                                                | 8,270,000    | 10,500,000       | 6,200,000        | 22,230,000       | +13,930,000 | +11,700,000 | +11,700,000 | +11,700,000 | +11,700,000 |
| CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION                                         |              |                  |                  |                  |             |             |             |             |             |
| Salaries and expenses.....                                               | 105,000,000  | 96,450,000       | 96,450,000       | 97,850,000       | —7,150,000  | +1,400,000  | +1,400,000  | +1,400,000  | +1,400,000  |
| Air navigation facilities, establishment of.....                         | 7,000,000    | 5,000,000        | 5,000,000        | 5,000,000        | —2,000,000  |             |             |             |             |
| Technical development and evaluation.....                                | 750,000      | 700,000          | 700,000          | 700,000          | —50,000     |             |             |             |             |
| Washington National Airport:                                             |              |                  |                  |                  |             |             |             |             |             |
| Maintenance and operation.....                                           | 1,350,000    |                  |                  |                  | —1,350,000  |             |             |             |             |
| Construction.....                                                        | 400,000      |                  |                  |                  | —400,000    |             |             |             |             |
| Federal-aid airport program.....                                         | (11)         | (12)             | (12)             | (12)             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Federal-aid airport program (liquidation of contract authorization)..... | 22,700,000   |                  |                  |                  | —22,700,000 |             |             |             |             |

<sup>9</sup> Includes \$400,000 for payment of terminal leave.<sup>10</sup> Carried under other appropriation titles.<sup>11</sup> Includes reappropriation of \$310,000.<sup>12</sup> Authorization to use \$1,500,000 of prior balances for administration.<sup>13</sup> Authorization to use \$750,000 of prior balances for administration.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1954 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1955—Continued*

**TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued**

| Agency and item                                     | Appropriations,<br>1954 | Estimates,<br>1955 | Recommended<br>in House bill<br>for 1955 | Amount rec-<br>ommended<br>by Senate<br>committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill<br>compared with— |                    |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
|                                                     |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   | Appropriations,<br>1954                                     | Estimates,<br>1955 | House bill |
| <b>CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION—continued</b>   |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |            |
| Alaska airports, maintenance and operation.....     | \$500,000               | \$650,000          | \$550,000                                | \$650,000                                         | +\$150,000                                                  | -----              | +\$100,000 |
| Air navigation development.....                     | 1,085,000               | 1,085,000          | 1,050,000                                | 1,050,000                                         | -35,000                                                     | -\$35,000          | -----      |
| Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration.....        | 138,785,000             | 103,885,000        | 103,750,000                              | 105,250,000                                       | -33,535,000                                                 | +1,365,000         | +1,500,000 |
| <b>CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD</b>                      |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |            |
| Salaries and expenses.....                          | 3,750,000               | 3,777,000          | 3,777,000                                | 3,777,000                                         | +27,000                                                     | -----              | -----      |
| Payments to air carriers.....                       | 19 80,655,000           | 73,000,000         | 40,000,000                               | 40,000,000                                        | -40,655,000                                                 | -33,000,000        | -----      |
| Total, Civil Aeronautics Board.....                 | 84,405,000              | 76,777,000         | 43,777,000                               | 43,777,000                                        | -40,628,000                                                 | -33,000,000        | -----      |
| <b>COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY</b>                    |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |            |
| Salaries and expenses.....                          | 12,000,000              | 10,200,000         | 10,200,000                               | 10,200,000                                        | -1,800,000                                                  | -----              | -----      |
| Construction of geomagnetic station.....            | 750,000                 | -----              | -----                                    | -----                                             | -750,000                                                    | -----              | -----      |
| Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....               | 12,750,000              | 10,200,000         | 10,200,000                               | 10,200,000                                        | -2,550,000                                                  | -----              | -----      |
| <b>BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</b> |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |            |
| Salaries and expenses.....                          | (?)                     | 7,300,000          | 6,070,000                                | 6,820,000                                         | +6,820,000                                                  | -480,000           | +750,000   |
| <b>BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE</b>                   |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |            |
| Salaries and expenses.....                          | (?)                     | 2,800,000          | 1,500,000                                | 2,500,000                                         | +2,500,000                                                  | -300,000           | +1,000,000 |
| Export control.....                                 | 15 4,100,000            | 3,600,000          | 3,600,000                                | 3,600,000                                         | -500,000                                                    | -----              | -----      |
| Total, Bureau of Foreign Commerce.....              | 4,100,000               | 6,400,000          | 5,100,000                                | 6,100,000                                         | +2,000,000                                                  | -300,000           | +1,000,000 |
| <b>OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS</b>                 |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |            |
| Salaries and expenses.....                          | (?)                     | 1,010,000          | 900,000                                  | 900,000                                           | +900,000                                                    | -110,000           | -----      |
| <b>BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE</b>      |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |            |
| Departmental salaries and expenses.....             | 2,650,000               | (?)                | (?)                                      | (?)                                               | -2,650,000                                                  | -----              | -----      |



|                                                                             |                |              |               |              |              |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Field office service-----                                                   | 1,650,000      | (9)          | (9)           | (9)          | -1,650,000   | -----       |
| Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----                         | 4,300,000      |              |               |              | -4,300,000   | -----       |
| MARITIME ACTIVITIES                                                         |                |              |               |              |              |             |
| Operating-differential subsidies-----                                       | 16 84,500,000  | 85,000,000   | 55,000,000    | (17)         | -84,500,000  | -85,000,000 |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                  | 15,500,000     | 14,000,000   | 13,500,000    | 18 5,500,000 | -7,000,000   | -5,500,000  |
| Maritime training-----                                                      | 3,480,000      | 19 2,200,000 | 2,200,000     | 2,200,000    | -1,280,000   | -----       |
| State marine schools-----                                                   | 890,000        | 660,000      | 660,000       | 660,000      | -230,000     | -----       |
| War Shipping Administration liquidation-----                                | (20)           | (20)         | (21)          | (22)         | -----        | -----       |
| Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----              | 59,000,000     |              |               |              | -----        | -----       |
| Total, Maritime activities-----                                             | 163,370,000    | 101,860,000  | 71,360,000    | 11,360,000   | -152,010,000 | -60,000,000 |
| PATENT OFFICE                                                               |                |              |               |              |              |             |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                  | 12,000,000     | 11,000,000   | 11,000,000    | 12,000,000   | +1,000,000   | +1,000,000  |
| BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS                                                      |                |              |               |              |              |             |
| Federal-aid highway-----                                                    | 23 530,000,000 | 555,000,000  | 500,000,000   | 500,000,000  | -30,000,000  | -----       |
| Forest highways-----                                                        | 15,000,000     | 10,000,000   | 34 15,000,000 | 15,000,000   | +5,000,000   | -----       |
| Inter-American Highway-----                                                 | 1,000,000      | 1,000,000    | 1,000,000     | 1,000,000    | -----        | -----       |
| Access roads (act of Sept. 7, 1950)-----                                    | 5,500,000      |              |               |              | -5,500,000   | -----       |
| Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization)-----          | 1,750,000      |              |               |              | -1,750,000   | -----       |
| Elimination of grade crossings (liquidation of contract authorization)----- | 2,211,925      |              |               |              | -2,211,925   | -----       |
| Rama Road, Nicaragua-----                                                   | 1,000,000      | 1,000,000    | 1,000,000     | 1,000,000    | -----        | -----       |
| Total, Bureau of Public Roads-----                                          | 556,961,925    | 567,000,000  | 517,000,000   | 517,000,000  | -39,461,925  | -50,000,000 |

13 Comparable figure.

14 Includes \$17 million House floor amendment.

15 Includes reappropriation of \$100,000.

16 Includes \$35 million in Supplemental Appropriation Act 1954 and \$29,500,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act 1954.

17 \$85 million provided by transfer from "War Shipping liquidation" balances.

18 Plus \$5 million provided by transfer from "War Shipping liquidation fund" balances.

19 Includes \$200,000 in House Document 332.

20 Unexpended balance continued available.

21 Not to exceed \$2 million of the unexpended balance continued available

22 Of the unexpended balance, not to exceed \$12,500,000 is continued available; \$90 million is transferred to other appropriations, and the remaining balance rescinded.

23 Includes \$55 million in Third Supplemental Act, 1954.

24 Includes \$5 million House floor amendment.

## Comparative statement of appropriations for 1954 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1955—Continued

## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

| Agency and item                                                                | Appropriations,<br>1954 | Estimates,<br>1955 | Recommended<br>in House bill<br>for 1955 | Amount rec-<br>ommended<br>by Senate<br>committee | Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill<br>compared with— |                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   | Appropriations,<br>1954                                     | Estimates,<br>1955 |
| NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS                                                   |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |
| Operation and administration.....                                              | \$1,000,000             | \$1,200,000        | \$1,000,000                              | \$1,000,000                                       | -----                                                       | -\$200,000         |
| Research and testing.....                                                      | 3,000,000               | 4,200,000          | 3,000,000                                | 3,300,000                                         | +\$300,000                                                  | -900,000           |
| Radio propagation and standards.....                                           | 2,000,000               | 2,600,000          | 2,000,000                                | 2,200,000                                         | +200,000                                                    | -400,000           |
| Construction of laboratories.....                                              | 440,000                 | -----              | -----                                    | -----                                             | -440,000                                                    | -----              |
| Construction of laboratories (liquidation of contract authoriza-<br>tion)..... | -----                   | 115,000            | 115,000                                  | 115,000                                           | -----                                                       | -----              |
| Total, National Bureau of Standards.....                                       | 6,440,000               | 8,115,000          | 6,115,000                                | 6,615,000                                         | +175,000                                                    | -----              |
| WEATHER BUREAU                                                                 |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             |                    |
| Salaries and expenses.....                                                     | 27,000,000              | 24,750,000         | 24,750,000                               | 24,750,000                                        | -----                                                       | -----              |
| Total, Department of Commerce.....                                             | 1,024,741,925           | 930,997,000        | 808,222,000                              | 769,072,000                                       | -255,669,925                                                | -----              |
|                                                                                |                         |                    |                                          |                                                   |                                                             | -39,150,000        |

## TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

|                                                                                                                                              |                            |               |               |                            |              |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY                                                                                                                     |                            |               |               |                            |              |              |
| Salaries and expenses.....                                                                                                                   | <sup>25</sup> \$83,417,000 | \$89,000,000  | \$75,814,000  | <sup>26</sup> \$80,614,000 | -\$2,803,000 | -\$8,386,000 |
| Grand total appropriations, titles I, II, III, and IV, De-<br>partments of State, Justice, and Commerce and U. S.<br>Information Agency..... | 1,412,217,601              | 1,313,920,960 | 1,168,988,000 | 1,140,321,280              | -271,396,321 | -173,099,680 |

<sup>25</sup> Does not include \$800,000 transfer on Mar. 9, 1954, from Foreign Operations Administration; includes \$8,173,058 nonrecurring items.  
<sup>26</sup> Plus \$3,200,000 transfer from "Construction, radio facilities balances."



Calendar No. 1591

83<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 8067

[Report No. 1541]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 9 (legislative day, MAY 13), 1954

Reported by Mr. BRIDGES, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United  
6       States Information Agency for the fiscal year ending June  
7       30, 1955, namely:

## 1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Department of State not  
4 otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to  
5 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furni-  
6 ture and household and personal effects of an employee of the  
7 Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is un-  
8 able to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as  
9 the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the For-  
10 eign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-  
11 1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National  
12 Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Coopera-  
13 tion as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July  
14 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of at-  
15 tendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for  
16 under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
17 printing and binding outside the continental United States  
18 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44  
19 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
20 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms;  
21 insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when  
22 required by law of such countries; dues for library member-  
23 ship in organizations which issue publications to members  
24 only, or to members at a price lower than the others; rental of  
25 tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by



1 contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously  
2 charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance,  
3 and operation of passport and despatch agencies; ice and  
4 drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable in-  
5 struments abroad; loss by exchange; radio communications;  
6 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial informa-  
7 tion, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protection,  
8 and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen from United  
9 States vessels in foreign countries and in the United States  
10 Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledg-  
11 ing services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft  
12 in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-  
13 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of  
14 maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for  
15 American convicts and persons declared insane by any con-  
16 sular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and  
17 persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law  
18 (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from  
19 foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procure-  
20 ment by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facil-  
21 ities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation  
22 of technical information, (3) preparation of special maps,  
23 globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement,  
24 and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign  
25 countries, including minor construction on Government-

1 owned properties, (5) fuel and utilities for Government-  
2 owned or leased property abroad, and (6) rental or lease,  
3 for periods not exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings,  
4 grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign  
5 Service, for which payments may be made in advance;  
6 ~~\$62,500,000~~ \$62,027,280, and in addition \$1,000,000 to be  
7 *derived by transfer from the unobligated balance of the 1954*  
8 *appropriation, "Government in Occupied Areas",* of which  
9 not less than \$8,000,000 shall, if possible, be used to pur-  
10 chase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the  
11 Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That pursuant to  
12 section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C.  
13 481 (c) ), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the  
14 Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the  
15 exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be avail-  
16 able without fiscal year limitation for replacement of an equal  
17 number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange  
18 allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000  
19 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplo-  
20 matic mission (except that ~~five~~ *fifteen* such vehicles may be  
21 purchased at not to exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the  
22 case of all other such vehicles except station wagons: *Pro-*  
23 *vided further, That none of the funds made available by this*  
24 *appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses*



1 *of the Metals and Minerals staff in the Office of Economic*  
2 *Affairs.*

### 3 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

4 For representation allowances as authorized by section  
5 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
6 1131), ~~\$450,000~~ \$500,000.

### 7 ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

8 For carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings  
9 Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), *including*  
10 *personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries,*  
11 *expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as*  
12 *authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended*  
13 *(22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings*  
14 *concerned with activities provided for under this appropria-*  
15 *tion; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of*  
16 *August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),* ~~\$2,750,000~~ \$2,500,000,  
17 of which not less than ~~\$2,400,000~~ \$2,000,000 shall be used  
18 to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by  
19 the Treasury of the United States, to remain available until  
20 expended.

### 21 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR 22 SERVICE

23 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State  
24 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic

1 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-  
2 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C.  
3 107), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State  
4 may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested  
5 in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to  
6 certification of expenditures.

7 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
9 meet annual obligations of membership in international  
10 multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions,  
11 or specific Acts of Congress, \$28,250,000.

12 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

13 For expenses necessary for permanent representation to  
14 certain international organizations in which the United  
15 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or spe-  
16 cific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the  
17 pertinent Acts and Conventions providing for such represen-  
18 tation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations  
19 concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries,  
20 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as  
21 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
22 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
23 printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act  
24 of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of uni-  
25 forms for guards and chauffeurs; ~~\$1,050,000~~ \$1,053,000:



1 *Provided*, That the provisions of section 8 of the United Na-  
2 tions Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and regu-  
3 lations thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant  
4 to that Act, may be applicable to the obligation and expendi-  
5 ture of funds in connection with United States participation  
6 in the International Civil Aviation Organization.

#### 7 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

8 For necessary expenses of participation by the United  
9 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in interna-  
10 tional activities which arise from time to time in the conduct  
11 of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have  
12 not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or spe-  
13 cial Acts of Congress, including personal services without  
14 regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries, ex-  
15 penses and allowances of personnel and dependents as au-  
16 thorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
17 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); employment of aliens; travel  
18 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government  
19 Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances  
20 in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense  
21 Act of 1949; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of sub-  
22 sistence for persons serving without compensation in an  
23 advisory capacity while away from their homes or regular  
24 places of business; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise;  
25 hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share

1 of the United States in expenses of international organiza-  
2 tions; and printing and binding without regard to section 11  
3 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);  
4 \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000  
5 may be expended for representation allowances as author-  
6 ized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22  
7 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

8 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,  
9 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

10 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to  
11 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,  
12 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and  
13 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the  
14 United States Section, International Boundary and Water  
15 Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation  
16 and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canaliza-  
17 tion, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power,  
18 irrigation, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; detailed  
19 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and  
20 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-  
21 tion); Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures  
22 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of  
23 the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-  
24 277d-4); purchase of planographs and lithographs; and  
25 leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel,



1 stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709  
2 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; as  
3 follows:

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,  
6 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-  
7 tions, \$450,000.

8 CONSTRUCTION

9 For detailed plan preparation and construction of  
10 projects authorized by the Convention concluded February  
11 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts  
12 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-  
13 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936  
14 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f),  
15 September 13, 1950 (Public Law 786), and the projects  
16 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and  
17 Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944,  
18 \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
19 That no expenditures shall be made for the lower  
20 Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any  
21 land, site, or easement in connection with this project except  
22 such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto  
23 has been approved by the Attorney General of the United  
24 States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas Diversion

1 Dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply  
2 purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements  
3 have been made with the prospective water users for re-  
4 payment to the Government of such portions of the costs  
5 of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes  
6 by the Secretary of State.

7 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

8 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts  
9 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,  
10 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande  
11 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions  
12 and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project  
13 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59  
14 Stat. 89).

15 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

16 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-  
17 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties  
18 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to  
19 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and  
20 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the  
21 United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, includ-  
22 ing stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of  
23 passenger motor vehicles; ~~\$235,000~~ \$248,000, to be dis-  
24 bursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to



1 be available also for additional expenses of the American Sec-  
2 tions, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

3 International Joint Commission, United States and  
4 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the  
5 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President  
6 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without  
7 compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other em-  
8 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the  
9 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of  
10 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in  
11 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the  
12 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Amer-  
13 ican Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and  
14 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-  
15 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*,  
16 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the  
17 Government for the performance of work for which this  
18 appropriation is made.

19 International Boundary Commission, United States,  
20 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work  
21 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary  
22 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States  
23 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees  
24 while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day each (but not

1 to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party  
2 and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor  
3 vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for  
4 timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

5 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

6 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
7 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-  
8 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions  
9 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts  
10 of Congress; ~~\$295,000~~ \$325,000: *Provided*, That the United  
11 States share of such expenses may be advanced to the  
12 respective commissions.

13 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

14 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to  
15 enable the Department of State to carry out international  
16 educational exchange activites, as authorized by the United  
17 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948  
18 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939  
19 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-  
20 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of  
21 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) (except  
22 in Germany and Austria), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20  
23 U. S. C. 222-224), the Act of September 29, 1950 (20  
24 U. S. C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances



1 of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign  
2 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ;  
3 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities  
4 provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger  
5 motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not  
6 to exceed \$1,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of  
7 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; advance of  
8 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes  
9 as amended; and actual expenses of preparing and transport-  
10 ing to their former homes the remains of persons, not United  
11 States Government employees, who may die away from their  
12 homes while participating in activities authorized under this  
13 appropriation; ~~\$9,000,000~~ \$15,000,000, of which not less  
14 than \$7,560,166 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies  
15 or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United  
16 States.

#### 17 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

18 For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to  
19 settle certain claims of the Government of the United States  
20 on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against  
21 foreign governments as authorized by the Act of March 10,  
22 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including ex-  
23 penses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned  
24 with the purpose of this appropriation; hire of passenger

1 motor vehicles for field use only; services as authorized by  
2 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;  
3 and employment of aliens; \$130,000.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

5 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries  
6 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under  
7 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section  
8 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22) .

9 SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-  
10 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and  
11 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the  
12 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.  
13 S. C. 543) .

14 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for  
15 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
16 continental United States, including travel of dependents  
17 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or  
18 automobiles of such personnel shall be available for such  
19 expenses when any part of such travel or transportation  
20 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders  
21 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel  
22 or transportation may not be completed during the current  
23 fiscal year.

24 SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section  
25 16a of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a) ),



1 Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign coun-  
2 tries for transportation of United States Government em-  
3 ployees from their residence to the office and return when  
4 public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not avail-  
5 able: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior  
6 authority from the Secretary of State to approve such trans-  
7 portation.

8 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries  
9 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Mis-  
10 sions to international organizations" are available for  
11 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for  
12 security guard services for protection of confidential files.

13 SEC. 107. The Secretary of State, with the ap-  
14 proval of the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maxi-  
15 mum rates (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu  
16 of subsistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable  
17 while away from their own countries to foreign participants  
18 in any exchange of persons program, or in any program of  
19 furnishing technical information and assistance, under the  
20 jurisdiction of any Government agency, and said rates may  
21 be fixed without regard to any provision of law in limitation  
22 thereof.

23 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained  
24 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses  
25 of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of

1 the several States of the United States or any political sub-  
2 division thereof.

3 SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title  
4 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution  
5 to any international organization which engages in the  
6 direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine  
7 of one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for  
8 the promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine  
9 of one world government or one world citizenship.

10 SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-  
11 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to  
12 membership in the United Nations as the representative of  
13 China.

14 SEC. 111. *Any person appointed to the Foreign Service*  
15 *shall receive basic salary at one of the rates of the class to*  
16 *which he is appointed which the Secretary of State shall,*  
17 *taking into consideration his age, qualifications, and experi-*  
18 *ence determine to be appropriate for him to receive.*

19 SEC. 112. *The Secretary of State hereafter is authorized,*  
20 *subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the*  
21 *Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numeri-*  
22 *cal limitations contained therein, to place one position in*  
23 *grade GS-18, four positions in grade GS-17, and three*  
24 *positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established*  
25 *by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be*



1 *in addition to those positions in the Department of State*  
 2 *presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.*

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
 4 Appropriation Act, 1955".

## 5 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 6 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### 7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For expenses necessary for the administration of the  
 9 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,  
 10 including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for re-  
 11 placement only (including one at not to exceed \$4,000) ; and  
 12 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-  
 13 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
 14 Assistant; ~~\$2,450,000~~ \$2,495,000.

#### 15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

16 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the  
 17 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including  
 18 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-  
 19 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
 20 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law  
 21 (31 U. S. C. 529) ; \$9,450,000.

#### 22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

23 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of anti-  
 24 trust and kindred laws, \$3,100,000: *Provided*, That none of

1 this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment  
2 and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Anti-  
3 trust Division.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS  
5 AND MARSHALS

6 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States  
7 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys  
8 in Alaska, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle  
9 (van) for replacement only at not to exceed \$7,500; serv-  
10 ices in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States  
11 when specifically directed by the Attorney General; and  
12 firearms and ammunition; ~~\$14,000,000~~ \$14,500,000, of  
13 which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the em-  
14 ployment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs  
15 at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day: *Provided*, That of the  
16 amount herein appropriated \$12,000 may be used for the  
17 emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon  
18 certificate of the Attorney General.

19 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

20 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and  
21 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law;  
22 and not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and  
23 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or  
24 informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950  
25 (5 U. S. C. 341) and section 4244 of title 18, United States



1 Code; ~~\$1,200,000~~ \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of  
2 the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness  
3 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

5 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

6 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of  
7 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act  
8 of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$200,000.

9 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-  
12 cution of crimes against the United States; protection of the  
13 person of the President of the United States; acquisition, col-  
14 lection, classification and preservation of identification and  
15 other records and their exchange with the duly authorized  
16 officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and  
17 other institutions; and such other investigations regarding  
18 official matters under the control of the Department of Jus-  
19 tice and the Department of State as may be directed by the  
20 Attorney General, including purchase (not to exceed  
21 three hundred for replacement only) and hire of passenger  
22 motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for re-  
23 placement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and  
24 ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be  
25 used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph;

1 not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
2 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
3 priation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to  
4 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to  
5 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,  
6 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$78,-  
7 282,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director  
8 of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum so long as the  
9 position is held by the present incumbent.

10 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
11 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
12 any civil-service employee.

13 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
16 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to  
17 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including  
18 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en  
19 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1  
20 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-  
21 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not  
22 to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a  
23 confidential character, to be expended under the direction  
24 of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his cer-  
25 tificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at



1 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this  
 2 appropriation; purchase (not to exceed one hundred for  
 3 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
 4 purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only) and  
 5 maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammu-  
 6 nition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigra-  
 7 tion fines, and other items properly returnable, except  
 8 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to  
 9 secure payment of fines and passage money; operation,  
 10 maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the  
 11 purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of  
 12 the General Services Administration for security guard  
 13 services for protection of confidential files; and maintenance,  
 14 care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of  
 15 alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, in-  
 16 cluding return of such persons to place of bona fide residence  
 17 or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney  
 18 General; \$39,000,000: *Provided, That hereafter the compen-*  
 19 *sation of the Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Natur-*  
 20 *alization Service, shall be \$15,000 per annum.*

## 21 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

### 22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

23 For expenses necessary for the administration, operation,  
 24 and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-

1 tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in  
2 non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; ~~not to~~  
3 ~~exceed \$529,000 for departmental personal services;~~ not  
4 to exceed \$13,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
5 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
6 priation; purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor  
7 vehicles for replacement only; compilation of statistics re-  
8 lating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and  
9 correctional institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms,  
10 and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for em-  
11 ployees in the performance of their official duties; payment  
12 pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or  
13 destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238) ; firearms  
14 and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of  
15 rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-  
16 stock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisi-  
17 tion of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28,  
18 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ; ~~\$26,385,000~~ \$26,850,000: *Pro-*  
19 *vided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health  
20 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion  
21 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Serv-  
22 ice for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and cor-  
23 rectional institutions.



## SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards; \$2,475,000.

## OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the

1 Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed in-  
2 formation on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-  
3 penses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in  
4 connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property:  
5 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized  
6 the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appro-  
7 priation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration",  
8 Department of Justice.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS--DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 ~~SEC. 202.~~ The minimum annual salary of any United  
11 States Attorney, any Assistant United States Attorney, or  
12 any special attorney or special assistant, as set forth in  
13 section 202 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,  
14 1954, shall not apply to any such official after June 30, 1954.

15 *SEC. 202.* The minimum annual salary of any United  
16 States attorney, appointed to serve in any of the United States  
17 Territories or possessions, or of any assistant United States  
18 attorney, special attorney, or special assistant who has not  
19 been engaged in the practice of law for three years, as set  
20 forth in section 202 of the Department of Justice Appropria-  
21 tion Act, 1954, shall not apply to any such official after June  
22 30, 1954.

23 SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
24 may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter  
25 employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed



1 in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed  
2 and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of  
3 a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

4 SEC. 204. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
5 offices of the United States attorney and the United States  
6 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations  
7 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from  
8 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit  
9 of the District of Columbia.

10 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
11 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at  
12 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance  
13 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

14 SEC. 206. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
15 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for  
16 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
17 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

18 SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
19 may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit in  
20 the United States District Court for the Southern District  
21 of California, Southern Division, by the United States of  
22 America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, a public  
23 service corporation of the State of California, and others.

24 *SEC. 208. Not to exceed 5 per centum of the appropria-*

1    *tions for legal activities and general administration in this*  
 2    *title shall be available interchangeably, with the ap-*  
 3    *proval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no*  
 4    *appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum*  
 5    *and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be*  
 6    *reported to the Congress in the annual budget.*

7        This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
 8    Appropriation Act, 1955".

### 9            TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### 10                    OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11        Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 12    Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title  
 13    referred to as the Secretary) including teletype news service  
 14    (not exceeding \$1,000) ; ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,100,000; and in  
 15    addition, in order to provide for additional organization and  
 16    management surveys of the Department of Commerce, the  
 17    Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$100,000 to this appro-  
 18    priation from any other appropriations available to the De-  
 19    partment of Commerce for salaries and expenses for the  
 20    current fiscal year.

#### 21                    BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

22        Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for col-  
 23    lecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics  
 24    provided for by law; and for general administration, including  
 25    enumerators at rates to be fixed without regard to the Classi-



1 fication Act of 1949, as amended; \$6,200,000,—of which  
 2 \$10,000 shall be used to renew the compilation of statistics  
 3 on stocks of coffee on hand.

4 *Census of agriculture: For expenses necessary for tak-*  
 5 *ing, compiling, and publishing the 1954 Census of Agricul-*  
 6 *ture, as authorized by law, including personal services by*  
 7 *contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of*  
 8 *Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949,*  
 9 *as amended; and additional compensation of Federal em-*  
 10 *ployees temporarily detailed for field work under this appro-*  
 11 *priation; \$16,000,000, to become immediately available and*  
 12 *to remain available until December 31, 1956 (13 U. S. C.*  
 13 *216, as amended by 66 Stat. 736).*

#### 14 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 16 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-  
 17 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended  
 18 (49 U. S. C. 401), the Act of August 8, 1950 (49 U. S. C.  
 19 457), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety  
 20 regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation  
 21 facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service  
 22 to States and other public and private agencies in connection  
 23 with the construction or improvement of airports and land-  
 24 ing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including  
 25 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$225,000) ; the operation and

1 maintenance of eighty aircraft; fees and mileage of expert  
2 and other witnesses; and purchase and repair of skis and  
3 snowshoes; ~~\$96,450,000~~ \$97,850,000: *Provided*, That  
4 there may be credited to this appropriation, funds received  
5 from States, counties, municipalities, and other public author-  
6 ities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation  
7 of airport traffic control towers.

8       Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-  
9 tional amount for the acquisition and establishment by  
10 contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities,  
11 including the equipment of additional civil airways for day  
12 and night flying; the construction of additional necessary  
13 lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating  
14 structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization  
15 of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the  
16 necessary sites by lease, condemnation or grant; the con-  
17 struction and furnishing of quarters and related accommoda-  
18 tions for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics  
19 Administration stationed at remote localities not on foreign  
20 soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available;  
21 \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
22 That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the  
23 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Ad-  
24 ministration", for costs of maintenance and operation of air-  
25 craft for initial flight checking of facilities established under



1 this appropriation (not to exceed \$119,000) ; for necessary  
2 expenses in connection with the transportation by air to  
3 and from and within the Territories of the United States  
4 of materials and equipment secured under this appropriation  
5 (not to exceed \$115,000) ; and for necessary administrative  
6 costs (not to exceed \$250,000) .

7       Technical development and evaluation: For expenses  
8 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-  
9 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401) , relative  
10 to such developmental work and service testing as tends  
11 to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, includ-  
12 ing landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers,  
13 appliances, personnel, and operation methods; acquisition  
14 of necessary sites by lease or grant; and operation and  
15 maintenance of five aircraft, which shall be in addition to  
16 the number authorized herein under the appropriation for  
17 "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration";  
18 \$700,000.

19       Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: Not  
20 to exceed \$750,000 of the unobligated balance of the  
21 appropriation made available under this head in the De-  
22 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be  
23 available during the current fiscal year for expenses necessary  
24 for administration of the Federal Airport Act of 1946, as

1 amended (49 U. S. C. 1101-1119), including maintenance  
2 and operation of aircraft, and of said amount not to exceed  
3 \$125,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for the  
4 current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-  
5 nautics Administration".

6 Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory  
7 of Alaska: For expenses necessary for the maintenance, im-  
8 provement, and operation of public airports in the Territory  
9 of Alaska, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 485 c-h); in-  
10 cluding arms and ammunition; and purchase, repair, and  
11 cleaning of uniforms; ~~\$550,000~~ \$650,000.

12 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary for  
13 planning and developing a national system of aids to air  
14 navigation and air traffic control common to military and  
15 civil air navigation, including research, experimental inves-  
16 tigations, purchase and development, by contract or other-  
17 wise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans,  
18 specifications and drawings); hire of aircraft; acquisition of  
19 necessary sites by lease or grant; payments in advance under  
20 contracts for research or development work; and not to  
21 exceed \$50,000 for administrative expenses; \$1,050,000.

22 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
24 Civil Aeronautics Board, including contract stenographic  
25 reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a



1 contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses of  
2 employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted  
3 by the Government or industries serving aviation; purchase  
4 (not to exceed two for replacement only) of passenger  
5 motor vehicles; and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair  
6 of aircraft; \$3,777,000.

7       Payments to air carriers: For payments to air carriers  
8 of so much of the compensation fixed and determined by the  
9 Civil Aeronautics Board under section 406 of the Civil  
10 Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 486),  
11 as is payable by the Civil Aeronautics Board pursuant to  
12 Reorganization Plan No. 10 of 1953; \$40,000,000, to re-  
13 main available until expended: *Provided*, That the unex-  
14 pended balance of the amount transferred, pursuant to said  
15 Plan, from the Post Office Department to the Civil Aero-  
16 nautics Board for the foregoing purposes, shall be merged  
17 with this appropriation.

#### 18                   COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

19       Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry  
20 out the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C.  
21 883a-883i), including lease of sites and the erection of  
22 temporary buildings for tide, magnetic or seismological ob-  
23 servations; hire of aircraft; operation, maintenance, and  
24 repair of an airplane; extra compensation at not to exceed  
25 \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when

1 assigned duties as recorder or instrument observer, and at not  
2 to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other  
3 Federal agencies while making oceanographic observations  
4 or tending seismographs; pay, allowances, gratuities, trans-  
5 portation of dependents and household effects, and payment  
6 of funeral expenses, as authorized by law, for not to exceed  
7 185 commissioned officers on the active list; payments under  
8 the Uniform Services Contingency Option Act of 1953; and  
9 pay of commissioned officers retired in accordance with law;  
10 \$10,200,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year,  
11 this appropriation shall be reimbursed for press costs and  
12 costs of paper for charts published by the Coast and Geodetic  
13 Survey and furnished for the official use of the military  
14 departments of the Department of Defense.

15 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
17 Business and Defense Services Administration and the  
18 Defense Air Transportation Administration, including  
19 transportation and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of  
20 subsistence for persons serving without compensation while  
21 away from their homes or regular places of business,  
22 ~~\$6,070,000~~ \$6,820,000, of which \$72,000 shall be available  
23 for the Defense Air Transportation Administration.



## BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, including the purchase of commercial and trade reports; not to exceed \$1,200 for payment of membership dues incident to participation, as authorized by the Secretary of Commerce, in international travel organizations connected with the work of the Bureau; and purchase of materials necessary to prepare exhibits for use in international trade fairs; ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$2,500,000.

Export control: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to export controls, including awards of compensation to informers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,600,000, of which not to exceed \$900,000 may be transferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary.

## OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of Business Economics, \$900,000.

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations heretofore made to the United States Maritime Commission, ~~\$55,000,000~~, \$85,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "War Shipping Administration Liquidation, Treasury Department" and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is represented on the operator's books by a contingent accounts receivable item against the United States as a partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the operator by the United States reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable account against the United States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended:



1 *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this Act, or in  
2 any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the  
3 authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant  
4 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-  
5 differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to  
6 obligate the United States to make future payments in  
7 accordance with the terms of such operating-differential  
8 subsidy contracts: *Provided further*, That no part of the  
9 foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor  
10 any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-  
11 differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the  
12 current fiscal year, in excess of sixteen hundred, which  
13 number shall include the number of voyages under contracts  
14 hereafter awarded and of which not less than one hundred  
15 ~~and fifty~~ shall be for operators who have not held contracts  
16 prior to July 1, 1952.

17 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for car-  
18 rying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other  
19 laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and  
20 the Maritime Administration, \$13,500,000, *of which sum*  
21 *\$5,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-*  
22 *tion "War Shipping Administration Liquidation, Treasury*  
23 *Department"*, and within limitations as follows:

24 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed

1 \$1,125 for entertainment of officials of other countries when  
2 specifically authorized by the Maritime Administrator; and  
3 ship structure research, testing and models; \$5,955,000;

4 Maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of  
5 warehouses, \$1,085,000;

6 Reserve fleet expenses, \$6,460,000.

7 Maritime training: For training cadets as officers of the  
8 merchant marine at the Merchant Marine Academy at  
9 Kings Point, New York, including pay and allowances  
10 for personnel of the United States Maritime Service com-  
11 parable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law  
12 (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707) ; not to exceed \$2,500  
13 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Mer-  
14 chant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion;  
15 and not to exceed \$30,000 for transfer to applicable appro-  
16 priations of the Public Health Service for services rendered  
17 the Maritime Administration; \$2,200,000, including uni-  
18 form and textbook allowances for cadet midshipmen, at an  
19 average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per cadet: *Pro-*  
20 *vided*, That except as herein provided for uniform and text-  
21 book allowances this appropriation shall not be used for  
22 compensation or allowances for cadets.

23 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-  
24 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of  
25 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,-



1 500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support  
 2 of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act  
 3 authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so  
 4 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.  
 5 1121-1123); \$149,800 for the maintenance and repair of  
 6 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use  
 7 in connection with such State marine schools; and \$320,200  
 8 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of  
 9 cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in accordance with  
 10 regulations established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126  
 11 (b) ) ; \$660,000.

12 War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to ex-  
 13 ceed \$2,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appro-  
 14 priation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second  
 15 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation  
 16 of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office  
 17 as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping  
 18 Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby con-  
 19 tinued available during the current fiscal year, and shall  
 20 be available for the payment of obligations incurred against  
 21 the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce, War  
 22 Shipping Administration functions, December 31, 1946".

23 War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to exceed  
 24 \$12,500,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation  
 25 to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental

1 *Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations ap-*  
2 *proved by the General Accounting Office as properly incurred*  
3 *against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to*  
4 *January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available during the*  
5 *current fiscal year, and shall be available for the payment of*  
6 *obligations incurred against the working fund titled: "Work-*  
7 *ing fund, Commerce, War Shipping Administration func-*  
8 *tions, December 31, 1946": Provided, That the unexpended*  
9 *balance of such appropriation to the Secretary of the Treas-*  
10 *ury less the amount of \$12,500,000 continued available and*  
11 *less the amount of \$85,000,000 transferred to the appropria-*  
12 *tion "Operation-differential subsidies" and less the amount of*  
13 *\$5,000,000 transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and*  
14 *expenses, Maritime Activities", by this Act, is hereby*  
15 *rescinded, the amount of such unexpended balance to be*  
16 *carried to the Surplus Fund and covered into the Treasury*  
17 *immediately upon the approval of this Act.*

18       No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,  
19 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason  
20 of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,  
21 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime  
22 Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery  
23 to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers and slop-  
24 chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts  
25 of bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers advis-



1 able to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such  
2 redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items and bunkers  
3 over and above such minimums shall be removed from the  
4 vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

5 No money made available to the Department of Com-  
6 merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act  
7 shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is  
8 acquired by the Government either by requisition or pur-  
9 chase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or  
10 agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost  
11 while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor  
12 (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine  
13 Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accord-  
14 ance with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection  
15 is interpreted by the General Accounting Office: *Provided,*  
16 *That this provision shall not apply to any case in which a*  
17 *final court judgment has been made.*

18 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the  
19 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and  
20 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any  
21 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property  
22 under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments  
23 received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, services,  
24 and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to the  
25 appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided, That*

1 rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy  
2 on account of items other than such utilities, services, or  
3 repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous  
4 receipts.

5 No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal  
6 year from the construction fund established by the Merchant  
7 Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropria-  
8 tions and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior  
9 appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would be  
10 deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into the  
11 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

#### 12 PATENT OFFICE

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
14 Patent Office, including services as authorized by section  
15 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates  
16 for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed  
17 \$25,000); and defense of suits instituted against the Com-  
18 missioner of Patents; ~~\$11,000,000~~ \$12,000,000.

#### 19 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

20 General administrative expenses: Necessary expenses of  
21 administration, including advertising (including advertising  
22 in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas  
23 adjacent thereto), and the maintenance and repairs of ex-  
24 perimental highways, shall be paid, in accordance with law,  
25 from appropriations available to the Bureau of Public Roads.



1       Of the total amount available from appropriations of  
2 the Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative ex-  
3 penses, pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Act  
4 of November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21),  
5 \$100,000 shall be available for all necessary expenses to  
6 enable the President to utilize the services of the Bureau of  
7 Public Roads in fulfilling the obligations of the United  
8 States under the Convention on the Pan-American High-  
9 way Between the United States and Other American Re-  
10 publics (51 Stat. 152), cooperation with several govern-  
11 ments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection  
12 with the survey and construction of the Inter-American  
13 Highway, and for performing engineering service in Pan-  
14 American countries for and upon the request of any agency  
15 or governmental corporation of the United States.

16       Federal-aid highways: For carrying out the provisions  
17 of the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented  
18 (23 U. S. C. 1-22, 24-105, 107-117), to remain available  
19 until expended, \$500,000,000, which sum is composed of  
20 ~~\$350,500,000~~ \$360,500,000, the balance of the amount au-  
21 thorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953,  
22 ~~\$146,500,000~~ \$136,500,000, a part of the amount authorized  
23 to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1954, and \$739,424,  
24 \$364,059 and \$1,896,517, the latter sums being for reim-  
25 bursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruc-

tion of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1938, section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943, and section 9 of the Act approved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a and 13b).

Forest highways: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), to remain available until expended, \$15,000,000, which sum is composed of \$8,400,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953, and \$6,600,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1954: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such item under this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

Inter-American Highway: For necessary expenses of continuing the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended by section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 158),



1 \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*  
2 *That no part of this appropriation shall be allocated for ex-*  
3 *penditure in a particular country unless such allocation shall*  
4 *have been submitted to and reviewed by the Senate and House*  
5 *Appropriations Committees thirty days in advance of the*  
6 *allocation.*

7 Rama Road, Nicaragua: For necessary expenses for the  
8 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in  
9 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-  
10 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), \$1,000,000, to  
11 remain available until expended.

12 General provisions—Bureau of Public Roads: None of  
13 the money appropriated for the work of the Bureau of  
14 Public Roads during the current fiscal year shall be paid  
15 to any State on account of any project on which convict  
16 labor shall be employed, but this provision shall not apply  
17 to labor performed by convicts on parole or probation.

18 During the current fiscal year authorized engineering  
19 or other services in connection with the survey, construc-  
20 tion, and maintenance, or improvement of roads may be  
21 performed for other Government agencies, cooperating for-  
22 eign countries and State cooperating agencies and reimburse-  
23 ment for such services (which may include depreciation on  
24 engineering and road-building equipment used) shall be  
25 credited to the appropriation concerned.

1        During the current fiscal year appropriations for the  
2 work of the Bureau of Public Roads shall be available for  
3 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,  
4 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment  
5 for distribution to projects under the supervision of the  
6 Bureau of Public Roads, or for sale or distribution to other  
7 Government activities, cooperating foreign countries and  
8 State cooperating agencies, and the cost of such supplies  
9 and materials or the value of such equipment (including  
10 the cost of transportation and handling) may be reimbursed  
11 to current applicable appropriations.

12        Appropriations to the Bureau of Public Roads may be  
13 used in emergency for medical supplies and services and  
14 other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of em-  
15 ployees engaged on hazardous work under that Bureau, and  
16 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the  
17 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for  
18 individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem.

19                    NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

20        For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of  
21 the Act approved March 3, 1901, as amended (15 U. S. C.  
22 271-278c), including improvements to buildings, grounds,  
23 and other plant facilities, as authorized by section 2 of the  
24 Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286) ; building of tem-  
25 porary experimental structures; and not to exceed \$50,000



1 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
2 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; as follows :

3       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
4 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
5 the grounds; plant equipment; and maintenance and protec-  
6 tion of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;  
7 \$1,000,000.

8       Research and testing: For research, testing, and other  
9 activities, as authorized by the Act of July 22, 1950 (15  
10 U. S. C. 272), and not otherwise provided for, ~~\$3,000,000~~  
11 ~~\$3,300,000~~.

12       Radio propagation and standards: For development and  
13 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-  
14 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certify-  
15 ing radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in  
16 terms of the national primary standards; investigation of the  
17 phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves; and  
18 the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency;  
19 ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,200,000: *Provided*, That during the current  
20 fiscal year the maximum base rate of compensation for  
21 employees appointed pursuant to the Act of July 21, 1950  
22 (15 U. S. C. 283), shall be \$7,040 per annum.

23       Construction of laboratories (liquidation of contract  
24 authorization): For payment of obligations incurred pur-  
25 suant to authority granted under this head in the Depart-

1 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat.  
2 629), \$115,000.

3 WEATHER BUREAU

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
5 Weather Bureau, including maintenance and operation of  
6 aircraft; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized  
7 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;  
8 and not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing  
9 office in the city of Washington, as authorized by law;  
10 \$24,750,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal  
11 year, the maximum amount authorized under section  
12 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (15 U. S. C.  
13 327), for extra compensation to employees of other Gov-  
14 ernment agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological  
15 observations, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum base  
16 rate of pay authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act, for  
17 employees conducting meteorological investigations in the  
18 Arctic region, shall be \$6,000 per annum, except that not  
19 more than five of such employees at any one time may  
20 receive a base rate of \$8,500 per annum, and such em-  
21 ployees may be appointed without regard to the Classifica-  
22 tion Act of 1949.

23 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

24 SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable  
25 appropriations and funds available to the Department of



1 Commerce shall be available for the activities specified in  
2 the Act of October 26, 1949 (5 U. S. C. 596a), to the  
3 extent and in the manner prescribed by said Act.

4 SEC. 303. Appropriations in this title available for  
5 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of at-  
6 tendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
7 activities for which the appropriations are made; hire of  
8 passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by  
9 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),  
10 but, unless otherwise specified, at rates for individuals not  
11 to exceed \$50 per diem.

12 *SEC. 304. There shall be hereafter in the Department of*  
13 *Commerce, in addition to the Assistant Secretaries now pro-*  
14 *vided for by law, one additional Assistant Secretary of Com-*  
15 *merce, who shall be appointed by the President by and with*  
16 *the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be subject*  
17 *in all respects to the provisions of the Act of July 15, 1947*  
18 *(61 Stat. 326), as amended, (5 U. S. C. 592a) relating*  
19 *to Assistant Secretaries of Commerce. Section 3 of Re-*  
20 *organization Plan Numbered 5 of 1950, as amended (64*  
21 *Stat. 1263; 66 Stat. 121) is hereby repealed.*

22 SEC. 305. The Secretary of Commerce hereafter is  
23 authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section  
24 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to  
25 the numerical limitations contained therein, to place one posi-

tion in grade GS-18, fourteen positions in grade GS-17,  
and five positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule  
established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such  
positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Depart-  
ment of Commerce presently allocated in grades GS-16,  
GS-17, and GS-18.

7        *SEC. 306. No part of the appropriations made available*  
8        *in this title shall be available for management studies except*  
9        *the \$100,000 authorized for transfer to the Office of the*  
10       *Secretary.*

11        This title may be cited as the “Department of Commerce  
12   Appropriation Act, 1955”.

13 TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION  
14 AGENCY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, to carry out international information activities, and to administer the informational media guarantee program authorized by section 111 (b) (3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended and continued by section 7 of the Mutual Security Act of 1952 (22 U. S. C. 1509), including rents in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United



1 States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States  
2 relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in  
3 foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such em-  
4 ployment in accordance with procedures established by the  
5 Secretary of State and the Attorney General) ; travel ex-  
6 penses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United  
7 States to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and  
8 allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by  
9 the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22  
10 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; expenses of attendance at meet-  
11 ings concerned with activities provided for under  
12 this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000) ; entertainment  
13 within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000) ; hire  
14 of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor  
15 vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of  
16 such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad,  
17 without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44  
18 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
19 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of tort  
20 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of  
21 section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States  
22 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance  
23 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Stat-  
24 utes as amended; purchase of caps for personnel em-  
25 ployed abroad; dues for library membership in organizations

1 which issue publications to members only, or to members at  
2 a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by con-  
3 tract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water  
4 abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments  
5 abroad; loss by exchange; cost of transporting to and from  
6 a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and  
7 household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign  
8 Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use  
9 his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the  
10 Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and  
11 transporting to their former homes the remains of persons.  
12 not United States Government employees, who may die  
13 away from their homes while participating in activities  
14 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and  
15 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual  
16 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and  
17 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and  
18 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance,  
19 improvement, and repair of properties used for infor-  
20 mation activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities  
21 for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or  
22 lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings,  
23 grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees  
24 engaged in informational activities abroad; reorientation,  
25 and rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany



1 and Austria; and purchase of objects for presentation to  
2 foreign governments, schools, or organizations; ~~\$75,814,000,~~  
3 ~~\$83,814,000~~, of which \$3,200,000 shall be derived by trans-  
4 fer from the unobligated balance in the account “International  
5 Information Activities, United States Information Agency”,  
6 and of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall, if possible, be  
7 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or  
8 owned by the Treasury of the United States and not less  
9 than \$300,000 shall be made available to one or more pri-  
10 vate international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of  
11 developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but  
12 under the general supervision of the United States Infor-  
13 mation Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western  
14 Europe, as well as other areas of the free world, which  
15 programs shall be designed to cultivate friendships with the  
16 peoples of the countries of those areas, and to build improved  
17 international understanding: Provided, That not to exceed  
18 \$30,000 may be used for representation abroad: Provided  
19 further, That this appropriation shall be available for ex-  
20 penses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
21 continental United States, including travel of dependents  
22 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or  
23 automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel  
24 or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant  
25 to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact

1 that such travel or transportation may not be completed  
2 during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may  
3 be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with  
4 the operation of information establishments abroad without  
5 regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised  
6 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That pas-  
7 senger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the pur-  
8 poses of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursu-  
9 ant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40  
10 U. S. C. 481 (c) ), and the exchange allowances or pro-  
11 ceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement  
12 of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost,  
13 including the exchange allowance of each such replacement,  
14 except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,400:  
15 *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of  
16 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31  
17 U. S. C. 665), the United States Information Agency is au-  
18 thorized in making contracts for the use of international  
19 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf  
20 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators  
21 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be  
22 hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage  
23 on account of injury to persons or property arising from such  
24 use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*,  
25 That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign



1 Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and  
2 educational activities which expire during the current fiscal  
3 year may be extended for a period of one year in addition  
4 to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise au-  
5 thorized: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein  
6 shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad  
7 in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and  
8 distribution of motion-picture films.

9 No appropriation in this Act shall be available for oper-  
10 ation of the International Broadcasting Service in New York  
11 City after December 31, 1954.

## 12 TITLE V—CORPORATIONS

13 The following corporations are hereby authorized to make  
14 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
15 authority available to each such corporation, and in accord  
16 with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments  
17 without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section  
18 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as  
19 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs  
20 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1955 for each  
21 such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

### 22 FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

23 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed  
24 \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be avail-  
25 able for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed

1 \$473,000 for the expenses of vocational training of  
2 prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual  
3 basis and to be determined in accordance with the Corpora-  
4 tion's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946,  
5 and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims,  
6 expenditures which the said accounting system requires to  
7 be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired  
8 or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and  
9 expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, oper-  
10 ation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
11 of facilities and other property belonging to the Corporation  
12 or in which it has an interest.

13 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

14 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the  
15 supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :  
16 Not to exceed \$14,000 shall be available for administrative  
17 expenses to be determined in the manner set forth under the  
18 title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts  
19 for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commis-  
20 sion (effective January 1, 1947).

21 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in  
23 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
24 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
25 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike



1 against the Government of the United States or who is a  
2 member of an organization of Government employees that  
3 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the  
4 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an  
5 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
6 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,  
7 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
8 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
9 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged  
10 in a strike against the Government of the United States, is  
11 not a member of an organization of Government employees  
12 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of  
13 of the United States, or that such person does not advocate,  
14 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the  
15 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
16 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages  
17 in a strike against the Government of the United States or who  
18 is a member of an organization of Government employees  
19 that asserts the right to strike against the Government  
20 of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member  
21 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the  
22 Government of the United States by force or violence and  
23 accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid  
24 from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall  
25 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined

1 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
2 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
3 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,  
4 any other provisions of existing law.

5 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in  
6 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes  
7 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

8 SEC. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in  
9 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in  
10 connection with participation in the International Materials  
11 Conference.

12 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State,  
13 Justice, and Commerce and the United States Information  
14 Agency Appropriation Act, 1955".

Passed the House of Representatives March 5, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

*Clerk.*











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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

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MARCH 8 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 9 (legislative day, MAY 13), 1954

Reported with amendments





# Congressional Record

United States  
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 100

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1954

No. 106

## Senate

(Legislative day of Thursday, May 13, 1954)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Norman F. Van Brunt, associate minister, Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the light of all that is true, the strength of all that is good, the glory of all that is beautiful, we are inwardly led to seek Thee daily. Thy guidance and the knowledge of Thy will give us insight and assurance in the trying tasks of life. Graciously help us to abide in Thee, that evermore we may be steadfast and strong. May our days be filled with a high sense of the sacredness of life and the deep, underlying purposes for our existence. Uplift us by the thought of the importance of our task in this day and let our hearts flow over with gratitude that we can serve in such a time as this. Above all, manifest Thyself to us in the daily round of life that Thy precepts may become our law. We pray in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, June 8, 1954, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3050) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

- H. R. 1185. An act for the relief of Mrs. Valerie M. Schmiedeke;
- H. R. 1364. An act for the relief of Richard A. Kurth;
- H. R. 1962. An act for the relief of the Edwards Manufacturing Co., Inc.;
- H. R. 3216. An act for the relief of E. C. Mills;

H. R. 3273. An act for the relief of Edgar A. Belleau, Sr.;

H. R. 3384. An act for the relief of John B. Daniel, Inc.;

H. R. 3820. An act for the relief of Georg Gahn and Margarete Gahn;

H. R. 4531. An act for the relief of Lyman Chalkley;

H. R. 4580. An act for the relief of the Florida State Hospital;

H. R. 5086. An act for the relief of George Eldred Morgan;

H. R. 5092. An act for the relief of Robert Leon Rohr;

H. R. 5489. An act for the relief of Rocco Forglone;

H. R. 6263. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska;

H. R. 6332. An act for the relief of James Philip Coyle;

H. R. 6388. An act for the relief of Clifford Oesterlel;

H. R. 6529. An act for the relief of Raleigh Hill;

H. R. 6566. An act for the relief of Daniel D. Poland;

H. R. 6773. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain housing projects to the University of California;

H. R. 6967. An act for the relief of Guerdon Plumley;

H. R. 7031. An act for the relief of Mrs. George A. Meffan;

H. R. 7835. An act for the relief of Staff Sgt. Frank C. Maxwell; and

H. R. 7886. An act for the relief of Mrs. Cecil Norton Broy.

### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 8044. An act to extend the authorization for funds for the hospitalization of certain veterans in the Philippines;

H. R. 9004. An act to authorize the appointment as United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, of Col. Leland Hazelton Hewitt, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 243. Joint resolution to amend the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

### ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following a quorum call there may be the customary morning hour for the transaction of routine business, under the usual 2-minute limitation on speeches.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Routine morning business is now in order.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

#### PUBLICATION ENTITLED "TYPICAL ELECTRIC BILLS, 1954"

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting for the information of the Senate a copy of that Commission's newly issued publication entitled "Typical Electric Bills, 1954" (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. CARLSON and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina members of the committee on the part of the Senate.



# SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA—RESOLUTION OF DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA AMERICAN LEGION, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the American Legion, Department of Florida Convention, at St. Petersburg, Fla., favoring the severance of diplomatic relations with the Government of Russia.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Russian Government has for its major objective the spread of communism throughout the world; and

Whereas the Russian Government is determined by all means, fair and foul, to capture the governments of the free nations of the world; and

Whereas the capture of the American Government and the enslavement and destruction of its people is the final objective of the Russian Government; and

Whereas by its actions Russia has demonstrated over a long period of years that it is actually at war with the United States of America; and

Whereas the Russian Government by its actions has proved itself to be composed of murderers, thieves, and liars; and

Whereas Russia has committed a long series of overt acts against our Government and citizens throughout the world; and

Whereas the Government by its tolerant and weak position has greatly strengthened the prestige of Russia throughout the world; and

Whereas the time has now come when we must stand up and face the Russian menace and publicly brand it for what it is, a dishonest nation unworthy to be a member of the family of nations of the world: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Legion, Department of Florida, in convention assembled in St. Petersburg, Fla., May 21-23, 1954, does hereby demand that the United States Government at once sever all diplomatic, cultural, trade, and scientific relations with the Russian Government; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Florida, the Governor of the State of Florida, and the national headquarters of the American Legion; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this resolution adopted by the American Legion, Department of Florida, be given wide publicity by the press and radio.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JENNER from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. Res. 144. Resolution requiring a yeand-nay vote on the passage of joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution; with amendments (Rept. No. 1534).

By Mr. McCARTHY, from the Committee on Government Operations, without amendment:

S. 3198. A bill to amend section 1 (d) of the Helium Act (50 U. S. C. 161 (d)), and to repeal section 3 (13) of the act entitled "An act to amend or repeal certain Government property laws, and for other purposes," approved October 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 708) (Rept. No. 1535);

S. 3199. A bill to authorize additional use of Government motor vehicles at isolated Government installations, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1536);

S. 3243. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to extend until June 30, 1955, the period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation (Rept. No. 1537); and

H. J. Res. 300. Joint resolution to provide for the conveyance to the Texas Hill Country Development Foundation of certain surplus land situated in Kerr County, Tex. (Rept. No. 1538).

By Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 1005. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Fort Union National Monument, in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1539).

By Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 1429. A bill for the relief of Hans Schroeder (Rept. No. 1540);

S. 1795. A bill for the relief of Fred and Bernice Ehlers (Rept. No. 1542);

S. 2135. A bill for the relief of Fernando A. Rubio, Jr. (Rept. No. 1543);

S. 2212. A bill for the relief of Alma S. Wittlin-Frischauer (Rept. No. 1544);

S. 2214. A bill for the relief of Peter James Copses, Beatrice Copses, Victoria Copses, and James Peter Copses (Rept. No. 1545);

S. 2257. A bill for the relief of Luigi Cicchinelli (Rept. No. 1546);

S. 2823. A bill for the relief of Joseph H. Hedmark, Jr. (Rept. No. 1547); and

S. 2980. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a claim of the Bunker Hill Development Corp. (Rept. No. 1548).

By Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 384. A bill for the relief of Robert H. Webster (Rept. No. 1549);

S. 1216. A bill for the relief of Karl L. von Schlleder (Rept. No. 1550);

S. 1609. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Robert Lee Slaughter, nee Elisa Ortiz Orat (Rept. No. 1551);

S. 1615. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. George P. Price (Rept. No. 1552);

S. 1757. A bill for the relief of Clair F. Bowman (Rept. No. 1553);

S. 1925. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Carl E. Welchner, United States Air Force (Rept. No. 1554);

S. 1942. A bill for the relief of Richard A. Kurth (Rept. No. 1555);

S. 2240. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Carl Dobratz (Rept. No. 1556);

S. 2282. A bill for the relief of Aina Brizga (Rept. No. 1557);

S. 2455. A bill for the relief of Mrs. S. Eugene Lamb (Rept. No. 1558);

S. 3062. A bill for the relief of the American Surety Co. of New York, and certain other surety companies (Rept. No. 1559);

H. R. 724. A bill for the relief of Chester H. Tuck, Mary Elizabeth Fisher, James Thomas Harper, and Mrs. T. W. Bennett (Rept. No. 1560);

H. R. 2617. A bill for the relief of Guillermo Morales Chacon (Rept. No. 1561);

H. R. 2636. A bill for the relief of George Japhet (Rept. No. 1562);

H. R. 2678. A bill for the relief of Carl A. Annis, Wayne C. Cranney, and Leslie O. Yarwood (Rept. No. 1563);

H. R. 2815. A bill for the relief of Floyd C. Barber (Rept. No. 1564);

H. R. 2876. A bill for the relief of Leo F. Pinder (Rept. No. 1565);

H. R. 3623. A bill for the relief of Willard Chester Cauley (Rept. No. 1566);

H. R. 4104. A bill for the relief of Frank St. Charles (Rept. No. 1567);

H. R. 4329. A bill for the relief of Huntington, McLaren & Co. (Rept. No. 1568);

H. R. 4919. A bill for the relief of Ralph S. Pearman and others (Rept. No. 1569);

H. R. 5025. A bill for the relief of Paul G. Kendall (Rept. No. 1570);

H. R. 5158. A bill for the relief of Sgt. Welch Sanders (Rept. No. 1571);

H. R. 5433. A bill for the relief of the estates of Opal Perkins and Kenneth Ross, deceased (Rept. No. 1572);

H. R. 5436. A bill for the relief of David Hanan (Rept. No. 1573);

H. R. 6033. A bill for the relief of Albert Vincent, Sr. (Rept. No. 1574);

H. R. 6196. A bill for the relief of Duncan M. Chalmers and certain other persons (Rept. No. 1575); and

H. R. 6642. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Augusta Selmer-Anderson (Rept. No. 1576).

By Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 45. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Merle Cappeller Weyel (Rept. No. 1577);

S. 1434. A bill for the relief of William B. Baker (Rept. No. 1578); and

H. R. 5572. A bill for the relief of Lt. Comdr. Cook Cleland (Rept. No. 1579).

By Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments:

H. R. 8067. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1541).

(See the remarks of Mr. BRIDGES when he reported the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BUSH, from the Committee on Public Works:

H. R. 8923. A bill to provide for the development of the Coosa River, Ala. and Ga.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1580).

By Mr. SALTONSTALL, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 3476. A bill to provide for the advancement of Comdr. Donald B. MacMillan, United States Naval Reserve (retired), to the grade of rear admiral on the Naval Reserve retired list; without amendment (Rept. No. 1581).

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declaration of war or the use of ground troops. Dulles said that if Congress would permit the President to use air and naval power, then a way could be found to prevent broadening of the conflict. He said it was felt that the necessary air and naval power was already in the area and that Congress should shoulder its responsibility in the crisis.

Radford suggested that if Congress passed a joint resolution giving the President general power to act, it would be possible to make a single air strike to relieve the embattled fortress of Dien Bien Phu, then under siege for 3 weeks. Radford explained the urgency by saying that he was not even certain, because of the 13-hour time difference between Washington and Indochina, whether the fortress was still holding out at that very moment.

Radford spoke of using the approximately 200 planes on two 27,000-ton United States Navy carriers, the *Essex* and the *Boxer*, then in the South China Sea. Radford said that land-based United States Air Force planes in the Philippines would join in such a strike.

Radford was asked whether such action would be war. He replied that we would be in the war. He was asked whether, if the strike did not succeed in relieving the fortress, we would follow up. He replied "yes." He was asked whether land forces would then also have to be used. He did not give a definite answer.

Radford was asked whether he was speaking for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He said "no." He was asked what was the division in the Joint Chiefs. He replied that the other members did not agree with him on the idea of the air strike.

Dulles was asked why he did not go to the United Nations. He replied that it would take too long, that this was an immediate problem. Dulles was asked whether he had lined up the British or any other allies for a joint venture under the "united action" doctrine. He said he had not. The congressional leaders suggested that he should line up the allies before Congress take any action. The meeting broke up on this note.

Sunday, April 4, through Friday, April 9: Dulles consulted with diplomatic representatives in Washington of Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, and the three associated states of Indochina, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

During these talks there evolved on Dulles' part a proposal for positive military action along the lines discussed the previous Saturday with the congressional leaders and including planes from aircraft carriers to be supplied by Britain, France, and Australia. There also was discussed a statement or declaration of intent designed to explain to the world what action was being taken and why, and warning the Chinese Communists not to intervene.

The British reaction was negative. The other nations indicated they would go along with the plan provided everyone, especially the United Kingdom, joined in.

Dulles offered to go to London, if necessary, to make clear the urgency of the situation and the need for action. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill asked that Dulles fly over and a London-Paris trip was then arranged.

Saturday, April 10: Dulles left by air for London and Paris on what he called a "mission of peace through strength" and to pool allied strength "to create the conditions needed to assure that that conference (the coming Geneva Conference) will not lead to a loss of freedom to southeast Asia but will preserve that freedom in peace and justice."

Monday and Tuesday, April 12 and 13: Dulles conferred with Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in London. The

British urged caution and flatly opposed any military action at this time, saying that the monsoons soon would bring the fighting to a halt, perhaps in 2 weeks. Dulles dropped the idea of immediate military intervention and took up the idea of creating a southeast Asia defense alliance somewhat similar to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe.

Dulles felt he had won agreement to begin at once creating this "united front" in Southeast Asia with the idea that this would lead to "united action" if necessary to save Indochina though not specifically to save Dien Bien Phu. Dulles agreed to soften the wording of the proposed communique at Churchill's insistence.

Tuesday, April 13: An Anglo-American communique said that the two nations were "ready to take part in examining the possibilities" of a southeast Asia defense pact. Eden, in announcing the communique in the House of Commons, said that the two nations "must await the reaction of the other interested countries before determining what steps we take next." He insisted that he had committed Britain to no specific action but only to examine the possibility of such action.

Dulles understood that a working group would be set up in Washington in a few days to begin drafting the pact. Dulles had argued that the Geneva Conference would be more apt to succeed if there were some strong alternative to a failure to get what the West wanted by negotiation. No "ultimatum" to Red China was intended; however, Dulles felt that the critical situation in Indochina in fact activated the pact.

Wednesday, April 14: Dulles flew from London to Paris where he discussed the proposed pact with French Premier Joseph Laniel and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault. A Franco-American communique closely followed the language of the London communique. The French understood that work on drafting the pact would begin at once.

Friday, April 16: Vice President Nixon told newspaper editors in Washington (his identity became known the next day) that the effect of the loss of Dien Bien Phu would be almost catastrophic. He said if the French withdrew, Indochina would be Communist-dominated within a month and that the United States, as a leader in the free world, could not afford further retreat in Asia. Nixon said that it was hoped that the United States would not have to send troops to Indochina but if the United States could not avoid it the administration must face up to the situation and dispatch forces.

Sunday, April 18: British Ambassador Sir Roger Makins told Dulles that he could not attend a meeting called by the United States for the following day to begin work on the southeast Asia pact. Sir Roger had been told by the State Department late the previous week about the meeting. At the time he had not received a report on the Dulles visit to London and hence he asked London for instructions. London referred him to the report of the Dulles-Churchill-Eden conference, by then received at the British Embassy here. Sir Roger thereupon told Dulles that his government was not prepared to take part in such discussions because of the possible repercussions on south Asian opinion of an announcement that such discussions were being held. Sir Roger said that he could only discuss the other topic scheduled for the Geneva Conference, that is Korea. The Monday meeting was thereupon turned into a discussion of Korea.

Dulles felt that the British had switched their position on going ahead with the southeast Asia pact. There is some question whether Sir Roger specifically told Dulles that Eden had forgotten about the coming Colombo Conference, due to open the following week at Colombo, Ceylon. Dulles, at any rate, felt that the British switch was due

to objections from Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who was to meet at Colombo with the Prime Ministers of Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, and Indonesia.

Monday, April 19: Dulles, after seeing the President at Augusta, Ga., told reporters it was "unlikely" that American troops would be sent to Indochina.

Tuesday, April 20: Dulles briefed bipartisan congressional leaders on his London-Paris trip and on his plans for Geneva, saying that American intervention in Indochina was not imminent or under active consideration at present. At the meeting were Senators KNOWLAND, MILLIKIN, FERGUSON, SALTONSTALL, WILEY, BRIDGES, HICKENLOOPER, LYNDON JOHNSON, CLEMENTS, RUSSELL, GREEN, and FULBRIGHT, and Representatives CHIPERFIELD, ARENDS, FULTON, and BROOKS HAYS.

Later that day Dulles left by air for Paris and Geneva. The Paris stop was to attend a NATO meeting and to consult with Eden and Bidault on Geneva.

Friday, April 23: Bidault told Dulles that Gen. Henri Navarre, then French commander in Indochina, had just cabled that he would not be responsible for the fate of French Union forces in Indochina if Dien Bien Phu fell. Bidault, therefore, asked whether the United States were prepared to take military action to prevent fall of the fortress.

Saturday, April 24: Radford arrived in Paris. Dulles and Radford told Eden that the French were asking for military help. An allied air strike at the Viet Minh positions surrounding the fort was discussed.

The discussion involved use of the same two United States Navy carriers and Philippine-based Air Force planes that had been considered on April 3. The carriers had been in the South China Sea since nearly March, the Navy said, for "training." The nearest point from the Gulf of Tonkin to Dien Bien Phu was about 240 miles distant.

Bidault said that General Navarre had agreed that a strike by about 500 American planes would be sufficient to save the fort.

Dulles said that if the Allies agreed, the President would go to Congress on Monday, April 26, and ask for a joint resolution authorizing such action, and that this would permit a strike on Wednesday, April 28, assuming that Congress had acted in time.

The State Department had prepared a declaration on intentions—an outgrowth of the early April meetings in Washington—to be signed on Monday or Tuesday by Ambassadors of the nations allied with the United States—Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The declaration spoke in general terms of the danger of Communist aggression and the Allied recognition of the necessity of repulsing that aggression by military means.

However, there were no British or Australian aircraft carriers close enough or available to join in the strike on the proposed day and the only French carrier was already fully occupied.

Eden told Dulles and Radford that this was a most serious proposal, amounting to war, and that he wanted to hear it from the French themselves. Eden and Dulles then conferred with Bidault, who confirmed the plea for aid.

Eden said he personally opposed such a move and that he felt that ground troops would be called for within 48 hours after an air strike as had been the case at the beginning of the Korean war.

Eden added, however, he would not want to give a final British judgment and that he therefore, would go to London at once and confer with the British Cabinet.

At the end of the day, Eden flew to London. Dulles then told Bidault that (1) the proposed strike was beyond the President's constitutional powers without action by Congress, and (2) that no action could be taken



except under the "united action" doctrine previously discussed but delayed by British unwillingness to act at once. Dulles also said that there was doubt in the minds of American military leaders that a single strike would, at this late date, save Dien Bien Phu. Dulles then flew off to Geneva.

Sunday, April 25: The British Cabinet met in extraordinary Sunday session and decided against participating in the "united action" air strike. The British Chiefs of Staff unanimously agreed that it would not be sufficient to save Dien Bien Phu.

Eden stopped in Paris Sunday evening en route to Geneva and told Bidault at Orly Airfield of the negative Cabinet decision. Dulles was told by Eden late that night in Geneva. At this time Eden told Dulles that Britain had decided to wait and see what sort of settlement the French could get from the Communists at the Geneva Conference before taking any action.

Monday, April 26: Radford arrived in London from Paris to talk with Churchill and the British Chiefs of Staff.

On the same day, the Geneva Conference opened.

Also on Monday, Under Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith in Washington discussed Indochina in a conference with Senators H. ALEXANDER SMITH, HICKENLOOPER, LANGER, FULBRIGHT, GILLETTE, and MANSFIELD and Representatives CHIPERFIELD, ARENDS, FULTON, and BROOKS HAYS. Under Secretary Smith raised the question of unilateral American military action in Indochina but the Members of Congress strongly opposed such a course.

Tuesday, April 27: Churchill announced to a cheering House of Commons that the British Government was "not prepared to give any undertaking about United Kingdom military action in Indochina in advance of the results of Geneva."

Churchill went on to say that "we have not entered into any new political or military commitments" but he did not explain the background of his statements.

Thursday, April 29: President Eisenhower told his press conference that the United States was trying to steer a course between the unattainable and the unacceptable in the Indochina crisis. He repeated a statement of some time earlier that the United States would not get into a war except through constitutional processes which involved the declaration of war by Congress.

Wednesday, May 5: Dulles returned to Washington from Geneva and reported on the Conference to Senators KNOWLAND, FERGUSON, MILLIKIN, SALTONSTALL, WILEY, H. ALEXANDER SMITH, BRIDGES, LYNDON JOHNSON, CLEMENTS, GEORGE, RUSSELL, and GREEN, and Representatives MARTIN, HALLECK, CHIPERFIELD, VORYS, JUDD, SHORT, ARENDS, RAYBURN, MCCORMACK, GORDON, LANHAM, and VINSON. Dulles indicated that the United States had virtually abandoned all hope of effective "united action" in Vietnam and that he was now seeking a collective security system designed to seal off and protect Laos and Cambodia, the other Indochinese states.

Friday, May 7: Dien Bien Phu fell to the Communists.

Wednesday, May 19: President Eisenhower told his press conference that it might be possible to create a collective security system in southeast Asia without the British and that the United States might possibly work out something with Australia, New Zealand, and some Asian nations.

Thursday, May 20: New Zealand External Affairs Minister T. Clifton Webb, asked by reporter about the possibilities of a pact without Britain, said that "I can't conceive of a satisfactory alliance being made that would not include Britain" and that he felt "that any form of security pact for south-

east Asia that it may be necessary to form will in fact include Britain."

Thursday, May 27: Adm. Richard B. Carney, Chief of Naval Operations and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said in a New York speech that the United States is "approaching the fork in the road," that the "choice could be a fateful one" and that however grave are today's alternatives their "gravity may well be dwarfed by those which will confront us in a few years if our country fails to choose properly now." He said the question was: "Do we want to turn into the smooth dead-end or take the rougher road that offers us a good destination if we have got the guts and strength to manage it?"

Wednesday, June 2: President Eisenhower told his press conference that he had not, by any manner of means, reached any decision to ask Congress for authority to act in southeast Asia.

Thursday, June 3: Five-power military talks between high-ranking officers of the United States, Britain, France, Australia, and New Zealand, opened in Washington. Admiral Carney was the United States representative. The talks, due to last a week, were military and not political in nature and were designed to explore military problems which might arise from a southeast Asia defense pact, among others.

Gen. James A. Van Fleet, who had been sent to the Far East in May as a special envoy by President Eisenhower, gave what one Senator termed a "very alarming report" to the combined Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees.

Friday, June 4: Dulles told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the situation in Indochina is grave but by no means hopeless and that it is fraught with danger not only to the immediate area but to the security of the United States and its allies in the Pacific area. When Senator FULBRIGHT observed that recent witnesses before the committee had urged a go-it-alone policy, Dulles replied that he would not want to make an answer which conceded that Britain had a veto on what we might want to do, and that a situation might arise when the United States would have to act without the British.

Saturday, June 5: Senate Majority Leader KNOWLAND in an interview said that the free world has reached the jumping-off place and if it does not force some kind of showdown with the Communists in Indochina within the next 30 days, all Asia may fall to the Communists. He added that the United States ought to face up to the fact that it may have to fight in Indochina.

Monday, June 7: Admiral Radford and General Van Fleet have an appointment with President Eisenhower at 10:30 this morning.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, AND UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably, with amendments, the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1541) thereon.

I point out that I am submitting the report at 3:15 o'clock p. m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

#### ADVANCEMENT OF CERTAIN LIEUTENANTS ON THE RETIRED LIST OF THE NAVY

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1193, House bill 5416.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5416) to authorize the advancement of certain lieutenants on the retired list of the Navy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPPEL].

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE ACT, AS AMENDED

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I am informed by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] that there is no objection to the passage of Calendar No. 1515, S. 3480, to amend section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and Calendar 1516, S. 3481, to amend sections 23 (a) and 24 (a) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended.

Inasmuch as the Senator from Ohio is engaged in committee this afternoon, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business, H. R. 5416, to authorize the advancement of certain lieutenants on the retired list of the Navy be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2480, Calendar No. 1515.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 3480) to amend section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, the bill proposes a technical amendment to the Federal Reserve Act. It would amend the act so as to bring the Small Business Administration, created by the Small Business Act of 1953, under the same provisions of the act as applied originally to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Because of an omission at the time of the creation of the Small Business Administration, the Federal Reserve Act was not amended in this respect. The bill was unanimously reported by the committee.









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 14, 1954  
For actions of June 11, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 108

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported actions on dairy provisions of farm-program bill. House passed trade-agreements bill. Senate corrected effective date on bill to increase excess-tobacco penalty. Senate committees reported Indian extension-work bill and bill to authorize 3/8 bu. basket. Sen. Knowland inserted USDA maps and analysis of price supports. Sens. Aiken, Douglas, and others debated level of REA appropriations. Sen. Knowland inserted President's speech on legislative program, including price supports. Rep. Johnson, Wis., criticized reduction in dairy price supports. Rep. Curtis, Nebr., commended REA progress under this Administration. Rep. Mason spoke in favor of USDA price-support program.

### HOUSE

- FARM PROGRAM.** The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Agriculture: Voted to adopt the following provisions in the section dealing with dairy products as contained in the committee print of the long-range farm program —  
"Direct the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake a domestic disposal program for dairy products.  
"Expand the use of milk in schools, and that the Secretary use not to exceed \$50 million annually from funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation so as to increase use of fluid milk by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under.  
"Encourage donation of surplus dairy products to military services and veterans' hospitals.  
"Authorize and encourage 5-year foreign contracts by private industry.  
"Authorize accelerated brucellosis-eradication program.  
"Direct the Secretary to make additional studies of the various phases of the dairy industry, and furnish a detailed report on the subject to Congress on or before January 3, 1955." (pp. D669-70.)  
Rep. Johnson, Wis., criticized the reduction in dairy price supports (p. 7637).
- TRADE AGREEMENTS.** Passed, 281-53, without amendment H.R. 9474, to continue the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements for 1 year, to June 12, 1955 (pp. 7637-67).



3. PERSONNEL. Rep. Garmatz spoke in favor of unemployment compensation for Federal employees and others (pp. 7667-8).
4. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 14 (p. 7670). Legislative program, as announced by Rep. Halleck: Mon., D. C. bills; Tues., and for balance of week, Private Calendar, disposal of surplus agricultural commodities (S. 2475), motor vehicle pools (H. R. 8753), and foreign-aid and housing bills if reported (p. 7667).

#### SENATE

5. TOBACCO QUOTAS. Agreed to a correction in the date effective for S. 3050, to increase from 40% to 50% of the average market price, the penalty for marketing tobacco in excess of quotas. As finally passed, the bill would become effective Oct. 1, 1954, except that for flue-cured tobacco it would become effective July 1, 1955. The bill will now be sent to the President. (pp. 7589, 7617.)
6. EXTENSION WORK. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 3385, to transfer Indian extension work from Interior to USDA and the States (S. Rept. 1592) (p. 7582).
7. CONTAINERS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8357, to amend the Standard Container Act so as to authorize a 3/8 bushel basket (S. Rept. 1585).
8. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 3233, to provide permanent legislation for transportation of a substantial portion of water-borne cargoes in U. S.-flag vessels (S. Rept. 1584) (p. 7582).
9. DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 8873 (S. Rept. 1582) (pp. 7581-2).
10. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 8067 (pp. 7588, 7593-4, 7600-3, 7628-33).
11. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Knowland inserted the President's recent speech on his legislative program, including price supports (pp. 7589-91).  
Sen. Knowland inserted a USDA press release on maps showing the State-by-State distribution of farm income from price-supported and non-supported farm commodities and said: "These statistics are the most revealing I have ever seen in proof of the necessity for the new farm program which the Secretary and the President have recommended... I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of the statistics to all Senators..." (pp. 7591-2.)
12. REA APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Aiken spoke against the recent amendment to increase REA funds by \$35,000,000, saying such an increase was unnecessary. Sen. Douglas and others debated this question with Sen. Aiken. (pp. 7595-600.)
13. LAND TRANSFER. Sen. Morse indicated that he will speak against H. R. 3097, to transfer a grape research station from USDA to Calif., and Sen. Knowland agreed that the bill would not be taken up until Tues. at the earliest (pp. 7593, 7628).
14. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT. Sen. Ervin, N. C., was assigned to the Government Operations Committee (p. 7581).
15. RECESSED until Mon., June 14 (p. 7634). Legislative program for this week,



The authority granted by the act of July 17, 1953, to maintain production facilities in a standby basis at or near the location planned to be used for production purposes in the event of further emergency will become increasingly important as the immediate need for current production decreases. As long as such authority exists arrangements can be made to reactivate quickly production facilities by (1) arranging with the private contractor for storage and/or maintenance of the facilities at or near the plant site, or (2) lease of the facilities in place to private contractors in return for the storage, maintenance, preservation, and performance of other services by such contractors with respect to the property leased, or other production facilities not so leased, in lieu of, or in addition to, a monetary rental. Without such authority it would not be possible to assure that such facilities would be available as quickly for actual production in the event of a further emergency.

This proposal recommends one technical change in the act of July 17, 1953. This change would recognize by express provision the present implied authority to maintain, store, and operate defense production facilities acquired pursuant to statutes other than the act of July 17, 1953, the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 712), as amended, and the act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1053), as amended, which is the present limitation in the act of July 17, 1953. The reason for this is that there are defense productive facilities acquired pursuant to other statutes which it is deemed necessary to maintain, store, and operate. Specifically, facilities have been acquired pursuant to Public Law 364, 80th Congress; Public Law 883, 80th Congress; and Public Law 152, 81st Congress, as amended, the continued availability of which is required for mobilization base purposes.

#### COST AND BUDGET DATA

This proposal would cause no apparent increase in budgetary requirements insofar as the Department of Defense is concerned.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. STEVENS,  
Secretary of the Army.

#### RIGHTS OF UNITED STATES VESSELS ON THE HIGH SEAS AND IN TERRITORIAL WATERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], my colleague, the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL], the senior Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to protect the rights of vessels of the United States on the high seas and in territorial waters of foreign countries. I hope that other Senators who are interested in the subject of fishing may join in sponsoring the bill.

I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD a brief statement explaining the provisions of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred;

and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3594) to protect the rights of vessels of the United States on the high seas and in territorial waters of foreign countries, introduced by Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The statement by Mr. SALTONSTALL is as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR SALTONSTALL

This bill is designed to protect American fishermen in the continued exercise of fishing rights on the high seas and in the territorial waters off foreign countries.

The need for this bill arises from the serious danger that without protection for our fishermen these fishing rights will be sacrificed by default in the important tuna fisheries of the west coast off Central and South America and in the central Pacific, in the troll salmon, halibut, and ground-fish fisheries in the waters off British Columbia, in the shrimp and snapper fisheries of the Gulf of Mexico. Eventually even our fishermen's rights in the cod, haddock, and rose-fish fisheries off Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence may be jeopardized.

The individual fishermen of the United States do not have these rights themselves. Such rights, under international law, pertain only to their sovereign, the United States. Yet the right of the United States to fish on the high seas exists only to the extent it is exercised by its fishermen engaged in catching fish. Recently, however, other countries have sought to extend their sovereignty and right of exclusive control into waters where vessels of the United States have traditionally fished. Unless the owners of these vessels can be assured of some measure of protection against the seizure of their vessels while exercising rights of the United States, they cannot continue to take the risk of sending their vessels into such waters. Unless, on the other hand, they do continue to fish in the challenged waters, those rights of the United States will become seriously weakened and may atrophy.

This is a worldwide problem. Its urgency has been demonstrated by repeated seizures of Japanese fishing vessels on the high seas by Russia and Communist China; denial to Israeli vessels of access to Israeli ports in the Gulf of Aqaba by Saudi Arabia and Egypt; seizure of Israeli fishing boats by Egypt in the Mediterranean; seizure of Danish and Swedish fishing boats by Russia in the Baltic; seizure of British fishing vessels by Iceland; seizure of Italian fishing vessels by Yugoslavia; and seizure of United States fishing vessels by Mexico and Ecuador, as well as attempted seizures by other countries.

To protect American fishermen in the exercise of fishing rights, this bill provides that in any case where (a) a vessel of the United States is seized by a foreign country on the basis of rights or claims in territorial waters or the high seas which are not recognized by the United States, and (b) there is no dispute of material fact with respect to the location or activity of the vessel at the time of its seizure, the Secretary of State shall secure the release of the vessel and shall pay, on behalf of the United States, any fines or post any bonds that may be required by such country for such release. It would then be for the Secretary to decide whether it is appropriate to present any claim by the United States against the seizing country.

#### RESTRICTION OF RESALE OF AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], who cannot be present, by request, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by the Senator from Illinois be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement by the Senator from Illinois will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3596) to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to certain contracts, agreements or franchises to enable manufacturers of automobiles and trucks and their franchise dealers to protect their good will in the business of manufacturing and distributing automobiles and trucks made or sold by them by restricting franchise dealers from reselling to certain unauthorized persons, introduced by Mr. POTTER [for Mr. DIRKSEN], by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The statement by Mr. DIRKSEN is as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR DIRKSEN

The bill proposes to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act as it relates to contracts, agreements, and franchises involving trucks and motor cars. The bill is introduced at the suggestion of the National Automobile Dealers Association who have repeatedly called attention to what is now referred to as the "bootlegging" of new automobiles. Officials of the association insofar as I know have had several conferences with the Department of Justice on this matter and have pointed out that the practice which is presently growing in the industry of bootlegging new automobiles by authorized dealers to unauthorized persons for resale is threatening the stability and integrity of the entire dealer structure throughout the country.

The association points out as a result of this practice that many dealers have been forced into involuntary bankruptcy and that according to the association's records hundreds of dealers in all sections of the country have been forced to liquidate or forced into bankruptcy.

I am mindful of the problem which is involved and also the difficulty in dealing with the problem by suggesting an amendment to existing law relating to anti-trust practices. It would occur to me, however, from the prima facie showing which has already been made that this matter deserves adequate attention on the part of the appropriate committee of the Congress and it is for the purpose of crystallizing the matter and having it referred to the proper committee that the attached bill is introduced. Logically it would be referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee and it is my earnest hope that at an early date the chairman of the committee will calendar this proposal for hearings so that dealers and the dealer association may have an opportunity to present their case.

#### TELEVISIONING OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, some committees and



subcommittees have been televising all their proceedings. I do not believe that that has been in the best interests of the United States. Neither do I believe that it adds to the dignity of the Senate.

For that reason I send to the desk a concurrent resolution, which I ask to have read and referred to the appropriate committee. I am submitting this concurrent resolution on behalf of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] and myself.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the concurrent resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 86), submitted by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. STENNIS), was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That (a) no part of any hearing or other proceeding of any committee of the Congress shall be broadcast by television or recorded by means of any television or motion-picture camera or by any other means for use in any television broadcast, if such hearing or proceeding is begun after the adoption of this resolution.*

(b) As used herein, the term "committee of the Congress" includes any standing, special, or select committee of either House of the Congress, any joint committee of the Congress, and any subcommittee of any such committee.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 86) was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955—AMENDMENTS

Mr. LEHMAN submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. DOUGLAS) submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 8067, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. DOUGLAS submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 8067, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, ETC., APPROPRIATION Bill, 1955

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I send to the desk the usual notices of motions to suspend the standing rules of the Senate on various amendments proposed to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and ask that they be printed, and be considered as having laid over 1 day to meet the requirements of the Senate rules of 1 day's notice.

These motions would have been submitted yesterday but for the fact the Senate was not in session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The notices of motions to suspend the rule, submitted by Mr. BRIDGES, are as follows:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 16, after line 13, insert the following:

"Sec. 111. Any person appointed to the Foreign Service shall receive basic salary at one of the rates of the class to which he is appointed which the Secretary of State shall, taking into consideration his age, qualifications, and experience determine to be appropriate for him to receive."

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 16, after line 13, insert the following:

"Sec. 112. The Secretary of State hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place 1 position in grade GS-18, 4 positions in grade GS-17, and 3 positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of State presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18."

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 21, line 18, insert the following: "Provided, That hereafter the compensation of the Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, shall be \$15,000 per annum."

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 37, strike the provision in lines 12 through 22:

"War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General

Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available during the current fiscal year, and shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred against the working fund titled 'Working fund, Commerce, War Shipping Administration functions, December 31, 1946'."

Insert in lieu thereof the following:

"War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$12,500,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available during the current fiscal year, and shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred against the working fund titled 'Working fund, Commerce, War Shipping Administration functions, December 31, 1946': *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of such appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury less the amount of \$12,500,000 continued available and less the amount of \$85,000,000 transferred to the appropriation 'Operation-differential subsidies' and less the amount of \$5,000,000 transferred to the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Maritime activities', by this act, is hereby rescinded, the amount of such unexpended balance to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this act."

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 43, line 1, insert the following: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be allocated for expenditure in a particular country unless such allocation shall have been submitted to and reviewed by the Senate and House Appropriations Committees 30 days in advance of the allocation."

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 47, after line 11, insert the following:

"Sec. 304. There shall be hereafter in the Department of Commerce, in addition to the Assistant Secretaries now provided for by law, one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the act of July 15, 1947 (61 Stat. 326), as amended (5 U. S. C. 592a) relating to Assistant Secretaries of Commerce. Section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 1263; 66 Stat. 121) is hereby repealed."

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the



audience at the hearing applauded when Mr. Welch warned the Senator, in the most solemn terms, that "it will do neither you nor your cause any good." It will, however, do the country good, for Senator McCARTHY has provided an episode which sums up the whole case against him.

#### COMMITTEE SERVICE

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, it was

*Ordered*, That the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN] be assigned to service on the Committee on the District of Columbia, and the Committee on Government Operations.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I desire to submit a motion, and I ask unanimous consent to speak on it for not to exceed 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Is there objection?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, first, may we conclude morning business?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Vermont to postpone his remarks until morning business is completed, and until the unfinished business has been laid before the Senate. Then we shall know what our program for today is to be; and then it will be in order for the Senator from Vermont to speak.

Mr. FLANDERS. I shall be glad to cooperate in that way if I may be assured that immediately after the unfinished business is laid before the Senate, I may speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

If not, morning business is closed.

#### TRANSFER OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY IN NAPA COUNTY, CALIF.

Mr. KNOWLAND. First, Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of the unfinished business, House bill 3097, Calendar No. 1512.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3097) to authorize the transfer to the regents of the University of California, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in Napa County, Calif.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, ETC., APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1955

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 8067, Calendar No. 1591, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I believe I was first on my feet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is correct.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I merely wish to say that I certainly do not desire in any way to obstruct the orderly legislative procedure. However, this appropriation bill contains a number of items which are of deep interest and concern to some Members of the Senate, including myself. Therefore, I should like to make certain, by interrogation of the distinguished majority leader, that the bill, which will be debated this afternoon if the course he has requested is followed—for his request, if agreed to, will permit debate on the bill and will permit action on the committee amendments—will not be finally voted on before next Monday. I make that request for the reason that I have one or more amendments to submit, and I wish to have time to prepare for debate on them. I refer particularly to the section of the bill entitled "Immigration and Naturalization Service," on page 20.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator from New York will yield to me, let me say first, by way of a brief preface, that the reason why we are desirous of taking up the bill is that next week the military appropriations bill will be before the Senate, and we have a very heavy legislative program ahead of us. The members of the Appropriations Committee are also confronted with the problem that, after the Senate acts on the several appropriation bills, it is necessary to have conferences on them with the House of Representatives. As an example, next week there are to be several conferences, I believe, including those on the independent offices bill, the civil functions bill, and a number of the other appropriation bills; and they will tie up quite a number of the members of the Appropriations Committee.

For that reason, if we are finally to conclude our appropriation bill schedule and to have the bills signed and become law, and thus clear the decks for the other major legislative measures on which we must act before adjournment, we should like to expedite this work as much as possible. I consulted with the minority leader relative to the possibility of taking up the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments appropriation bill today. I will say quite frankly—and I have always tried to deal frankly with the Senate—that the bill has not lain over for the full time appropriation bills normally lie over before being considered. However, the minority leader did some exploration on his side, and he felt that there would be no objection to taking it up, in order that there might be a discussion of the bill.

I received word today that the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr.

LEHMAN] desired to propose certain amendments to several sections of the bill. If it is agreeable to other Senators, in order to avoid a Saturday session, which I should like to avoid at this time of year, if the Senate consents to taking up the bill, I am prepared to go through the bill and dispose of the committee amendments. I am willing, in connection with any committee amendments with respect to which there is objection, or to which any Senator desires to offer amendments, that no action be taken today on such amendments, but that they may be held over until Monday. I hope to be able to enter into a unanimous-consent agreement by which, on Monday, those several amendments may be taken up, with an agreed time on each side for debate, the time for debate to be controlled by the proponents of the several amendments and, on the other side, by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], chairman of the committee. So final action on any amendments in which the Senator from New York or any other Senator is interested will not be taken today or tomorrow. In that event it will not be necessary to have a Saturday session of the Senate.

Mr. LEHMAN. With that understanding, I withhold objection.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am interested in knowing whether or not a unanimous-consent agreement will be requested. Section 207 is still in the bill. It carries the rider with respect to the Fallbrook water situation.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the Senator that pursuant to my commitment to the Senate, I already have at the desk an amendment striking out that provision. I have told the chairman of the committee that I intend to offer the amendment to strike it out. As soon as the bill is brought up, I intend to propose that amendment and ask that it be adopted. I assure the Senator that whenever I make a commitment, it is carried out.

Mr. ANDERSON. I was not worried. However, inquiry had been made of me with respect to the rider, and I felt obligated to inquire about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object until I clear up in my own mind the parliamentary situation, the thing which concerns me is that if we follow the procedure suggested by the majority leader, we shall have pending before us the unfinished business, Calendar No. 1512, House bill 3097. Then there will be a proposal to lay it aside while we proceed to consider a rather detailed appropriation bill. I am opposed to Calendar 1512, House bill 3097. However, I do not believe that the debate on that bill would require any considerable length of time. By making it the unfinished business and then laying it aside, a very difficult situation is created for those of us who



are opposed to it, because it may be brought up again suddenly.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the Senator, if it will make him feel any better, that instead of asking unanimous consent to lay aside the unfinished business, I shall move to displace it. I assure the Senator that House bill 3097 will not be taken up until next week, after the appropriation bill shall have been disposed of.

Mr. MORSE. I do not wish to proceed on that basis. Would the majority leader have any particular objection to my making my argument against House bill 3097 this afternoon? Of course, his objection would not stop me, in any event.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have no objection whatever.

Mr. MORSE. I think my statement ought to be in the RECORD. I am still hopeful that our differences over House bill 3097 can be adjusted.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the Senator that in matters of this kind I always try to deal with him with courtesy—

Mr. MORSE. And fairness.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator from Oregon certainly has every right to make his statement. If the Senator has any fear that, after the appropriation bill is disposed of, I may suddenly move to recess until Monday, I will say to him that I will not do so until he has had an opportunity to make his remarks.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator. I withhold my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request of the Senator from California?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, for various reasons I shall not be able to be present in the Senate Chamber on Monday afternoon. I expect to be here during all of today. I hope we may proceed with the discussion of the bill this afternoon.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Let me say to the distinguished Senator from Illinois that he certainly is not foreclosed. The Senate will remain in session today as long as there is any desire to discuss the subject. The Senator may make any statements he desires to make in elucidation of his position on the several sections of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from California?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, is it the proposal of the majority leader that the Senate shall dispose of certain amendments which it is the intention of some of us to offer, but that final action upon an amendment which the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] intends to propose shall be deferred?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is correct. With respect to any amendments which Senators would prefer to have disposed of today, they can be debated and voted upon today. The only

reason for deferring action upon certain amendments to particular sections of the bill intended to be proposed by the Senator from New York is that he has not yet had time to prepare them. It was felt that those particular amendments might well be passed over until Monday, and that we should try to dispose of the other amendments today.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from California would not object to voting today on certain amendments of the Senator from Illinois, would he?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Not at all. I hope we may dispose of as many of such amendments as possible today.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator. I withhold any objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from California?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, in conformity with my understanding with the Senator from Oregon, I wish to move—

Mr. MORSE. The Senator does not need to move. I withheld any objection.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The understanding is that when we dispose of the appropriation bill, we shall not proceed to consider Calendar 1512, House bill 3097, until Monday. However, Senators will have a right to discuss the bill today.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It may be that the Senator from California has touched upon this matter previously, but I notice that on page 25 of the appropriation bill—

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is the Senator referring to the section dealing with the Fallbrook water situation?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] raised the question. I told him that I had already prepared an amendment, which is at the desk, to strike out that entire section, in conformity with my commitment at the time the Fallbrook legislation was before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from California?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

#### IN CONTEMPT OF THE SENATE

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, there has come to my hands in the last few days a committee print of the investigations of Senators JOSEPH R. McCARTHY and William Benton, pursuant to Senate Resolution 187 and Senate Resolution 304 of the 82d Congress. This is not the first time that I have heard of this material. A bootlegged edition was sent me many months ago, but since I do not patronize bootleggers in any commodity

I paid little attention to it. This publication, however, was official, and its contents are such that I feel they must be taken into account.

The charges against the junior Senator from Wisconsin were summed up in six questions, which the committee worded, as follows:

Whether under the circumstances it was proper for Senator McCARTHY to receive \$10,000 from the Lustron Corp.

Whether funds supplied to Senator McCARTHY to fight communism or for other specific purposes were diverted to his own use.

Whether Senator McCARTHY used close associates and members of his family to secrete receipts, income, commodity and stock speculation, and other financial transactions for ulterior motives.

Whether Senator McCARTHY's activities on behalf of certain special interest groups, such as housing, sugar, and China were motivated by self-interest.

Whether loan or other transactions Senator McCARTHY had with Appleton State Bank or others involved violations of the tax and banking laws.

Whether Senator McCARTHY violated Federal and State Corrupt Practice Acts in connection with his 1944-46 senatorial campaigns or in connection with his dealings with Ray Kiermas.

I now quote from the first two full paragraphs on page 10 of the subcommittee report:

In Senate Resolution 187, this subcommittee had before it, at the outset, merely the issue of determining the merits of Senator Benton's charges relating to Senator McCARTHY's fitness to sit in the Senate. As indicated, Senator McCARTHY was invited to attend subcommittee hearings on six occasions to present his explanations of the issues raised in Senate Resolution 187 and the investigation made pursuant thereto. Three of the invitations were extended prior to the Senate vote on April 10, 1952, and three invitations were extended subsequently. Senator McCARTHY should have known that the most expeditious way to resolve the issues would have been to appear before the subcommittee to make such statements and refutations of the charges as he saw fit. For reasons known only to Senator McCARTHY, he chose not to accept this course, but to charge that the allegations were a smear and that the subcommittee was dishonest and doing the work of Communists. Between October 1951 and April 1952 he refused to honor the invitations of the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections on the grounds that it lacked jurisdiction and that the members of said subcommittee were dishonest in their motives for insisting on any investigation, which, he contended, was solely because of his exposure of Communists in Government. Subsequent to April 10, 1952, and in the face of the Senate's 60-0 vote confirming the integrity of the members of the subcommittee and its jurisdiction to investigate the matters involved, Senator McCARTHY continued to reject the invitations of the subcommittee to appear before it for the purpose of presenting testimony in explanation of the issues raised by the investigation, and continued his attack upon the members of the subcommittee.

Such action on the part of Senator McCARTHY might appear to reflect a disdain and contempt for the rules and wishes of the entire Senate body, as well as the membership of the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections.

It is surely clear that the junior Senator from Wisconsin treated the members of the subcommittee, Messrs. HENNINGS, HAYDEN, and HENDRICKSON, with



friends to support an amendment which might be pending before this body or the other House. I have always thought that that was a part of the right of petition, which is guaranteed to American citizens by the Constitution. In the past I have received many telegrams and letters in response to appeals sent out by farm organizations supporting measures introduced by the senior Senator from Vermont. I am not aware that on those occasions the Senator from Vermont ever complained that the farm organizations had solicited support for his proposals. I may say that I certainly do not criticize them for such acts. I think it is perfectly proper for them to support the Senator from Vermont, and to try to marshal as much support as possible for his proposals. I did not resent either the telegrams which went out from the farm organizations or the telegrams which I received urging me to follow the program of the Senator from Vermont. I think it is somewhat extraordinary that the Senator from Vermont should resent the telegrams which went out from the REA Cooperative Association in support of the Douglas-Humphrey-Gillette amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; I will not yield until the conclusion of my remarks. Then I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. President, I am not interested primarily in the question as to which party has made the better record in connection with REA. The yea-and-nay votes in this body have been collected over a long period of time. They are available to the voters. We are ready to rest our record on those rollcalls, and we are ready to let the voters decide that issue.

However, I should like to point out to my good friend from Vermont that since the new administration has come into office the amounts requested by the administration for REA have markedly decreased. If the Senator will turn to page 866 of the Senate committee hearings he will find that the 82d Congress, in 1952, made available for REA purposes \$245 million for the year 1952-53. For the year 1953-54, the year in which we now are, the 1st session of the 83d Congress made available a total sum of approximately \$221 million, or a decrease of \$24 million.

The Budget Bureau requested for the coming year a further appropriation of only \$55 million, which, with the unexpended balances, would have made \$147 million available for 1954-55 or \$98 million less than had been available 2 years ago, and \$74 million less than is available during the current year.

The House increased this amount by \$35 million, bringing the figure of funds available for the succeeding year of 1954-55 to \$193 million. However, that total was still \$38 million less than is available for the current year, and \$52 million less than was appropriated by the last session of the 82d Congress.

It was because of these facts that the Senator from Illinois, joined by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr.

GILLETTE], offered our amendment to increase the appropriation by \$35 million, to bring the total to approximately the same amount provided for the current year. That was our purpose.

The Senator from Vermont has drawn certain gratuitous inferences about our motives which I shall pass by, because I think they are unworthy of his better self. I believe that in due course of time, when he gets up to the Vermont hills, and gets away from the political fever which sometimes characterizes Washington, he will not wish to stand upon such statements.

That, frankly, is the situation. I ask leave to have printed at the appropriate points in my remarks further statistical material. I shall be very glad now to yield to the Senator from Vermont, if he wishes to ask me any questions.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator from Illinois ask leave to put in the RECORD later today statistical material without telling the Senate what the statistical material consists of?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Vermont placed some statistical material in the RECORD earlier today without telling the Senate what is consisted of, and the Senator from Illinois did not object to it. I shall submit to the Senator from Vermont any material that I intend to put in the RECORD.

Mr. AIKEN. I put nothing in the RECORD of a statistical nature, that was not read to the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I believe the Senator put in a great many tables, the contents of which were not very clear to me. However, that is agreeable to me, because I am sure the Senator from Vermont would not put anything in that was not proper.

Mr. AIKEN. I have no questions to ask of the Senator from Illinois, but I should like an opportunity to say, regardless of any inference that I was blaming the senders of the telegrams for trying to put pressure on the Senate, that is not so. I made clear in my remarks that I put no blame at all on the people who sent the telegrams. I only regret that, like the Senator from Illinois, they did not have the whole picture before them.

Did the Senator from Illinois, when he was speaking the other day, know that for the last 6 months of 1954 \$14 million was available for loans in the State of Illinois for REA work? He knew there was \$17 million in applications, but did he know \$14 million was available? That is what I believe the witnesses before the committee left out, and that is what the Members of the Senate did not know the other day when they voted to add \$35 million to the appropriation bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say to my good friend from Vermont that the amount available is not necessarily the amount loaned. In fact, some of the Senators on the other side of the aisle said there was no use in appropriating the amount of money we requested because the REA was determined not to lend the amounts which were available; therefore, it would not make the loans. Therefore, the amounts theoretically available are not particularly important.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator from Illinois know of any year in which everyone who made an application for a loan got the full amount which was asked for?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly not.

Mr. AIKEN. Does not the Senator from Illinois know that the order to reduce the loans to \$165 million, regardless of what Congress might appropriate, was made by Harry Truman's Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. DOUGLAS. We went into all that last week.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It was pointed out that that order came in the midst of the Korean war, when there was a necessity to economize on copper and other material.

Mr. AIKEN. I could point out to the Senator from Illinois that Congress made available \$600 million for those 2 years of the Korean war because it was felt that getting electricity to the farms was one of the most important factors in carrying on successfully the work on the farms.

However, I do not care to go into that question. I merely wish to say that I do not blame the people who sent those telegrams.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But the Senator from Vermont does blame Mr. Ellis for sending his telegram.

Mr. AIKEN. I blame him for not telling those people the whole story when he told them to telegraph the Members of the Senate. Certainly he did not tell them the whole story. There is no question about it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Ellis will, I am sure, make his defense at an appropriate time, and I shall be glad to submit it. I merely wish to say that the attack which the Senator from Vermont has made on Mr. Ellis on the floor of the Senate reminds me of the attack which Mr. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, made on Mr. Ellis on the floor of the convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association last January. But that charge was repudiated by the 5,000 delegates to the convention who were present. Mr. Ellis represents the rural electrical users of the country and needs make no apology to Mr. Aandahl or to the senior Senator from Vermont.

I am very sorry to have to get into this discussion with the Senator from Vermont, whom I respect and like very much but his statement on the floor of the Senate seemed to me to call for a reply. I have tried to make my reply in good temper I hope but I could not let the statement go by completely unnoticed.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois answer one more question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. AIKEN. Will the Senator from Illinois state to the Senate just what statistical data the Senator from Vermont put in the RECORD that was erroneous?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have not seen the material which the Senator put in the RECORD. Therefore I cannot tell. I did



see him with many papers in his hand and I thought I heard him say he was asking unanimous consent to have the material printed in the RECORD. If I should get some statistical material during the day I shall show it to the Senator from Vermont prior to my submitting it for the RECORD, in order to give him an opportunity to make such reply or comment in the body of the RECORD as he may wish to make.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, in conformity with the prior discussion on the floor, I submit a proposed unanimous-consent agreement and ask that it be read for the information of the Senate. It is presented jointly on behalf of the distinguished minority leader and myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the proposed unanimous-consent agreement.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

*Ordered*, That following the morning business on Monday, June 14, during the further consideration of H. R. 8067, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, debate on any amendment or motion (including appeals) shall be limited to not exceeding 60 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the mover of any such amendment or motion and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], in the event he is opposed to such an amendment or motion; otherwise, by the mover and the minority leader or some Senator designated by him: *Provided*, That no amendment that is not germane to the subject matter of the said bill shall be received: *And provided further*, That debate upon the bill itself shall be limited to not exceeding 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent agreement? The Chair hears none, and the agreement is entered into.

#### PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HOUSE REPORT NO. 1256, RELATING TO JANUARY 1954 ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, at the request of the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], who is chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, and is temporarily out of the Chamber, I present on his behalf reports on three resolutions and I ask that the resolutions be immediately considered. I have discussed them with the distinguished minority leader, and he is agreeable to having them con-

sidered. The first one is Senate Resolution 259.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 259) was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That there be printed for the use of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report 3,000 additional copies of House Report No. 1256, current Congress, entitled "Report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report on the January 1954 Economic Report of the President."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 259) was considered and agreed to.

#### ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I now ask for the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 251.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 251) was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the 83d Congress, \$5,000 in addition to the amount, and for the same purposes, specified in section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act approved August 2, 1946.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 251), was considered and agreed to.

#### INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I now ask for the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 255.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 255) was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Armed Services hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the 83d Congress, \$10,000 in addition to the amount, and for the same purposes, specified in section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act approved August 2, 1946.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 255) was considered and agreed to.

#### WILLMORE ENGINEERING CO.— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the

Senate to the bill (H. R. 7258) for the relief of the Willmore Engineering Co. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7258) for the relief of the Willmore Engineering Company, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: That the Secretary of Commerce and Willmore Engineering Company each shall appoint an arbitrator, and they together shall appoint a third arbitrator, these three to serve as a Board of Arbitrators who shall, after having heard the evidence, determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury any amount which in their judgment would be required to satisfy any obligations of the United States to the Willmore Engineering Company for services and expenses in connection with its contract and the breach of it, if any, with the United States for production of winches for transport vessels necessary to the prosecution of World War II, pursuant to special emergency authorizations and commitments under war powers, for which it is alleged the United States has failed to provide adequate payment. To the extent not inconsistent with this Act, the provisions of Title 9 of the United States Code shall be applicable to proceedings under this Act. Any cost arising in the arbitration of these claims shall be fixed by the arbitrators and assessed equally between the Government and the claimants.

And the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN M. BUTLER,  
HERMAN WELKER,  
ESTES KEFAUVER,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

EDGAR A. JONAS,  
WILLIAM E. MILLER,  
THOMAS J. LANE,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I have discussed the consideration of the report at this time with the distinguished majority leader and the distinguished minority leader. They are both agreeable to having the Senate proceed now to the consideration of the report.

The conference report adheres to the principle of arbitration contained in H. R. 7258, as passed by the Senate with amendment on Calendar No. 1473, June 1, 1954, in that it provides for a Board of Arbitration composed of 3 arbitrators, instead of 1 arbitrator provided in the original bill.

The conferees agreed to recommend arbitration under provisions of title 9 of the United States Code, 1 arbitrator to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce, 1 arbitrator to be selected by Willmore Engineering Co., these 2 arbitrators to select a third arbitrator, all 3 to constitute a Board of Arbitrators.

As I stated on June 1, 1954, when the Senate passed H. R. 7258 with the Senate amendment to increase the number of arbitrators from 1 to 3, the usual ad-



ministrative procedures and judicial processes had proved to be inadequate, hence the adoption of arbitration as the best practical solution.

The previous Senate amendment provided for the appointment of three United States district judges as arbitrators. The conferees, cognizant of the burden of extrajudicial duties imposed upon the courts by that amendment, and with due consideration of the need for conclusive action consistent with previous Senate action and established legal precedent, agreed on the selection of a Board of Arbitrators to be named by the method I have just described.

The purpose of the amendment to H. R. 7258, approved by the conferees, is consistent with previous Senate action and accepted arbitration procedures.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

#### AWARD OF MEDAL OF HONOR TO THE LATE CAPT. JOHN S. WAMSLEY, JR., OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, it is with a deep sense of humility that I inform the Senate that the President of the United States, in the name of the Congress, has awarded the Medal of Honor to the late Capt. John S. Walmsley, Jr., of Baltimore, Md. for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy.

The Medal of Honor will be presented to the widow of the late Captain Walmsley by the Honorable Harold E. Talbott, Secretary of the Air Force, on June 12 at Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C. As a measure of tribute to Captain Walmsley for his dauntless bravery, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, the citation signed by President Eisenhower.

There being no objection, the citation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Capt. John S. Walmsley, Jr., AO815023, United States Air Force, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty near Yangdok, Korea, on 14 September 1951. While flying a B-26 aircraft on a night combat mission with the objective of developing new tactics, Captain Walmsley sighted an enemy supply train which had been assigned top priority as a target of opportunity. He immediately attacked, producing a strike which disabled the train, and, when his ammunition was expended, radioed for friendly aircraft in the area to complete destruction of the target. Employing the searchlight mounted on his aircraft, he guided another B-26 aircraft to the target area, meanwhile constantly exposing himself to enemy fire. Directing an incoming B-26 pilot, he twice boldly alined himself with the target, his searchlight illuminating the area, in a determined effort to give the attacking aircraft full visibility. As the friendly aircraft prepared for the attack, Captain Walmsley descended into the valley in a low level run over the target with searchlight blazing, selflessly exposing himself to vicious enemy antiaircraft fire. In his determination to inflict maximum damage

on the enemy, he refused to employ evasive tactics and valiantly pressed forward straight through an intense barrage, thus insuring complete destruction of the enemy's vitally needed war cargo. While he courageously pressed his attack Captain Walmsley's plane was hit and crashed into the surrounding mountains, exploding upon impact. His heroic initiative and daring aggressiveness in completing this important mission in the face of overwhelming opposition and at the risk of his life, reflects the highest credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.

#### OUR AILING MERCHANT MARINE

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, there appeared in the New York Times of June 10, 1954, an article by Hanson W. Baldwin, noted authority on military preparedness, concerning the depressed condition of the American merchant marine to which he refers, rather aptly, as "the poor cousin of the armed services between wars." Because of Mr. Baldwin's high standing among commentators on military affairs, his views on the need for attention by the Nation to its shipping problems are deserving of consideration by every citizen.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Baldwin's article be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MERCHANT MARINE AILING—BY END OF THIS YEAR NO DRY-CARGO SHIP WILL BE BUILDING IN UNITED STATES YARD

(By Hanson W. Baldwin)

The President this week asked Congress for funds to aid our ailing merchant marine.

The request was small—for \$82,600,000 for new merchant ship construction. Even if this request is approved by Congress, many months must elapse before contracts have been let, and when 5 mariner-class vessels, still building, are delivered later this year, the last of an order for 35, not a single ocean-going dry-cargo merchant vessel will be under construction in any American shipyard.

Thus the merchant marine, usually the poor cousin of the armed services in periods between wars, is again lapsing into somewhat the same depressed state that characterized it prior to World Wars I and II. The New Look military policies have paid, at best, lip service to the merchant marine even though those policies, which envisage an eventual reduction of our naval amphibious forces, put a greater degree of responsibility on merchant ships as troop carriers.

#### KEY ELEMENT IN DEFENSE

Merchant shipping always has been for the United States a key element of sound national defense and always will be so long as seapower forms one of the first lines of defense. This is more true today than it was prior to World War II, despite the increased capabilities of the plane.

For the United States is now far more dependent on foreign sources for vital strategic raw materials than it was a decade or two ago. Uranium, oil, manganese, columbium, and scores of other minerals and products must be transported across the seas to the United States if our war economy is to be maintained.

This must be done in time of war in the face of a formidable Russian submarine threat, which is not perhaps as serious as it has been painted, but which is nonetheless real.

Moreover, the plane has not proved that it can carry bulk cargoes economically in peace or war in competition with ships.

About 95 percent of all supplies to Korea were transported in ship's bottoms. The Secretary of the Navy, Charles S. Thomas, said recently that 5 tons of supplies accompanied each man we sent to Korea and 64 pounds of supplies each day were necessary to sustain each man after his arrival.

"From 1950 to 1953," Mr. Thomas added, "the Military Sea Transportation Service (operated by the Navy) hauled more than 5 million passengers, 22 million tons of petroleum products and 52 million tons of dry cargo in support of the Korean military operations."

It is true that some experts are advocating the expansion of our air cargo and air passenger fleets. These men believe that combinations of atomic weapons, mines and submarines could sever us from our overseas sources of raw materials in time of war, if our carrying capacity were limited primarily to ship's bottoms.

#### TRANSPORT COSTS STRESSED

They assert that air transport costs already are competing with rail costs and that in time they may be able to compete with shipping costs. Such a vision, however, is for the future, if indeed it ever is realized. Today it is probably beyond the capability of any major nation to supply itself with all the bulk cargoes it needs by transoceanic air transport.

Even if other aspects of the operation were feasible, the problem of supplying fuel for the great numbers of cargo aircraft necessary would seem to be dependent, at least in part, upon tankers.

In view of these facts and the importance of the merchant marine to national security the state of our commercial shipping today is not reassuring, particularly as regards future trends. Shipbuilders are principally dependent, at the moment, upon the Navy, which hopes to be able to carry out a \$1 billion program of warship construction, conversion, and modernization annually.

#### LAG IN CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

There were no appropriations for construction of new merchant ships in the current fiscal year's budget; next year, the appropriation will be only \$82,600,000, if Congress approves the President's recent request. These figures contrast with merchant ship construction funds that reached \$322 million in 1951.

The present merchant fleet is large in size, 3,348 vessels, 1,259 of them privately owned. But about half of all of these are classified as poor, from the point of view of speed and cargo capacity, and all of them are getting old fast. Within 9 years 80 percent should be replaced. Very few of these ships can make 18 knots, a desirable speed in the age of snorkel submarines.

The high cost of constructing and operating United States merchant ships is the major economic reason for the Merchant Marine's between-wars decline. Unions afloat and ashore are responsible for much of the increased costs and also for some of the uncertain discipline that periodically has marred United States merchant ship operation.

There is no doubt, however, that the Merchant Marine is an essential element of our security policies as they are now envisaged. Congress should consider it in that light.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for



the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the roll be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the bill be read for amendment and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that that procedure is automatic.

The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Salaries and Expenses," on page 4, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "\$62,500,000" and insert "\$62,027,280, and in addition \$1,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the unobligated balance of the 1954 appropriation, 'Government in Occupied Areas.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 20, after the word "that", to strike out "five" and insert "fifteen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 22, after the word "wagons", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of the Metals and Minerals staff in the Office of Economic Affairs."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Representation Allowances," on page 5, line 6, after "(22 U. S. C. 1131)", to strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$500,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this item deals with the so-called "representation" allowance of \$500,000 to provide members of the Foreign Service with an entertainment fund. The House appropriated \$450,000 for that purpose. The Senate committee has increased the figure to \$500,000.

It is well known that a considerable portion of the money is used for mutual entertainment by our Foreign Service of other members of our Foreign Service and members of the foreign services of other nations. In previous years I have tried to reduce the representation allowance in order to introduce into the conduct of our foreign affairs a greater degree of simplicity.

It is also well known that a considerable proportion of the money is used for liquid refreshments of an inebriating nature. While I do not wish to sail under false colors, and while I am not a teetotaler and do not pose as one, nevertheless it does not seem to me that the taxpayers of the United States should

be compelled to pay such a large sum for entertainment purposes on the part of our diplomatic and consular service. If liquor is served at such functions, it should be paid for privately and not by the taxpayers.

If it is in order, I send to the desk an amendment to strike out the figure of \$500,000 and to insert in lieu thereof \$300,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the committee amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 6, it is proposed to strike out the "\$500,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$300,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, some of these expenditures are, no doubt necessary, but my amendment would still leave \$300,000 for such purposes. Many of the expenditures, however, cannot be justified. They pay in part for liquid refreshments, which rarely consist of tea and tomato juice. It does not seem to me that we should try to float our foreign relations in a sea of champagne. It seems to me instead that we should try to bring about simplicity in the lives of governmental officials at home and abroad. Other nations look to us for leadership, not because we feed their representatives caviar and cocktails, but because we are strong both economically and militarily and we hope spiritually as well. There is no compelling need for our foreign officials to seek to make friends by mutual inebriation or to put it more mildly mutual exhilaration. We can build better friendships on the sound basis of character and kindness with out resorting to competitive consumption.

So, Mr. President, I hope my amendment may be adopted.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I sincerely hope that, whether it is for the purpose of a humorous story or a headline, the statement of the Senator from Illinois that this appropriation is for the purpose of mutual inebriation in the Foreign Service will not go unchallenged because it constitutes an indictment which I think is unfair, uncalled for, and not in accordance with fact, either under the preceding Democratic administration or under the present administration.

If there has ever been a general smear of guilt by association, it seems to me that the statement by a responsible Senator, on the floor of the United States Senate, that the fund is for any such purpose or has ever been used for any such purpose, either under the past administration or under this one, may be so characterized. It is unjustified and is not in keeping with either the dignity of the Senate of the United States or of the Foreign Service of the United States.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in recent years this item has been steadily reduced in appropriation bills when the Senator from New Hampshire has had anything to do with such bills.

In 1947 the amount was \$800,000. This year we are recommending \$500,000, a reduction of \$300,000.

I wish to join with the distinguished Senator from California in what he has said. I do not think the remarks made

by the Senator from Illinois should be allowed to reflect on the entire personnel of the American Foreign Service because I do not believe by any means that the implications which might be inferred from his remarks are proper.

This fund is used for the purpose of purchasing wreaths for ceremonial occasions—for the purpose of decorating monuments in the countries of our great allies. It is used for the purchase of flowers on the death of a foreign minister or the king of a friendly nation. It is used for state dinners and many other functions which are typical occurrences in the conduct of the foreign affairs of this country.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Is it not also used for the necessary entertainment of visitors to this country and of visitors in our consulates and embassies abroad? It is necessary that they be entertained, though not in any lavish way. Is not that the purpose of the fund?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. If it is not paid for in this way, it becomes an imposition upon our representatives in foreign countries who must use their private funds.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree with the view of the distinguished Senator from Arkansas that if it is not paid for in this way, it must come out of the pockets of our Foreign Service personnel.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is it not true that in connection with the official entertaining which is done, either by representatives of the State Department or by representatives of other executive agencies who go abroad, there must be considered the importance of contacts with the representatives of other nations which are made at social gatherings? As bearing out what the distinguished Senator from Arkansas has pointed out, if such a fund is not provided by the Government, the expenses would be required to come privately out of the pockets of American representatives abroad, because they would either have to turn down all invitations themselves, or accept invitations, and then, in reciprocating, would be required to pay the expenses out of their own pockets. To do this would limit the representation abroad to persons of means, which I do not think is proper for our country to expect. The Government should be in a position to make it possible for persons who have to depend on their own salaries, but who have great ability to offer to their Government, to accept posts in the Foreign Service, rather than to limit such appointments to persons who have such substantial means that the additional expense of entertainment would mean nothing to them.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wish to align myself with the views of the views of the distinguished Senator from Arkan-



sas and the distinguished Senator from California. As a matter of fact, in my opinion, \$500,000 is not anywhere nearly sufficient for the activities which the representatives of the United States Government are required, as a matter of duty and necessity, to carry on.

It should also be mentioned that a great many congressional committees go abroad; and frequently the members of such committees are entertained by the use of funds which are allocated by Congress for this purpose.

I desire to suggest, if I am not out of order in doing so, that the Committee on Appropriations undertake an investigation to ascertain exactly how much our representatives abroad spend out of their own pockets to carry on the duties inherent in the positions which they hold. I think such a figure would prove to be very interesting and would confirm the view that in some foreign countries representatives of the United States spend much more than is allowed to them under congressional authorization to perform the duties which their assignments impose upon them.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Montana that, according to a rule of thumb which is used in testimony given before our committee, it is estimated that, roughly speaking, our representatives abroad have been required to spend \$1 of personal funds for each \$2 of appropriated funds for this purpose. But I think the suggestion made by the Senator is good; and with the approval of my committee, before another year has passed, we shall make a study of the Senator's recommendations and suggestions, so that such information may be available.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. There is also involved another factor. Our consulates and embassies are established having in mind certain ranges of salary, depending upon the importance of the positions at the time. But the world conditions have so changed that the Ambassador in Saigon, Vietnam, whose post was relatively unimportant only a few years ago, and who has a comparatively low salary, now is confronted with an increasingly large influx of visitors, so that the Embassy at Saigon is becoming probably the busiest American Embassy in the entire Far East.

Our Ambassador at Saigon, Mr. Heath, perhaps is not a man of great means, but he is now being called upon to meet and to entertain more and more visitors daily. This is a fluctuating item, which I think must be taken care of in this manner.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. THYE. It has been reported that during the conference at Geneva, Secretary of State Dulles stayed at a hotel, while the representatives of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and France stayed at villas along the lake shore, and entertained their guests at the villas, whereas the Secretary of State of the United States was required to entertain

at the hotel. I think it deteriorates the prestige of our great Nation if our representatives cannot properly present themselves in conferences in foreign nations, because they are judged, perhaps, by their conduct and action. If they are required to conduct themselves as backwoodsmen, the United States is classed to a great extent in that category by others in the diplomatic circles.

I think the fund is very conservative. I was struck by the importance of what was said by the distinguished Senator from Washington about the Ambassador at Saigon, because undoubtedly there is now an influx of visitors at that point, and certainly the Ambassador there is faced with a tremendous expense every week. So I most certainly shall support this fund, or even a greater sum.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the distinguished Senator from Minnesota. I think it is clear from what has been said by the distinguished majority leader, the acting minority leader, the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the distinguished Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], that there is a general understanding of what this fund is intended to accomplish.

We realize that the United States Government, through its foreign officials, must adequately be represented in social functions or official functions abroad. When we consider the billions of dollars which are spent in other ways, certainly, in my judgment, it would not be wise to withhold reasonable funds for the use of our Foreign Service officials abroad.

I hope the amendment of the Senator from Illinois will be rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wish to make only one or two points. This is called a representation allowance. I believe "representation" is a word which has been taken from the French tongue, which is the language of diplomacy, and has intruded into the English or "American" language. "Representation" in the French language means "entertainment." I think it would be much better if the Bureau of the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations would hereafter call this an entertainment allowance rather than to use the somewhat mysterious word "representation."

I may say that perhaps many Members of Congress have been somewhat to blame in this matter. A great many of us take trips abroad or become world travelers. In the course of our trips, many drop in on the embassies and consulates and expect the red carpet to be rolled out for us, and the poor members of the Foreign Service then feel under an obligation to entertain us.

At times, the behavior of Members of Congress in foreign countries has not been entirely decorous. I do not wish to pose as being particularly virtuous in this regard, but when I was abroad in the summer of 1952, and I visited Paris and Rome, I was very careful not to go near the American embassies, lest the officials there might feel under some obligation to entertain me and to dip into the entertainment allowance.

I think some of the Members of this body, those present on the floor excepted, of course, like to have the entertainment allowance included, because it permits foreign Embassies to entertain them when they make the grand tour at the taxpayers expense.

As I have said, perhaps it is shouting against the wind to try to plead for simplicity of living on the part of representatives of the United States abroad, but it has never seemed to me that a country so great as ours needed to seek prestige by means of parties. The parties which sometimes have been given have not added to the prestige of the United States in the Mohammedan countries.

This, it is true, is not a matter of tremendous moment. But I tried to reduce these sums when my own party was in power. At such times, I never noticed any great indignation from Senators on the other side of the aisle when I made my proposals for such reductions. In fact, I believe, on past occasions eminent Republicans have joined me in proposing a cut in the so-called representation allowance. I regret that today I must stand alone. It is very interesting to see that the Republicans defend these appropriations now that they are in power.

As for myself, I am simply trying to be consistent. Having opposed these appropriations when my own party was in power, I certainly would be hypocritical if I did not oppose them now, under the existing regime. I think it somewhat extraordinary that those who were opposed to these appropriations when they were not in power, now defend them.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I had no intention of referring to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. My recollection is that the Senators who have spoken on the floor of the Senate today, insofar as they were present on the floor when the Senator made his observations in past years under a Democratic administration, opposed the amendments on this subject he then offered for the reasons actuating us in opposing his amendment today.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I was very careful to say I was not referring to those Senators who are present.

Mr. President, I do not think it is being at all "backwoodsish" to plead for simplicity in living and in entertainment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 5, line 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to take up out of order an amendment I desire to offer in conformity with my prior commitment in the Senate when a certain bill was being considered by the Senate. A matter of



importance has arisen, and I have to leave the floor for a while, and I should like to have my amendment presently considered.

My amendment proposes, on page 25, to strike out the present section 207, which deals with funds for the prosecution of the Fallbrook case. The provision which is now in the bill would prevent the use of funds for that purpose. In conformity with my agreement, I desire to offer my amendment to strike out section 207. The amendment is at the desk, and I ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the amendment of the Senator from California? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 25, beginning on line 18, it is proposed to strike out:

SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Southern Division, by the United States of America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, a public service corporation of the State of California, and others.

It is also proposed to renumber section 208 to 207.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to say that my proposal is in keeping with the statement I made previously on the floor of the Senate. I offer my amendment with full confidence that the executive branch of the Government will cooperate in helping to expedite the litigation in the Fallbrook case. However, my part of the understanding was that I would move to strike out section 207, and that I have done.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator is aware, of course, is he not, that there probably will be an effort by the House in conference to retain the rider? I am wondering if the distinguished Senator from California, the majority leader, will express himself on the question whether or not the hand of the Senate would be strengthened in this matter if there were a yea-and-nay vote, in order to indicate, by such a vote, that it was the determined will of the Senate that the rider should be eliminated.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not believe that is necessary. I think the record in the Senate was made very clear. There is no question in my mind that the amendment would have overwhelming support in the Senate. I do not know whether I shall be a conferee on the bill, but I can assure the Senator that, so far as I am concerned, my motion to amend is no empty gesture. The amendment is one which would have the support, I am sure, not only of the Senate, but of the executive branch of the Government as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES obtained the floor.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. On page 34 of the report of the committee, in setting forth the estimates for 1955 for payments to air carriers from the Civil Aeronautics Board appropriation, there is shown the figure "minus \$33 million" indicating that the appropriation recommended in this bill is \$33 million below the estimates for 1955.

Mr. BRIDGES. Is the Senator from Massachusetts referring to page 34 of the report?

Mr. KENNEDY. That is correct. It shows an item of "minus \$33 million." That would give the impression to the Senate that the reduction in subsidies to air carriers for fiscal 1955, as compared with the appropriation for last year, amounted to \$33 million. Is that a fact? Is the appropriation recommended by the subcommittee for subsidies for the CAB for a period of 8 months, or for a year?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct in raising that point. As the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts knows, a policy has been formulated recently, and it is now pending, which would recommend a rather fundamental change in subsidy programs. It was the view of the committee that instead of appropriating for subsidies for the whole year, it should appropriate a sufficient sum to carry on the operations to the end of the current calendar year, not the fiscal year, in order that it might be ascertained whether or not some of the economies brought about by a change in the program could be put into effect. The CAB would then be forced to appear before the Senate committee and present its case for additional funds and justify its request for funds for the remainder of the year. Hearings on the subject were held for several days; there was considerable discussion, and what I have stated finally seemed to be the general opinion. So the Senator is correct; the appropriation is not for the full year, but for a part of the year, with definite instructions that representatives of the Board shall appear before the Senate committee during the month of January of next year to give it a report.

Mr. KENNEDY. Then, the figure "minus \$33 million" for subsidies for the CAB, which appears on page 34 of the report, is really not an accurate indication of a saving for fiscal 1955, as the appropriation is potentially for only 7½ months. Therefore, if the appropriation for the remainder of the year were carried through, there would not be a saving of \$33 million, but the CAB would probably expend all the money which it had requested, would it not?

Mr. BRIDGES. If the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts will look at page 34, he will see that it does not state that amount will be saved. It does indicate that it is \$33 million under the budget estimate.

Mr. KENNEDY. Of course, it is under the budget estimate, but as the Senator

has just suggested, the amount appropriated would be for only 7½ months.

Mr. BRIDGES. Nevertheless, the budget estimate was so much for the full year, with \$40 million appropriated for a part of the year. So that amount was listed under the budget estimate. There was no intention to mislead the Senator from Massachusetts or anyone else. I am frank in stating what happened.

Mr. KENNEDY. On page 17 of the report of the committee, in discussing the question of payments to air carriers, it is stated:

The committee recommends \$40 million, the same amount allowed by the House, but which is \$33 million under the budget estimate and \$40,655,000 below the comparable figure for 1954.

I wish to point out that although the subcommittee goes on to explain the figure, that statement taken by itself, is not an accurate one, since the appropriation is not \$40,655,000 below the comparable figure for 1954, because the appropriation is only for about 7 months. If the CAB expends the money at the monthly rate suggested by the Senator's answer to the question originally asked, the CAB would probably expend as much for subsidies as it expended last year; thus, in fact, there is no saving.

Mr. BRIDGES. In reply to the Senator I may say that, of course, he can take a sentence of the report out of context and put on it a certain interpretation, as I could on a sentence from a statement or speech made by the Senator from Massachusetts. There is, however, no intention to fool anyone in any way. It is a way of handling the problem so that the Senate, the Senator from Massachusetts, and every other Senator will have a chance to review the appropriation shortly after the turn of the calendar year.

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes; I am not suggesting that the Senator is attempting to deceive anyone; but permit me to make clear the basis for an amendment I shall offer. The last sentence of the third paragraph on page 18 of the report reads as follows:

If such action is taken—

In other words, taken by the Civil Aeronautics Board—

subsidy requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, may well be less than the amount estimated by the Board.

The amount estimated by the Board, that would be required—as stated in the testimony before the Appropriations Committee—was \$80 million.

But I am concerned that the CAB may expend money at a monthly rate so that the appropriation will be exhausted by the middle of January, the date on which the subcommittee suggested the CAB appear before it again. The Appropriations Committee, recognizing that otherwise the CAB would be without funds to carry on, would then, of course, appropriate additional funds. As a result, by the end of the fiscal year 1955 we would have expended all or almost all of the \$80 million the CAB originally



requested for this item. That is what concerns me.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me say to the Senator from Massachusetts that, as undoubtedly he is aware under the law, the CAB must pay, each month, or each period, whatever it may be, 95 percent of the subsidy payments per month or per period to the airlines. So they are able to work with some leeway.

However, it is our hope—and I think it is the hope of all members of the committee; there was no partisanship about the matter—that a way may be worked out to reduce the subsidies and to reduce the Government's expenditure. Instead of providing the total amount for the fiscal year, and letting that be the end of the matter, we wanted to give them time to react to the program, and then to come before the committee again, at which time we could see whether a saving could be made. But if a saving is made, it will have to be made by a readjustment of the subsidy program, because once the subsidy is granted, payment of at least 95 percent of the monthly amount must be made each month.

Mr. KENNEDY. However, the CAB is not authorized to pay subsidies in excess of the amount appropriated for that purpose by the Congress. Control is still in the hands of Congress; and Congress is not obliged to write a blank check to the CAB permitting it to expend for subsidies whatever it may desire.

Mr. BRIDGES. On the eve of a new fiscal year, and with the Supreme Court's decisions, and with the discussion of the new air policy, the committee simply did not wish to limit the amount to an absolute figure, but wished to provide a chance to review the matter in the middle of the year. That is the purpose of the amendment. I do not know whether there will be a saving, but I hope there will be. By that means we might make a reduction in the appropriation; otherwise, we might not.

Mr. KENNEDY. But it does not seem to me that the present bill makes possible a saving in any way. On page 17 of the committee report it is stated that—

The Civil Aeronautics Board testified that the House allowance would provide sufficient funds for subsidy payments to February 1, 1955.

In other words, the appropriation voted by the Senate Appropriations Committee, for the period to February 1955, is the same as the amount the House voted.

I read further from the committee report on page 17:

The committee directs that the Board undertake a complete review of subsidy payments immediately and report to the committee not later than January 1955, the results of such study so that the committee will be informed as to whether the amount recommended will be sufficient to meet subsidy payments.

Under these conditions, and emphasizing the fact that we are appropriating for a period of only 8 months—and further reminding the Senate that the airlines will receive, in compensation, more than \$61 million, for carrying the air-mail, which includes, according to the

recent rate decisions of the CAB, approximately \$3,500,000 of subsidies—I shall submit an amendment to the bill to reduce this amount. My amendment is intended to achieve a reduction in subsidy appropriations for the full fiscal year 1955, rather than provide the amount the CAB originally requested. I have at the desk such an amendment, and I should like to call it up for consideration at this time.

Mr. BRIDGES. Is the Senator from Massachusetts offering his amendment to the committee amendment?

Mr. KENNEDY. I desire to have it taken up at this time, yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Acquisition of Buildings Abroad," on page 5, line 9, after "(22 U. S. C. 292-300)", to insert "including personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a)."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts realize that this committee amendment is not the one to which he desires to submit his amendment? The committee amendments are being taken up in order.

Mr. KENNEDY. Then, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment may be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say it is entirely out of order to proceed in that way. However, if the Senator from Massachusetts is required to leave the Chamber, because of other business—

Mr. KENNEDY. No. I am agreeable to postponing submission of my amendment until we reach that part of the bill to which it relates.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is the better course—unless the Senator from Massachusetts is compelled to leave the Chamber—

Mr. KENNEDY. No; I do not have to leave. I shall be glad to postpone the submission of my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts withdraw his unanimous-consent request?

Mr. KENNEDY. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 5, in lines 9 to 16.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What is the pending committee amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending committee amendment is on page 5, in lines 9 to 16. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, in line 9, after "(22 U. S. C. 292-300)", it is proposed to insert "including personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a)."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, to that committee amendment, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We have not yet reached the committee amendment to which the amendment of the Senator from Illinois relates.

The pending committee amendment is, on page 5, between lines 9 and 16. This committee amendment ends in the middle of line 16, whereas the committee amendment to which the amendment of the Senator from Illinois relates, begins at the end of that line.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 5, between lines 9 and 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 16, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", after the amendment intended to be proposed, to strike out "\$2,750,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, to this committee amendment, I now offer the amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 5, at the end of line 16, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$2,000,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the committee recommends \$2,500,000 for this purpose namely the acquisition of diplomatic buildings abroad but it has also included in the \$2,500,000 a provision to permit funds also to be expended for regular State Department overhead. This is under the general heading of "Acquisition of Buildings Abroad."

In times past this appropriation has been defended on the ground that this money was being deducted from counterpart funds, and hence did not constitute specific appropriations from current funds by Congress.

I have always been skeptical about the somewhat lavish buildings we have been buying and building for our Foreign Service abroad. We have palaces in Rome, Paris, and London, and many other foreign capitals. Probably it is true that 40 years ago our services abroad were very inadequately housed; but we have left that era, and have entered a period in which I would say that, on the whole, our diplomatic service is housed with excessive luxury. Therefore it has seemed that in times past we could have made better use of the counterpart funds than has been



made of them by the appropriations which have been approved. But this year this item is to be financed not merely by counterpart funds, but also by \$500,000 in outright expenditures by the Treasury, in American currency. I am not proposing to limit the authorizing legislation for State Department overhead expenses, but if it were used, the funds would have to come from foreign credits.

It is not at all clear how much of this appropriation is for purposes of constructing buildings, and how much for "expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation." That is a general phrase, which can cover a multitude of sins.

So I hope very much the Senate will reduce this appropriation to \$2 million. My plea for simple living seems to have drawn down on my head the ire of various Members of this august body. I do not believe that high living and conspicuous consumption are sound ways to conduct our foreign relations. They only stir up hatred and jealousy of the United States, and create false assumptions among our allies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the committee amendment on page 5, line 16.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, as the Senator from New Hampshire understands, the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois is to reduce the appropriation from \$2,500,000 to \$2,000,000, and to eliminate hard dollars. Let me say that the reason for the hard dollars is that in South and Central America—to which the Senator of New Hampshire certainly thinks we should be giving more attention—no other currencies are available, and we must use hard American dollars in order to do business.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I ask my good friend from New Hampshire if he would be willing to reduce the counterpart funds from \$2,000,000 to \$1,500,000, leaving \$500,000 in hard American currency to be spent in Latin America?

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say "No" to the Senator from Illinois, because that money is at hand in those countries. It is there, and we must use it for some purpose. I cannot think of a better purpose for which to use it than creating a permanent asset to our country in the form of permanent buildings which we will own. The Appropriations Committee reduced the House figure somewhat, as the Senator knows. I should say that \$2 million of such credits, used in that manner, plus hard dollars in countries where there are no counterpart funds, would be a good investment for our country.

Mr. DOUGLAS. As the Senator from New Hampshire well knows, the counterpart funds which are available for us to draw upon, to be spent only within the foreign country itself, or in the so-called sterling bloc countries, can be used for other purposes than the acquisition or construction of buildings. They

can be used for military supplies. They can be used for the Fulbright scholarship program. The more money we put into buildings the less we have for other purposes. We do not have unlimited amounts to draw upon, and when we spend \$2 million for these purposes, that means just so much less available for military equipment, and so much less available for building international friendship through the exchange of persons; and if we are interested in promoting foreign relations, it is much better to have rank-and-file citizens of other countries visit us, and rank-and-file Americans visit other countries, than to build palaces within which members of the Foreign Service may work and entertain visiting guests.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the committee amendment on page 5, line 16.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 5, line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 17, after the word "than" to strike out "\$2,400,000" and insert "\$2,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Missions to International Organizations," on page 6, line 25, after the word "chauffeurs", to strike out "\$1,050,000" and insert "\$1,053,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "American Sections, International Commissions," on page 10, line 23, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$235,000" and insert "\$248,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Fisheries Commissions," on page 12, line 10, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$295,000" and insert "\$325,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Educational Exchange Activities," on page 13, line 13, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$9,000,000" and insert "\$15,000,000."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in my opinion the Appropriations Committee has acted wisely in recommending an allocation of \$15 million for the international educational exchange program of the State Department. It seems to me that these exchanges are one of the most economical as well as effective means we have of influencing key people in other countries who are responsible for the formulation of national policy and public opinion. The exchange program affords us an opportunity to bring such key people to the United States to observe at first hand our institutions, and our way of life. When they go home, these people tell our story for us to important groups in their countries. Often these people are connected with

the press or in other mass media fields, and their message reaches hundreds of thousands of people who can thus get a balanced picture of us from their own countrymen.

If the cut voted by the House were sustained, none of these influential people from 61 countries could be brought over to the United States. It seems to me very urgent that we not allow this to happen. I believe that we should confirm the report of our Appropriations Committee and let our conferees know that we wish to support the full amount of \$15 million for the exchange program.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I have only a few words to add in support of the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee to restore the appropriation under this item to \$15 million.

In the past few years I have had some experience in connection with the international information and interrelations situation. Let me say to the Senate that of all the programs which contribute long-range mutual benefits both to our country and to other countries, I believe the educational program, the Smith-Mundt program, and the Fulbright program have contributed most soundly.

Last year and the year before I served with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], who is the author of the Fulbright program, and I have served on committees with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], who were the authors of the Smith-Mundt program.

I have found that in a number of foreign countries—in fact, in most foreign countries—this exchange program has met with enthusiastic acceptance. It plants permanently in the minds of exchange students—both our students who go abroad and foreign students who come here—the fundamental truths with respect to the governments, institutions, and economic conditions in the various countries.

This program goes further than anything I know of in establishing within each country a coterie of people who having learned about the other fellow and becoming acquainted with him realize that he is a pretty good fellow. It establishes a backlog of people in other countries who do not in the main believe in or disseminate falsehoods about the United States. Such falsehoods are disseminated in countries where the people do not have the advantage of firsthand experience with the United States.

Certainly no one has ever accused me of being in favor of increasing an appropriation; but I believe that situations must be evaluated on their merit, and I would say, Mr. President, that this is a program—and the information program as now constituted is another such program—which I could very well support with a far greater appropriation than is now contemplated in the pending bill or was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

I earnestly hope that on this item the Senate conferees will stand like the Rock



of Gibraltar against any reduction of the \$15 million which the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate has recommended.

I cannot testify too strongly to my belief in the merits of this cause, and I cannot testify too strongly to my belief in its very great and already proven success.

In closing I should like to quote a finding which the special committee on the information program, of which the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] was the first chairman and on which I served as the succeeding chairman, placed in its final report on the exchange plan.

The program enjoys a high prestige both at home and abroad and is, therefore, able to attract the voluntary participation of leading citizens. It is nonpolitical and non-propagandistic in character so that it is acceptable in all parts of the non-Communist world. \* \* \* Exchanges often are or may become prominent in Government, business, and the professions, and their potential impact on attitudes toward this country is considerable.

Mr. President, there are a number of countries in this world where at least a half or a major portion of the leading Government officials and officeholders are persons who have been educated in the United States and who, because of that fact, are a bulwark in the defense of the United States against the false propaganda that is disseminated against the United States in those countries.

Therefore, I earnestly hope that the amendment of the committee on this item will be adopted, and that the Senate conferees will not budge to the extent of one thin dime at any time so far as any reduction of this item is concerned. In my judgment, the amount could well be larger, not smaller.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to join with my colleagues who have spoken in favor of this item in the appropriation bill, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

During the past 2 years I met a number of students from various countries who studied in the United States under the program we are discussing. In each instance the student told me that he or she had had no conception of what America was like before coming to our country. The students told me that they were very happy indeed to have had the privilege of seeing for themselves what America is like, and that they were returning to their respective countries to tell their fellow countrymen that we in the United States enjoyed a democratic form of government and a standard of living and opportunity for all without regard to the station in life in which any pension may have been born, and that our Government really did serve the people far beyond any conception they had of it before they had the privilege of visiting our shores.

I believe that the Smith-Mundt Act and the Fulbright Act are doing much to acquaint our young people who study in foreign countries and the young people of foreign countries who study in the United States with what the respective countries are really like.

Therefore, I am in full support of the amendment.

I shall not take the time of the Senate to read the 2-page statement which I prepared on the amendment, because I have already spoken at various places in the past in support of the 2 acts I have mentioned and in support of the amount now contained in the appropriation bill.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the statement which I prepared be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR THYE

As a member of the Appropriations Committee which reviewed and approved the request of \$15 million for the International Educational Exchange Program of the State Department, I would like to comment on why we supported this amount.

The committee does not consider \$15 million a compromise figure.

It is the very least amount, in my estimation, which the Government needs to continue a worthwhile job.

In addition to Government witnesses, the committee received testimony from many private organizations and groups in this country.

They represented not only the interests of our universities and colleges but those of our community leadership, of all major religious denominations, labor, etc.

All of them felt that Government support for this kind of international activity is necessary, is furthering their efforts along similar lines, and is forwarding our national goals in international relations.

I think the committee was convinced that the American public is wholeheartedly behind this program and expects us to support it.

This seems to me quite understandable because these exchanges, while primarily developed for their impact overseas, are of real benefit to Americans.

They help our people to get firsthand experience in foreign countries—to acquire knowledge and understanding of areas and cultures and the ways of other people.

This knowledge is vital to us if we, as a democratic nation, are to act wisely in international affairs.

We want other free nations to join voluntarily with us to secure a peaceful world.

Our potential enemies want to divide us.

We in the free nations cannot act in concert unless we understand and respect the motives, deep-rooted in the minds and hearts of our people, which guide the policies of each of our nations.

If we go back to the figure of \$9 million voted by the House, we will cut off these opportunities for getting acquainted with the people of half the countries of the free world.

We should not take such a backward step.

It should be clear to our conferees that nothing less than \$15 million will make it possible to carry out the mandate which the American public supports—of keeping the exchange program a going and effective operation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I believe the record should show that the committee was unanimous on this item, not only as to the merits of the program, but also on the amount recommended.

Mr. THYE. The committee was unanimous on the amount, and it reinstated the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. Many of us, when we heard of the reduction which the House had made in the appropriation recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, voiced our regrets at the action of the House.

I urge, as the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] has urged, that in conference the Senate conferees stand firm and not yield one penny on the item. It is the best way in which we can strive toward an understanding among the peoples of the earth, which will bring about a lasting peace, certainly at far less expense than by resort to some other method, especially resort to military operations.

Mr. FULBRIGHT subsequently said: Mr. President, I should like to complete the record in connection with the pending committee amendment, which was under discussion at the time the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] began his address. I ask unanimous consent that my remarks appear in the RECORD immediately before the Senator from Oregon began his address, because my remarks are a continuation of the discussion relative to the appropriation for the exchange of students.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to compliment the Committee on Appropriations for restoration of the budget figure of \$15 million for this item. I have before me two statements which have been prepared on this subject. One relates to the effect on the Latin American program, and the other to the geographical distribution of the grants. I ask unanimous consent to have the statements printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### EFFECT ON LATIN-AMERICAN PROGRAM

I would like to commend the Appropriations Committee for its very sound judgment in restoring the full amount of \$15 million requested for the international educational exchange program of the State Department. I think that this is the minimum we can allocate if we want this program to continue its effective work. Its success has been attested to by a variety of objective surveys, by committees of Congress, by the Vice President, and by public bodies like the Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange. I see no wisdom in curtailing these activities at this time. For a number of years this exchange program has been helping us build bridges of understanding and mutual respect between ourselves and our neighbors overseas. If we blow up these bridges today, it will take more than engineering skill to rebuild them. Such destruction will confirm what many people abroad are already saying about us—that we care only about military expediency and have no real interest in their problems and their aspirations and do not really want them as friends in building a free society of co-equal nations.

Take Latin America, for example. There we have had a modest exchange program for nearly 15 years, and the growth of solidarity and understanding has been increasing steadily. If the \$6 million reduction



voted by the House were to be sustained, we would have no such program with our neighbors to the south at all. In view of Dr. Milton Eisenhower's strong, clear recommendations to the contrary, such a drastic reduction would be utterly contradictory.

I believe that we ought to carry out the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee by voting the \$15 million requested for the exchange program and assure our conferees that we consider this the minimum amount necessary for this activity.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS

I am glad that the committee commented on this question. Certainly if the goal of this program—that of understanding of the United States abroad—is to be reached, it is important that our foreign visitors be spread through all parts of this country. This has been a matter of continuous concern to me and to those responsible for the conduct of the exchange program, and it has been systematically studied several times, especially by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. While I agree that we must be vigilant about this problem and that the present situation is by no means perfect, I think we should be aware of the complexity of the problem and what has already been done to solve it. Our concern, of course, is with more equal distribution among the States and institutions and increasing the number of institutions participating.

At present all 48 of our States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories are represented in the exchange program and over 500, or about half, of our institutions of higher education. Those conducting the program have made constant efforts to distribute information about the opportunities offered under the program to interested persons. All institutions of higher education—1,400 or more, as well as professional societies and editors of their journals—are canvassed. Special advisers have been appointed on nearly 1,000 campuses. State committees have been established in every State to nominate American students within a quota of two per State. Directives to contract agencies which stress the need for the widest possible geographic distribution of grantees have been issued regularly and checked on.

The major difficulties in solving this problem center around the following points: First, most of the foreign nationals coming here for study are people whose seriousness of purpose, maturity and promise of future leadership has had some chance to be tested. Their studies are specialized and at the graduate level. Our resources for graduate study, as you know, are not evenly divided among the 48 States. Secondly, about half of these students get only partial scholarships from this Government. Consequently they go to the college that offers them the additional grant they need or to the college they choose to attend if they are paying the difference themselves.

The Americans who receive study grants are also those who are prepared to carry on advanced study abroad. They must be able to do much of their work independently, with a minimum of classroom supervision. The number of students so equipped—from any State—is bound to be relatively small. The problem is aggravated by the fact that not all of our students so prepared want to study abroad, and not all our colleges are equally prepared to encourage and recommend such students.

Similar difficulties attach to the exchange for lecturing and research. Here an even smaller number of opportunities is available and the openings are more specific. Less than a quarter of the foreign grantees get full financial support from this Government. As to the Americans, they are selected largely in terms of our needs abroad for particular kinds of lecturers in specific fields of specialization. Thus the distribution and place-

ment of these people is even more restricted than that of students.

I think we are wise to keep this matter under review, but I also feel that much is being done to solve this problem as equitably as possible, keeping in mind the objectives of the program, the limitation of funds, and these other inherent difficulties.

Our colleges and universities also have a responsibility in this matter and can continue to help by encouraging the right kind of people to apply and by offering the kind of opportunities which foreign participants need.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words, particularly with regard to the comment in the report of the committee concerning geographical distribution of grants. This question has been before the Board of Foreign Scholarships for a number of years. The Board has instituted a system of State committees which is designed to overcome this difficulty. The Board is fully aware of the problem, and I think is approaching it in a sensible manner. I am very grateful for the contribution of the Committee on Appropriations with regard to the geographical distribution of students, both our students going abroad and foreign students coming to this country.

I had intended to ask for a yea-and-nay vote on this particular amendment, because of the difference between the House action and the unanimous action of the Senate committee. I conferred with some of my colleagues, and in view of the statements made by Members on both sides of the aisle just a few minutes ago, and after consultation with the chairman of the committee, I think it is quite evident that the action of the Senate committee is supported by the overwhelming majority of the Senate. In view of the lateness of the hour I shall not press the request for a yea-and-nay vote. I am quite confident, and I believe it is now quite evident, that the overwhelming majority of the Senate will support the action of the Committee on Appropriations.

I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter which I have received from Mrs. Seth C. Reynolds, of Ashdown, Ark., regarding the appropriations for the exchange program.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ASHDOWN, ARK., June 6, 1954.

Senator J. W. FULBRIGHT,  
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: At a recent meeting of the Ashdown Improvement Club, a motion was made and carried unanimously, that the club go on record as opposing any decrease from the original \$15 million appropriated for the Fulbright Scholarship Fund, and favoring the restoration of the recent \$6 million cut. I was appointed to write and tell you of our stand on this important matter.

We feel strongly that it would be a sad mistake and false economy not to appropriate the full \$15 million. We can conceive of no better plan to cultivate friendly relations with other countries than the exchange of our youths in colleges and universities under the proper supervision. One young lady from Holland was in our county

and all who met her and heard her speak were very much impressed.

We feel that in the interest of our own national security and world peace, this interchange must not be curtailed at this time but if possible should be increased.

Please see that this is placed in the proper hands.

Yours truly,

Mrs. SETH C. REYNOLDS.

#### WIRETAPPING VERSUS FREEDOM: THE STRUGGLE IN THE COURTS AND CONGRESS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, this is the second of a series of speeches on the wiretapping issue.

Many times in history the rights of the people have been intruded upon by unwise, overzealous, or tyrannical officials. Sometimes the people have been slow to assert their rights, and the courts have been cautious about recognizing and protecting them. Protection of these rights requires vigilance and unwavering faith in the processes of democracy.

Thomas Jefferson once said:

Though written constitutions may be violated in moments of passion or delusion, yet they furnish a text to which those who are watchful may again rally and recall the people; they fix, too, for the people the principles of their political creed.

In my last speech to the Senate on the Brownell proposal to legalize wiretapping by Government and military agents I discussed the historic struggle to protect the homes and the privacy of the people from official intrusion that led to adoption of the fourth amendment to our Constitution.

Opposition to the Brownell proposals today is a continuation of the struggle against the practices of arbitrary officialdom that was waged by our forbears. I have been shocked by this campaign to push a wiretapping bill through the Congress, because so little has been said about the impact of such a measure upon the principles embodied in our Bill of Rights.

The philosophy of the wiretappers apparently being that the end justifies the means, their thinking seems to be that only the end, and not the means, should be discussed. The professed end being to fight communism, the fact that the proposed means may be ineffective and inconsistent with democracy is either not considered or is brushed aside.

#### DEMOCRACY MUST BE DEFENDED

I am willing to discuss the end. And I submit that the end should be both to defeat communism and to defend democracy. But I also want to discuss the means, because I want to make sure that in waging this fight against communism we do not lose the fight for democracy.

The arguments of those who propose legalized wiretapping often seem to treat democratic processes as a weak thing—a sort of luxury that we allow ourselves in periods of calm, but which they propose be set aside in times of turmoil.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 7, 1954, shows this kind of argument was advanced in favor of legalized wiretapping by a Representative who said that he had participated in the prosecution of Nazi war criminals in Germany. He



I simply say that if violation of privacy is involved, that loophole should be plugged up.

Mr. WELKER. I differ with the Senator from Oregon on the definition of privacy of the home. I am certain that if such an event happened in the Senator's home, he would throw both parties out.

Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield for another question?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. WELKER. We know that the debate on this question arose out of the decision by Mr. Justice Holmes, in which he stated that this type of interception was a dirty business. Am I not correct?

Mr. MORSE. That was one of the pronouncements he made in that decision. He made many more, as did Mr. Justice Stone in that case. Even Mr. Justice Butler, in that case, laid down some sound principles on the matter of protecting the privacy of citizens, as did Mr. Justice Brandeis. In these days, I think we ought to review those principles.

Mr. WELKER. What is more dirty business than for a man to overhear a conversation—let us assume he is an FBI agent—and then to go into a Federal court and deliberately to lie against two persons? That certainly is dirty business.

Mr. MORSE. Of course it is dirty business, but I think it is irrelevant to the whole issue of whether or not Congress should permit the privacy of a free man's home to be invaded by wiretapping, unknown to the individual.

Mr. WELKER. With his great ability, my good friend, the distinguished Senator from Oregon, could cross examine such a person right out of court, as he well knows.

Mr. MORSE. In that case, such a procedure of protection is available.

Mr. WELKER. Certainly; and that procedure would be available in the case of wiretapping.

Mr. MORSE. No; there would not be that protection, once the knowledge of what took place in the telephone conversation became the property of the police. Individuals would then be subject to being victimized by police tyranny.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina further yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. WELKER. Perhaps the Senator from Oregon has not followed our hearings. There is every way in the world for one to lie and cheat and steal in connection with wiretapping devices.

Mr. MORSE. I discussed that at some length today.

Mr. WELKER. I am sorry that I did not hear the Senator's speech.

Mr. MORSE. I shall use an example again. According to what the technicians have told me, I could record on a tape a 1-hour speech in the Senate by the Senator from Idaho, and turn the speech over to the technicians, who could then bring forth a recording prov-

ing conclusively, from the standpoint of the tape, that the Senator from Idaho recited the Third Internationale on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. WELKER. I appreciate that.

Mr. MORSE. That is why I am against wiretapping.

Mr. WELKER. But will not the Senator from Oregon agree with me that by cross-examination and the use of corroborating witnesses, such a recording could be blown right out of a courtroom?

Mr. MORSE. No; I think that is a very false assumption to make. There may be a very able lawyer who in case X will break down the falsity of the wiretap. In many other cases the wiretap may stand up and the jury may believe it. I think we should outlaw the process or procedure of wiretapping in order to prevent the dangers that exist under such procedures.

Mr. WELKER. The Senator from Oregon would outlaw all wiretapping?

Mr. MORSE. I would outlaw all wiretapping.

Mr. WELKER. The Senator would not compromise with a provision that judges should pass on requests to wiretap and grant permission?

Mr. MORSE. No. Let me say a word about the judgeship check. In the first place, there is no way to stop the process from being what Judge Brandeis described it as being in the Olmstead case. It cannot be a selective process. Once a wire is tapped, everything that goes over the wire is tapped. I think that should be kept in mind. Secondly, we need to recognize how law enforcement works. The judge is a member of the community. He has to work cooperatively with the prosecutor, and the prosecutor with the judge. Usually there exists a desirable teamwork relationship between the judge and the prosecutor, and such a procedure will become pro forma. In most cases, as the wire tapping procedure would become the practice, the prosecutor would appear before the judge and state, "Your honor, we have reason to believe Mr. X is a dangerous subversive in this community. We want you to authorize our tapping the wires of X." Where is the judge who ordinarily would deny such a request?

Mr. WELKER. I can name two of them in the Senator's own State. Does the Senator from Oregon think that Judge Alger Fee, the greatest jurist I know, or Judge Claude McCulloch, would ever grant such permission without positive evidence?

Mr. MORSE. I am not going to speak for Judge Fee or Judge McCulloch; I am going to speak to the practice. It does not make any difference whether a certain judge would grant permission to tap the wires of X, Y, or Z.

The fact is that if a prosecutor came before a judge and stated, "We think we have a bad subversive in this town and we want to have an order to wire tap his telephone," the judge would ask, "What have you by way of prima facie evidence?" That is what the bill would require. A prima facie case would have to be made out.

The prosecutor would then state, "Well, on the following days we saw him

with these people, and they are bad characters. Some of the public acts of this fellow indicate he is associated with a pretty bad crowd. We saw the following people come out of his home on February 1. We have a suspicion that maybe he is having Communist meetings in his home. We think we had better put him under surveillance."

Without naming individual judges, I think in most instances, with the working arrangement which exists between judges and prosecutors, the prosecutor would get a court order. I do not think there would be any safeguard at all. When the prosecutor received his order, he would receive an order to tap the whole conversation, whatever went over the wires, the conversations of the people who called in as well as those of the persons they were trying to detect.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I desire to have the floor for only a few moments more. I am sorry to take up so much time, but this is a very enlightening debate, I am sure. No doubt the Senator from Oregon has had some experience as a prosecutor, has he not?

Mr. MORSE. No, I have not. I have not had that great opportunity which the Senator from Idaho has had. I have not been a prosecutor. However, I have studied the records of a great many prosecutors.

Mr. WELKER. The Senator from Oregon has stated that there is an alliance between judges and prosecutors.

Mr. MORSE. I did not say an alliance. I said there is good teamwork. There ought to be. There is a good teamwork between them.

Mr. WELKER. I do not think there should be. I differ with the statement of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. If the prosecutor makes prima facie case, I think there should be good teamwork.

Mr. WELKER. When one goes to a judge for a search and seizure warrant, as I have done hundreds of times, one will find that if he does not have the evidence he will not be granted such a warrant. I have had that experience many times.

Mr. MORSE. Certainly. That is why there exists the great protection in the Bill of Rights as to search and seizure warrants. We did away with the general warrant for searches and seizures. No one can now get a general warrant for searches and seizures. It is necessary to have a specific warrant, and identify the property which it is desired to seize. It has to be made pretty clear to the judge where it is expected the property will be found. Every man is protected from a rummaging performance in his castle or home.

Mr. WELKER. It is necessary to name the place and to have reasonable grounds on which to ask the judge for such a writ.

Mr. MORSE. I should like to say, most respectfully, that the argument by analogy breaks down when the Senator applies the warrant question to the wiretap question.

Mr. WELKER. We are now discussing judges.



Mr. MORSE. The protection afforded by requiring action by a judge, to which the Senator from Idaho is referring, in my opinion affords no protection at all. I am opposed to the so-called safeguard of having a judge act, and I want to point out it does not protect the individual from what I think is the abuse of the general warrant characteristic of wiretapping.

Mr. WELKER. While we are on the question of the protection requiring action by a judge, I may cite an experience which I had, and which I think my distinguished colleague from Oregon may have had. I know that I have had such an experience, and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], who is on the committee, has had the same experience. When a person goes to a particular judge, files his affidavit, and asks for a writ, the clerk, the court attachés, and the reporter are present, and it soon leaks what is being sought. The Senator from Utah related an experience which he had when he was a jurist and granted a writ of search and seizure to invade the right of privacy of the home. There were reasonable grounds for granting such a writ, but because the information leaked out from the judicial chamber, when the authorities reached the place in question they found the persons present were playing rummy and they just laughed at the officers. After the officers left, they resumed operating the still, or dispensing illegally possessed liquor, or whatever the violation may have been.

Mr. MORSE. I think many such cases can be cited, but I do not admit the general premise stated by the Senator from Idaho, that if there existed the so-called judge requirement, where there was a leak the situation could not be handled, but that in most cases there would not be such a leak. That does not go to the basis of the problem. The basis of the problem is whether or not the judge requirement or any other requirement gives an individual protection against invasion of his privacy to the extent that it prevents a law enforcement officer from getting all of the conversation. When permission is given to get all the conversation, the person is subject to a great many abuses.

Mr. WELKER. I am sure the Senator from Oregon has great respect for Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. MORSE. Oh, yes, but I certainly disagree with his recent pronouncement with regard to wiretapping. I wish he had stood by the pronouncements which he made in 1940 and 1941.

Mr. WELKER. I wish Chairman CELLER, of the House Judiciary Committee, had kept to the pronouncements which he made in 1953.

Mr. MORSE. I do not know about them.

Mr. WELKER. I suggest to the Senator from Oregon that he read the RECORD.

Mr. MORSE. Until the Senator from Idaho shows me, I would not know whether it has anything to do with the issue under discussion.

Mr. WELKER. Chairman CELLER made as a complete reversal of his field as any I ever saw. The Senator from

Oregon states that he does not want the right of privacy invaded; but, under present conditions when evil men are seeking to destroy our Nation, we are giving the right of privacy to saboteurs, espionage agents, kidnapers, and other such law breakers, and we are absolutely putting a roadblock in the way of the FBI or other law-enforcement agencies.

Mr. President, in concluding my brief remarks, let me say that, as my friend, the Senator from Oregon knows, I have had considerable experience along these lines; and I wish to assure my colleagues that I am trying to be fair in this matter.

On the subject of the Copion case, let me say I do not believe that a person who has had to face the fire of a day in court should have to return to face it again.

Later I shall have more to say on this subject, which I did not know was to be discussed in the Senate Chamber today. In the meantime, I hope my colleagues will be thinking about it.

I certainly appreciate very much the delightful discussion I have had with my two able and distinguished lawyer friends.

Mr. MORSE. Let me say it is always a pleasure to participate in a discussion with the distinguished Senator from Idaho.

#### ORDER FOR CALL OF THE CALENDAR ON MONDAY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I am still hopeful that this evening we may complete consideration of the noncontroversial features of the appropriation bill, which is the unfinished business, so that we can dispose of them. There is a unanimous-consent agreement on the bill, and it will be put into operation on Monday. It is expected to continue with consideration of the appropriation bill on Monday until final action on it is taken.

I now ask unanimous consent that upon completion of consideration of the appropriation bill, there be a call of the calendar, for consideration of bills and other measures to which there is no objection, from the point where the last calendar call concluded, which will mean starting with Calendar No. 1519, Senate bill 1308, for the relief of Leonard Hungerford, and including Calendar No. 1466, House bill 2566, to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944; Calendar No. 1498, House bill 2844, providing for the ratification of the Revenue Bond Act of 1935, enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; and Calendar No. 1514, Senate bill 3487, to authorize the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the regional banks for cooperatives to issue consolidated debentures, were the bills which went over from the last calendar call to the next calendar call.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to make an inquiry of my friend, the Senator from California. I do not know how much patience the Senator from California has tonight.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I am very patient.

Mr. MORSE. I hope the spirit of brotherly love and charity will stream through the veins of the Senator from

California. As the Senator knows, I have been ready from the beginning of the session today, waiting to make some remarks on the unfinished business.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have a slight suspicion as to what the Senator from Oregon is going to suggest.

Mr. MORSE. I refer to House bill 3097, which would authorize the transfer to the regents of the University of California, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in Napa County, Calif. I think my argument on the bill will not take more than 20 or 30 minutes, and the Senate can then vote on the bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Am I to understand that the Senator from Oregon would be inconvenienced if the bill were not taken up today, but were put over to Monday?

Mr. MORSE. Not only would I be inconvenienced; but I have such an important engagement of long standing in Wisconsin, on Monday, for a speech on civil rights, that I do not see how I could possibly return in time. So I wonder whether the Senator from California will accommodate me by agreeing to an understanding that the California bill will not be taken up until Tuesday.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon hardly need ask me that question. Of course I am willing to agree to such an arrangement.

Mr. MORSE. I appreciate very much the Senator's courtesy in the matter.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I shall be glad to have the California bill, to which the Senator from Oregon apparently has some slight objection, put over until Tuesday, so the Senator from Oregon can return and make his speech in opposition.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator from California very much indeed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. If that takes care of the matter, I now submit the request previously stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. UP-  
TON in the chair). Is there objection?  
Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 13, in line 13. The amendment will be stated again.

The CHIEF CLERK. Under the heading International Educational Exchange Activities, on page 13, in line 13, after the word "appropriation" and the semicolon, it is proposed to strike out "\$9,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$15,000,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a brief statement on the International Educational Exchange activities be printed at this point in the RECORD, prior to taking action on the amendment.



There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE  
ACTIVITIES

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$15 million for this activity which is an increase of \$6 million over the amount allowed by the House. Of the \$15 million recommended, \$7,560,166 is to be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the United States Treasury, in order to reduce our hard-dollar expenditures abroad. For 1954 the allowance was \$14,965,000.

It is the sense of the committee that smaller colleges and universities, nationwide, be provided with a greater opportunity to participate in the International Educational Exchange program. This applies not only to the selection of exchange students being sent abroad but also to foreign exchange students coming to the United States. The tendency has been to concentrate on the larger institutions of learning. The committee in no way objects to the utilization of these larger institutions, but believes that the selection of American exchange students to go abroad and the assignment of foreign exchange students should be spread over the greatest geographical area possible. It is only in this way that foreign exchange students will catch the true breadth of the American character and way of living. The committee states frankly that its recommendations for the fiscal year 1956 will depend upon the success of carrying out the above recommendations.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I wish to say that I concur in the statements made by various Senators in favor of the educational exchange activities funds. The Senators who have raised questions about this item may be assured that in the conference, the conferees on the part of the Senate will certainly make every effort to express forcibly the will of the Senate regarding this fund.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 13, in line 13. The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General provisions—Department of State," on page 16, after line 13, to insert:

SEC. 111. Any person appointed to the Foreign Service shall receive basic salary at one of the rates of the class to which he is appointed which the Secretary of State shall, taking into consideration his age, qualifications, and experience determine to be appropriate for him to receive.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment proposes legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised—

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in view of the raising of the point of order, I suggest that this amendment go over until Monday. Let me point out that previously I have filed, in connection with this amendment, a notice of intention to move to suspend the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee withdraw the point of order?

Mr. GORE. No.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment on page 16, after line 13, inserting section 111—on which the distinguished Senator from Tennessee has been forced to raise a point of order—and also the committee amendment on page 16, after line 18, inserting section 112, go over to Monday.

In this connection, I point out that a notice of intention to make a motion to suspend the rule has already been filed.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I am agreeable to the course of action proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration—Salaries and Expenses, General Administration," on page 17, line 14, after the word "Assistant", to strike out "\$2,450,000" and insert "\$2,495,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals," on page 18, line 12, after the word "ammunition", to strike out "\$14,000,000" and insert "\$14,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Fees and Expenses of Witnesses," on page 19, line 1, after the word "Code", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Immigration and Naturalization Service—Salaries and Expenses," on page 21, line 18, after the figures "\$39,000,000", to insert a colon and "Provided, That hereafter the compensation of the Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, shall be \$15,000 per annum."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Prison System—Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Prisons," on page 22, line 2, after the name "Alaska", to strike out "not to exceed \$529,000 for departmental personal services"; and in line 18, after "(5 U. S. C. 341f)", to strike out "\$26,385,000" and insert "\$26,850,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General Provisions—Department of Justice," on page 24, after line 8, to strike out:

SEC. 202. The minimum annual salary of any United States Attorney, any Assistant United States Attorney, or any special attorney or special assistant, as set forth in section 202 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1954, shall not apply to any such official after June 30, 1954.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 202. The minimum annual salary of any United States attorney, appointed to serve in any of the United States Territories

or possessions, or of any assistant United States attorney, special attorney, or special assistant who has not been engaged in the practice of law for 3 years, as set forth in section 202 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1954, shall not apply to any such official after June 30, 1954.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 23, to insert:

SEC. 208. Not to exceed 5 percent of the appropriations for legal activities and general administration in this title shall be available interchangeably, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 percent and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to the Congress in the annual budget.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary," on page 26, line 14, after the figures "\$1,000", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Census," on page 27, line 1, after the figures "\$6,200,000", to strike out the comma and "of which \$10,000 shall be used to renew the compilation of statistics on stocks of coffee on hand."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 3, to insert:

Census of agriculture: For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1954 census of agriculture, as authorized by law, including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under this appropriation; \$16 million, to become immediately available and to remain available until December 31, 1956 (13 U. S. C. 216, as amended by 66 Stat. 736).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Administration," on page 28, line 3, after the word "snowshoes", to strike out "\$96,450,000" and insert "\$97,850,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 11, after the word "uniforms", to strike out "\$550,000" and insert "\$650,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Business and Defense Services Administration," on page 32, at the beginning of line 22, to strike out "\$6,070,000" and insert "\$6,820,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Foreign Commerce," on page 33, at the beginning of line 8, to insert "and purchase of materials necessary to prepare exhibits for use in international trade fairs"; and in line 9, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Maritime Activities," on page 34, line 7, after the word "Commission",



to strike out "\$55,000,000" and insert "\$85,000,000"; in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to insert "to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'War Shipping Administration Liquidation, Treasury Department,' and"; and on page 35, at the beginning of line 15, to strike out "and fifty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 20, after the figures "\$13,500,000", to insert "of which sum \$5,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'War Shipping Administration Liquidation, Treasury Department,' and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, after line 11, to strike out:

War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available during the current fiscal year, and shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred against the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce, War Shipping Administration functions, December 31, 1946."

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$12,500,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available during the current fiscal year, and shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred against the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce, War Shipping Administration functions, December 31, 1946": *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of such appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury less the amount of \$12,500,000 continued available and less the amount of \$85 million transferred to the appropriation "Operation-differential subsidies" and less the amount of \$5 million transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Maritime Activities", by this act, is hereby rescinded, the amount of such unexpended balance to be carried to the Surplus Fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 15, after the word "Office", to insert a colon and "*Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to any case in which a final court judgment has been made."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Patent Office," on page 40, line 18, after the word "Patents", to strike out "\$11,000,000" and insert "\$12,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Public Roads," on page 41, at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$350,500,000" and insert "\$360,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, at the beginning of line 22, to strike out "\$146,500,000" and insert "\$136,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 1, after the word "expended", to insert a colon and "*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be allocated for expenditure in a particular country unless such allocation shall have been submitted to and reviewed by the Senate and House Appropriations Committees 30 days in advance of the allocation."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Bureau of Standards," on page 45, line 10, after the word "for", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, at the beginning of line 19, to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General Provisions—Department of Commerce," on page 47, after line 11, to insert:

SEC. 304. There shall be hereafter in the Department of Commerce, in addition to the Assistant Secretaries now provided for by law, one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the act of July 15, 1947 (61 Stat. 326), as amended (5 U. S. C. 592a) relating to Assistant Secretaries of Commerce. Section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 1263; 66 Stat. 121) is hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, after line 21, to insert:

SEC. 305. The Secretary of Commerce hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place one position in grade GS-18, fourteen positions in grade GS-17, and five positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of Commerce presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this is another amendment about which the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] has spoken to me, and has said that if I insisted on the amendment, he would raise a point of order. Therefore, I suggest that the amendment go over until Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 48, after line 6, to insert:

SEC. 306. No part of the appropriations made available in this title shall be available for management studies except the \$100,000 authorized for transfer to the Office of the Secretary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—United States Information Agency", on page 51, line 2,

after the word "organizations", to strike out "\$75,814,000" and insert "\$83,814,000"; in line 3, after the amendment just above stated, to insert "of which \$3,200,000 shall be derived by transfer from the unobligated balance in the account 'International Information Activities, United States Information Agency', and"; in line 6, after the word "shall" to insert "if possible", and in line 8, after the word "States", to insert "and not less than \$300,000 shall be made available to one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendships with the peoples of the countries of those areas, and to build improved international understanding."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President I have a question I should like to raise. The language on page 49, line 24, as it came over from the House, has not been altered by the Senate committee. The item is for "purchase of caps for personnel employed abroad." That language was not altered by the Senate committee as it came from the House.

It seems to me that is a rather interesting provision. We can buy caps for guards and others who work for our Information Service abroad, but we cannot provide uniforms for them. I think perhaps it might look a little foolish to see some of them walking around with fancy caps and perhaps canvas trousers, some with one kind of shoes and others with another kind. A cap may be a badge of authority, but I think we ought to strike out the word "caps" and either buy them nothing, or continue the practice which has prevailed in the past and buy respectable, dignified uniforms, so as to provide uniformity of appearance, identification, and so forth. I prefer that the Government buy the uniforms, too, so perhaps we should say "caps and proper uniforms."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I will say to the distinguished Senator from Iowa, that probably it was a little Yankee thrift which impelled us to exclude uniforms and use the word "caps." Very frequently special police in small towns do not have uniforms, but they wear badges. When we go abroad we may see a man in ordinary street clothes wearing a sort of official cap. If the Senator wishes to offer such an amendment, we could eliminate the words "purchase of caps for personnel employed abroad." This would throw the question into conference, where we could discuss the question of costs.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I am perfectly willing to have the item taken to conference, so far as my personal attitude is concerned. Last fall I saw a fellow in Africa who wore a fancy hat and a breech clout, but no shoes. The hat was a grand affair, but he had no other kind of uniform. It is satisfactory to me to have the item taken to conference, where the



question may be discussed and a decision reached as to what is the desirable thing to do. I do not know whether this subject was given serious consideration in the committee.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Iowa yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Now that we have reached a question of earth-shaking importance, relating to the purchase of caps, is not the Senator from Iowa greatly pleased that on page 50, line 3, there is authorized the "purchase of ice and drinking water abroad"?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I think that is highly essential. I know the Senator from Illinois has been in many foreign countries. Frequently one's internal apparatus is disturbed by the drinking water one is forced to use abroad.

It is very essential that proper drinking water be provided. I think the Senator can testify to the importance of that. I believe that ice and drinking water are absolutely essential to health.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, if the Senator from Iowa will offer an amendment to add the purchase of uniforms to the purchase of caps, or merely to provide for the purchase of uniforms, which would include caps, the Senator from New Hampshire, as chairman of the committee, will accept it.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I move, on page 49, line 24, to strike out the word "caps", and insert in lieu thereof the word "uniforms." I think that would take the item to conference.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well. In order that there may be no misunderstanding in the mind of the Senator from Utah or in the minds of the officials of the United States Information Service, let it be made clear that if such an amendment is agreed to, it means that we are proposing to buy uniforms in limited numbers, for guards and similar employees. We are not authorizing the purchase of uniforms for everyone. We expect the officials to use their discretion.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I would be the first to stand as a watchdog to prevent the purchase of uniforms for everyone. The fewer uniforms that are bought the better I shall like it. Either we should buy uniforms, or we should not buy uniforms.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Since the Senator from Iowa now wishes to use more general language on page 49, does he not think it would be better and more in keeping with the diplomatic service to substitute the word "potables" for "ice and drinking water," on page 50, line 3?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I am afraid that would open up the question of the interpretation of the word "potables." The term "ice and drinking water" is specific.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Therefore I take it the Senator from Iowa wishes to exclude the possibility of more stimulating beverages than ice and drinking water.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. No, I wish to avoid getting into that field at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa asks unanimous consent for the consideration of his proposed amendment at this time. Is there objection? The Chair hears none; and, without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, what action was taken with respect to the committee amendment on page 51, line 2?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That amendment has been agreed to.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I should like to interrogate the Senator from New Hampshire with respect to the total amount. The amendment went through so fast that I did not catch it.

I have had some conversations today with the Senator from New Hampshire and some of the other members of the Committee on Appropriations. It was my original intention to offer an amendment proposing to increase the amount of \$83,814,000 recommended by the Senate committee to \$89 million, which was the amount of the budget request.

Frankly, I find that such an amendment would probably encounter considerable opposition, because of the organizational questions involved, the Senate committee having considered the question quite thoroughly.

I came to the conclusion, after these discussions, that I would not offer the amendment increasing the amount to \$89 million. However, I wish to say that in refraining from offering the amendment I am assuming that the conferees on the part of the Senate will hold out to the last ditch for the Senate committee figure of \$83,814,000.

The reason I say that is that I feel that even the budget request is far less than should be appropriated for this important agency. In the past there have been periods when it has been subjected to criticism. I have criticized it almost as much as has any other Senator. However, we now have a new Director, who has been in office about a year. He has been attempting to organize this great activity on a better basis. I think it is an essential activity. There is at least 1 country in the world which is estimated to be spending not less than \$1 billion a year on information activities. I have seen those activities operate to our detriment, because we simply did not have the money with which to operate. I say to the Senator from New Hampshire that I hope the conferees will hold fast to this item. I believe they will. It is for that reason that I am not offering the amendment at this time.

Mr. BRIDGES. I appreciate the distinguished Senator's view. I know that as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee he has taken a great deal of interest in this activity. Hearings were held on this subject, extending over a period of several days. There was very detailed discussion in the committee during the markup of the bill. There were motions before the committee to reduce individual items, and to reduce the total amount.

They had some support, but they were defeated. Then a motion was made to leave the recommended appropriations

at the figure which the House had passed. That motion was defeated also. Finally the amount increasing the appropriation adopted by the House was agreed upon. That represents an increase of \$8 million. It is my view, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and, in turn, it will be my view as chairman of the conference committee, with the backing of the full Committee on Appropriations, that it will be our duty to do everything we can to retain the Senate amendment in the final bill. Of course we must agree on a bill finally, but we shall try to retain that amendment in the bill. I cannot guarantee anything to the Senator, but I shall certainly indicate our viewpoint.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. There is one item in that appropriation which has been cut. I regret that any of the items have been cut, but I believe that the motion-picture medium is one of the most vital and important means we have of communicating ideas and thoughts about the United States and about the free world, provided the motion pictures are properly designed and properly produced. I am sorry that the item for motion pictures has been cut by approximately \$3 million, as I note in the summary of allowances in the report.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me say to the Senator that there was a motion made to cut the House figure by about two-million-nine-hundred-thousand-dollars-plus, and there was also a motion made to cut the figure in half. Those motions were defeated. Then there was a motion made to retain the original amount. That motion was also defeated. Finally \$1 million was added to the House figure.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. That is on the plus side, and I am not criticizing the committee for that. However, I feel very deeply that motion pictures can very well serve the best interests of the United States, and I hate to see the motion-picture medium impaired too much. That is all I have to say on that point. I understand that the \$83 million item has already been adopted by the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Then I shall ask that the next committee amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All committee amendments have been agreed to except the three amendments which were passed over by unanimous consent.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I asked that the next committee amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All committee amendments have been agreed to, with the exception of the three which were passed over.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I did not know that all the other committee amendments had been agreed to. I have an amendment to offer on page 51.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To which committee amendment does the Senator desire to offer an amendment?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The committee amendment appearing on page 51, line 8.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote by which the committee amendment on page 51, line 8, was agreed to is reconsidered, and the



Senator from Iowa may offer his amendment.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 51, line 8, it is proposed to insert after the word "and" the words "of which"; and on page 51, line 9, to strike the word "made" and insert after the word "available", the words "for contracts with", and delete the word "to."

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I believe that the language I suggest should be inserted in the committee amendment. The committee amendment provides an appropriation of \$300,000, which it is necessary to parcel out to private broadcasting companies. I am not against voting for that amount at all. It may not be enough, so far as I know. I believe we are spending approximately that amount now with private companies and other facilities. I have seen some of them in operation, and I believe a very good job is being done. Therefore I suggest my amendment. If my amendment is adopted the committee amendment would read thus: "and of which not less than \$300,000 shall be available for contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees," and so forth.

The amendment would still provide at least \$300,000, but it would not bind the hands of the Director, or put a stranglehold on the amount by any private broadcasting company. It would leave it as a matter of competitive judgment. I have no doubt that at least that much money will be needed.

Mr. BRIDGES. As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations I am perfectly willing to take the amendment to conference. If private broadcasting companies are doing a good job, they should have an opportunity to do their job under the private-enterprise system of our country. I believe the Senator's amendment helps to clarify the situation. I shall be glad to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] to the committee amendment on page 51, line 8.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I have another amendment, which I should like to offer, on page 51, line 18. It is not an amendment to a committee amendment. I ask whether this is the proper time to offer the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It may be offered by unanimous consent.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I ask such unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator may offer his amendment.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I ask that the amount of \$30,000 on page 51, line 18, be increased to \$60,000, which is far less than the amount that is actually needed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 51, line 18, it is proposed to strike out "\$30,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$60,000."

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from Iowa understand the word "representation" to mean entertainment?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. In the main it means entertainment, I will say to the Senator from Illinois. I am certainly sympathetic with him, and I join with him in not wishing to appropriate money for foolish purposes. I should like to ask that he bear in mind that the Information Service operates in 77 countries throughout the world at 216 posts. I have knowledge of cases where the head of the Information Service and his 3 assistants spent a total of \$12.50 over a 3-months' period for so-called representation. They just did not draw that amount because it would be too much trouble to sign the voucher. However, these men must, in the course of creating good relations for the United States, take local people out to lunch, for example. I assure the Senator from Illinois, from my own experience in inspecting these posts, that they do not spend the money for liquor, but for entertainment, such as for luncheons, and so forth.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does not the Senator from Iowa believe that there would be greater clarity in the language of this appropriation bill if hereafter, instead of the word "representation," which has a mystifying meaning, there were substituted the word "entertainment"?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. No. I will say to the Senator that I do not. I think "representation" is a very descriptive word.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not a word which is designed to conceal the meaning of the expenditure?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. No, it is not. I think it is a proper term used by all countries in attempting to establish a cordial atmosphere of understanding by means of social relationships. I think it is extremely effective.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator is aware, of course, of the definition which Tallyrand gave the word "language." He said that language was intended to conceal thought. If that is true of diplomacy, I do not see why it may not be true of an appropriation bill. Language should be precise and should fit the subject. I think the average citizen is confused by the term "representation." It took me approximately a year to catch on to what was meant by it, and since then it has excited my interest.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I suppose there is a certain amount of entertainment involved. I have gone to many luncheons where there was no entertainment

so far as I was concerned, but such affairs afford a medium by which to get acquainted. We get to know the other fellow a little bit better. It is like relations between nations. If we know them better we think a little more of them and better understand them. I think it is perfectly justified.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I suppose the Senator has reached that period of life in which entertainment is seldom entertaining.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I do not know what period of life the Senator from Illinois has reached, but I still have a little fun once in a while. I might say that I know scores of persons, not only in the diplomatic service but in government service, who spend out of their own pockets 2 or 3 or 4 or maybe 5 times the amount they receive from their Government in representing their country abroad.

I do not think the amount will give any opportunity for Rabelaisian activities.

Mr. President, I hope my amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I will accept the amendment and take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, on page 53, line 9, the language as coming from both the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, now reads as follows:

No appropriation in this act shall be available for operation of the International Broadcasting Service in New York City after December 31, 1954.

I should like to suggest an amendment to insert, after the word "for" in line 9, the words "the principal", so that the paragraph beginning on line 9 would read:

No appropriation in this act shall be available for the principal operation of the International Broadcasting Service in New York City after December 31, 1954.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, after the word "for" on line 9, page 53, to insert the words "the principal."

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, the reason for the amendment is this. The service is moving its major operations to Washington. The building is now under construction. Demolition work has been done, and the reconstruction is beginning. There will be some 21 studios with their entire personnel located here, but they feel it is utterly essential, if they continue to send people from Washington to New York to report on the activities of the United Nations, and so forth, that they maintain two studios there on a permanent basis, at least for the foreseeable future, and until their power and controls can be finally switched to Washington, they will have



to have approximately 12 technicians remaining there on a temporary basis. They want to begin their operations in their own building by some time around the middle of November. I think that is the plan and program at this time. They will not be able to get the power finally switched here completely until some time in April or May of next year. My amendment will require them to have their principal operations in Washington, but will not preclude them from maintaining the two studios in New York at the seat of many activities.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, if the Senator from Iowa will yield, I should like to clarify the situation.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Originally, the entire operation was in New York. It was the will of Congress that it be transferred to Washington. It is at present in the process of being transferred. I have felt, and I know many other Senators have felt, that those in charge of it have been slow in making the transfer. It was explained by some of the top officials that it was essential, in order to render service, to have one or two of their minor establishments in New York in order to keep in touch with the United Nations activities, and so forth.

I have no objection to the maintenance of a very minor setup in New York, but I wish to have it made clear, through the interchange between Senators, what we are talking about. We do not mean the operation of merely 3 or 4 offices in Washington. We mean that there should be established here in Washington the operations necessary to render all essential services.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I am in complete agreement with the Senator from New Hampshire. I have been in favor of moving the offices to Washington for a long time, and I assure the Senator from New Hampshire that I have not only no thought that it will be otherwise, but I have every assurance that only the two studios will be maintained in New York, together with the necessary employees to maintain those studios. Some 21 studios will be maintained in Washington. The only need for a temporary organization in New York is to operate the power panel until the switching operation can be completed, which will, in all frankness, not be until some time after the first of the year.

Mr. BRIDGES. We have submitted a request to the agency to keep us advised, so that we may know when the transfer is carried out.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I think that is essential, and it should be done.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I accept the amendment of the Senator from Iowa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I was requested by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] to place in the RECORD a statement of his attitude in relation to this subject, and I ask unanimous consent that his statement

may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 11, 1954.

HON. BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR HICK: I regret that I must necessarily be absent today during the floor debate on the appropriation for fiscal 1955 for the Department of State and the United States Information Agency. As you know, along with Senator GREEN and you, I have been an ex officio member of the Appropriations Committee by appointment from the Committee on Foreign Relations during the consideration of these two appropriations. Although you are in general familiar with my views on these appropriations, I make the following specific observations.

As coauthor with Senator MUNDT of the legislation authorizing the international educational exchange program, I am particularly interested in the appropriation to the Department of State for that program. The committee is to be congratulated for restoring in full the moneys requested for this vital item, and I urge the Senate to accept this recommendation. If it does so, I am hopeful that the full amount will be accepted by the House in conference.

I am disturbed, however, by the failure of the Senate Appropriations Committee to report out the full amount requested by the President for our overseas information program. During the deliberations of that committee I urged that the budget request of \$89 million be allowed. I arrived at the conviction that this amount was necessary for two principal reasons.

Like many of us, I had been greatly disappointed in the past with the operation of the overseas information program. I am convinced that the fundamental struggle with communism is a fight for ideas and ideals. This, regrettably, erupts from time to time in various places in the guise of armed physical violence, but basically the contest is one for the minds of men. In this fight it is imperative that the truth about communism and the truth about the policies of the United States and the motives behind these policies be fully known to those who are the subject of this contest.

The past programs of our Information Agency were woefully insufficient to the task, and were extravagant and mishandled to boot. However, in the present Information Agency we have a new organization, with new men and fresh ideas. It is not fair to visit the sins of their predecessors on Mr. Streibert and his associates. I have, in recent months, had considerable opportunity to see in action these men and their ideas. I have been favorably impressed. It is my own judgment that they are worthy of a vote of confidence and should be given the opportunity to carry out the program devised to get the United States back in the race with a possibility of success. This possibility will be greatly reduced if we, the Congress, fail to supply them with the required funds.

My own judgment in this matter was completely confirmed by the fervor with which President Eisenhower in my presence supported the new program and the full amount of the fund request. The President is personally familiar with this program, for the United States Information Agency has been assigned its mission by the National Security Council. And, as I have stated, I believe this mission to be of the highest priority.

It is my understanding that, if the amount allowed by the Senate Appropriations Committee be finally appropriated, funds will be sufficient for the task assigned the Agency. The risk of failure will be greater, but careful management—which I expect of these new

men—will see them through. The great danger is that in conference the Senate will be forced to accede to a smaller appropriation, for the House has allowed \$8 million less than the Senate Committee. On this issue the Senate cannot surrender.

With the assurance of the managers of this bill that they will stand firm for the Senate amount in conference, and with confidence that the Senate will in this matter sustain the position of its conferees, I support the amount recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee for the United States Information Agency for fiscal year 1955.

Always cordially yours,

ALEX SMITH.

## REDUCING AIRLINE SUBSIDIES

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an excellent column by Ray Tucker, entitled "Fight Over Airline Subsidies," which is syndicated to more than 200 newspapers by the McClure Syndicate and which was printed today. I have excised from this article certain statements which I regard as prejudicial to colleagues, so that there are no personal references to any Member of the Senate.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### FIGHT OVER AIRLINE SUBSIDIES

(By Ray Tucker)

WASHINGTON.—The American Congress must soon determine whether the expanding commercial aviation industry shall become a self-supporting operation or continue to be financed by flying and nonflying passengers. And powerful lobbies are fighting President Eisenhower's demand for economy in this field, which has drawn \$1 billion from Uncle Sam's till since World War II and still receives \$140 million annually.

One week ago, a Senate appropriations subcommittee agreed with the House in clipping \$33 million in outright subsidies from two great international carriers—Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines. The House Appropriations Committee had reduced the grant by \$50 million, but \$17 million was restored through a floor amendment backed by the lobby. There will also be a Senate move to cut out this \$17 million, with a total saving of \$50 million.

Juan Trippe's Pan Am has now mobilized a formidable array of Republican and Democratic politicians, including former Cabinet members and Congressmen, to block the economy move. He seeks to persuade the full Appropriations Committee or the Senate itself to retain the \$17 million and restore the \$33 million. It is thus a \$50 million enterprise.

They have brought heaviest pressure against Senator HARLEY M. KILGORE, of West Virginia. With Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY, of Massachusetts, KILGORE has been the chief advocate of economy and reform in commercial aviation. With more efficient management and fewer luxuries, he contends that the international carriers can exist without \$140 million a year in subsidies and mail pay.

Pan Am has politically influential figures in KILGORE's State. It pays an annual \$18,000 retainer to the law firm headed by Louis A. Johnson, former Secretary of Defense. Former Representative Jennings Randolph is an officer in a feeder line, which fears it may be hurt by the proposed cut. Both are regular West Virginia Democrats.

Sam Pryor, Jr., former Republican national committeeman for Connecticut and a Pan Am vice president, handles the GOP bligs. • • •



Despite the relatively small sum involved in the current controversy, the outcome will have far-reaching implications on the American pocketbook. It marks the first serious move in 25 years to force these profitable airlines, like other forms of transportation, to stand on their own feet.

There was no chance for such a reform during the Roosevelt-Truman easygoing era because the aviation lobby "owned," as the saying runs, so many prominent members of those administrations and the Civil Aeronautics Board. Time and again, Truman overruled CAB decisions adverse to Pan Am and its Atlantic subsidiary, American Overseas Airlines.

Several new factors appear to strengthen the drive for economy and reorganization. In subcommittee hearings, Senator KILGORE brought out that CAB has made no attempt to comply with congressional or Supreme Court mandates on behalf of the Government's interest.

CAB makes no audits of Pan Am's 61 subsidiaries, which include swanky hotels and country clubs. It has not sought refunds for tax overpayments to the lines. It shows no concern over the lavish expense and entertainment allowances to top executives and lobbyists. In fact, KILGORE regards this carelessness as tantamount to dereliction of duty.

Finally, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.'s, antitrust suit against Pan Am and Panagra, in which he charges that they monopolize air transportation from the United States to South America, seems to have awakened Congress to the need for a crackdown on CAB and its favorite airlines.

#### RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate I move that under the prior order, the Senate stand in recess until next Monday at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being, under the order previously entered, until Monday, June 14, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 11, 1954:

##### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Isaac W. Carpenter, Jr., of Nebraska, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, vice Edward T. Wales, resigned.

##### POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

##### ALABAMA

George L. Oakley, Columbia, Ala., in place of F. A. Bryan, transferred.

Sara K. Lea, Flat Rock, Ala., in place of I. B. Burkhalter, retired.

Ray F. Hinds, Helena, Ala., in place of V. V. Tucker, removed.

Joseph Edwin Farnell, Navco, Ala., in place of E. B. Brigg, deceased.

##### ARIZONA

Nell K. Guinn, Rowood, Ariz. Office became Presidential July 1, 1950.

##### ARKANSAS

Cooper Hudspeth, Fort Smith, Ark., in place of J. A. Schnitzer, retired.

Ernest E. Epperson, Gentry, Ark., in place of Arthur Woodward, retired.

Gillis W. Stephenson, Monticello, Ark., in place of Guy Stephenson, retired.

Ivan L. Kleinbeck, New Edinburg, Ark., in place of E. P. Kimbrough, resigned.

##### CALIFORNIA

James M. Morris, Novato, Calif., in place of Alberta Frankamp, retired.

E. Jerome Mathis, Pala, Calif., in place of F. S. Armstrong, resigned.

Gust. J. Allyn, Richmond, Calif., in place of L. J. Thomas, resigned.

##### CONNECTICUT

Martin J. Gilman, Gilman, Conn. Office established April 1, 1953.

Douglas C. Griffiths, Salisbury, Conn., in place of G. E. Barton, deceased.

##### IDAHO

Joseph C. Newman, New Plymouth, Idaho, in place of W. H. Goldsmith, retired.

##### ILLINOIS

Stuart S. Barrett, Ashley, Ill., in place of H. C. Stephens, retired.

Leon E. Shreve, Bell Rive, Ill., in place of L. G. Moore, retired.

William R. Logan, Carmi, Ill., in place of C. P. Stone, resigned.

Paul Barnes, Eisah, Ill., in place of A. D. Condit, retired.

Eliot E. Overdorf, Glencoe, Ill., in place of J. F. Carney, transferred.

Dorothy C. Fulscher, Hampton, Ill. Office reestablished April 1, 1953.

Archibald D. Nelson, Jerseyville, Ill., in place of B. L. McDow, deceased.

Judson Paul Newcomer, Knoxville, Ill., in place of H. R. Whitsitt, removed.

Archie M. Wells, Rockport, Ill., in place of E. C. Leeper, retired.

Louis H. Koch, Tremont, Ill., in place of William Connell, retired.

Myrtie Schmitt, Troy, Ill., in place of J. W. Davis, retired.

Edwin G. Meyer, Valmeyer, Ill., in place of P. F. Althoff, retired.

Lyman K. Shawler, West Union, Ill., in place of R. E. Cline, transferred.

Floyd E. Watts, Winnetka, Ill., in place of A. M. Kloeppfer, retired.

##### IOWA

Francis Wayne Harbour, Bedford, Iowa, in place of G. W. Irwin, transferred.

Arlis L. Kineth, Bode, Iowa, in place of J. P. Jensen, retired.

Forrest T. Edwards, Eldridge, Iowa, in place of A. C. Oetzmman, retired.

Lyle A. Spencer, Kellerton, Iowa, in place of H. H. Beede, removed.

Frederick D. Lursen, Kesley, Iowa, in place of J. L. Mennen, resigned.

Reed L. Blankinship, Ottumwa, Iowa, in place of R. M. Stoltz, retired.

John D. Hartzler, Pulaski, Iowa, in place of V. L. Heskett, retired.

Robert F. Graham, University Park, Iowa, in place of M. L. Thoreen, removed.

##### KANSAS

William L. Harp, Garden City, Kans., in place of A. M. Hunt, resigned.

Harold Robert McFarlane, Hesston, Kans., in place of S. N. Nunemaker, retired.

Richard A. Decker, Oskaloosa, Kans., in place of T. L. Gibson, resigned.

Howard R. Brickel, Pratt, Kans., in place of Fred Swisher, resigned.

Frank A. Chesky, Sterling, Kans., in place of R. J. Considine, transferred.

##### KENTUCKY

John Reinhard, Masonic Home, Ky., in place of C. S. Johnson, resigned.

Maudie L. Hamilton, Rush, Ky., in place of M. T. Gee, removed.

##### LOUISIANA

Thomas W. Robison, Lecompte, La., in place of H. H. Semple, retired.

##### MAINE

Earl G. Folster, Great Works, Maine, in place of L. M. Dwyer, deceased.

Paul H. Stone, North Windham, Maine, in place of D. C. Ellinwood, deceased.

William D. Halloran, Presque Isle, Maine, in place of O. J. Bishop, retired.

George G. Smith, Stockton Springs, Maine, in place of C. M. Colcord, retired.

##### MARYLAND

Lester S. Rudacille, Daniels, Md., in place of Aquilla Streaker, retired.

Charles H. Messick, Ridgely, Md., in place of J. F. Stack, deceased.

William G. Palmer, Savage, Md., in place of Lester Shipley, retired.

##### MASSACHUSETTS

Sidney C. Perham, Chelmsford, Mass., in place of H. R. Garvey, deceased.

Gerald N. Wheeler, Richmond, Mass., in place of N. R. Wheeler, retired.

##### MICHIGAN

Marie Hope, Lake Leelanau, Mich., in place of J. L. O'Brien, resigned.

Lyle B. Austin, Lansing, Mich., in place of D. D. Harris, resigned.

Virginia G. Sorum, Morley, Mich., in place of E. L. Mitchell, retired.

Joseph H. Benkert, Reed City, Mich., in place of A. A. Strong, retired.

Edward C. Schmidt, Springport, Mich., in place of V. E. Mock, resigned.

##### MINNESOTA

Russell J. Slade, Babbitt, Minn., in place of G. H. Emanuelson, resigned.

Duane T. Dueffert, Butterfield, Minn., in place of O. J. Regan, transferred.

Joseph J. Kovach, Ely, Minn., in place of S. P. Schaefer, removed.

Mabel F. Wester, Floodwood, Minn., in place of A. B. New, retired.

Raymond L. TeHennepe, Leonard, Minn., in place of R. E. McCrehin, resigned.

Donald E. Ecklund, Marine on St. Croix, Minn., in place of F. H. McDonald, transferred.

Leo L. Pratt, Merrifield, Minn., in place of Josephine Pratt, retired.

Carl W. Lehman, Montgomery, Minn., in place of P. J. Malone, retired.

Marvil C. Nelson, Winnebago, Minn., in place of L. I. Bullis, retired.

##### MISSOURI

Donald L. Davis, Adrian, Mo., in place of J. C. Lankford, transferred.

Glen E. Sell, Deepwater, Mo., in place of W. S. Scott, transferred.

Garfield L. Darnell, King City, Mo., in place of L. N. Bowman, removed.

Gussie C. Henneke, Leslie, Mo., Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Robert W. Fast, Liberal, Mo., in place of J. P. Moore, retired.

Roy O. F. Weber, Lohman, Mo., in place of L. E. Meller, transferred.

Hugh M. Lower, Mountain Grove, Mo., in place of M. S. Major, resigned.

Peter A. Baechle, Ste. Genevieve, Mo., in place of H. J. Fallert, deceased.

##### MONTANA

William A. Parrish, Paradise, Mont., in place of K. E. Auclair, retired.

##### NEBRASKA

Margaret Z. Fox, Kilgore, Nebr., in place of Hugo Stevens, deceased.

Raymond L. Crosier, Oakdale, Nebr., in place of Catherine Childs, retired.

Curtis S. Haddix, Western, Nebr., in place of M. D. Nickel, transferred.

##### NEVADA

Ellis J. Folsom, Carson City, Nev., in place of E. H. Bath, retired.

##### NEW JERSEY

Ernest P. Billow, Hope, N. J., in place of Lena McCain, retired.

William L. Fylstra, Little Falls, N. J., in place of J. D. Donato, resigned.

Gerald E. White, Mount Holly, N. J., in place of W. H. Claypoole, removed.









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 15, 1954  
For actions of June 14, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 109

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee approved dairy and wool provisions for farm-program bill. Both Houses received proposed retirement bill from CSC. Senate passed State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill. Rep. Short commended Secretary and inserted his recent speech on price supports.

## HOUSE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Agriculture; Resumed executive consideration of the proposed general farm bill, and approved the wool provisions contained therein. As approved, these provisions are closely related to the administration's proposal. The committee also approved the section of the bill dealing with transitional parity.  
"In the dairy section of the program, language was approved relating to price supports on milk and milk products being fixed at 80 percent of parity. This support would begin September 1 this year and continue through until April 1, 1955. The committee also wrote additional criteria on which the Secretary of Agriculture could determine future price support in that industry (between 75 and 90 percent)." (p. D677.)
2. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 9517 (pp. 7737-51). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Hyde to provide \$269,300 to initiate fringe parking in D. C. (p. 7750).
3. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committees (pp. 7753, 7674).
4. FARM LOANS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5997, to permit the Hawaii Legislature to authorize general obligation bonds for the purchase and making of mortgages on homes and farms of veterans within the Territory (H. Rept. 1858) (p. 7754).



SENATE

5. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 8067. Senate conferees were appointed. (pp. 7681, 7684-711.)

Following are excerpts from the committee report:

International organizations. "The committee agrees with the House that not only must our percentage of contributions be kept to a minimum, but also our representatives must constantly strive for reductions in the operating budgets of these organizations, or else we will be paying a larger contribution even though our percentage of the total organization budget has been reduced." (The bill provides \$1,650,435 for FAO.)

Agriculture census. "The committee agrees with the House in deleting the amount of \$3,500,000, the budget estimate for a sample census of agriculture. Instead the committee is recommending \$16 million to conduct a full census of agriculture to be taken in the fall of 1954 under existing law. The Department originally requested funds for this purpose but the Bureau of the Budget recommended a sample census rather than a full census..."

Exhibits; foreign trade. "The committee recommends language amendment which would authorize this Bureau (of Foreign Commerce) to prepare exhibits for use at international trade fairs. The committee feels that the products of the free-enterprise system should be exhibited as widely as possible to prospective foreign purchasers through the medium of these trade fairs."

Forest highways. "For 'Forest highways, liquidation of contract authorization' the committee recommends \$15,000,000 the same amount as allowed by the House and for 1954 an increase of \$5,000,000 over the budget. This amount will provide for payments on contracts entered into prior to the start of the fiscal year 1955 and will allow the letting of approximately \$8,000,000 in additional contracts during 1955."

Appropriation transfers. "The committee has disapproved the request for inclusion in the bill a provision to allow the Secretary of Commerce to transfer not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation available for salaries and expenses to a like appropriation."

Administrative Assistant Secretary. "The committee feels that the Secretary of Commerce should have available for assignment of duties on an equal basis all of the Assistant Secretaries... Actual practice clearly indicates that the overall effective supervision of the management functions of the Department of Commerce is, in fact, on a policymaking level. The contemplated role of the Administrative Assistant Secretary of Commerce under Reorganization Plan No. 5 has never been fully realized and the continuity of administrative functions stressed by the first Hoover Commission can be effectively carried out by the heads of such offices as personnel or budget and management who are and will remain in the classified service. The proposed amendment abolishes the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary of Commerce...and...provides for one additional Assistant Secretary...confirmed by the Senate..."

Management surveys. "The committee has been very concerned with the large number of management surveys which have been conducted by the Department of Commerce during the past year. The committee believes that rather than hire outside consultants for many of these surveys the management staff in the Office of the Secretary should be utilized. The committee has allowed not to exceed \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from other appropriations available to the Department, for this purpose."

Supergrades. "The committee is recommending a language amendment which would provide additional supergrades for the Department of State as follows: 1 position in grade GS-18, 4 positions in grade GS-17, and 3 positions in grade GS-16... The committee is recommending a language provision which would provide



BILLS INTRODUCED

14. EDUCATION. S. 3604, by Sen. Clements, to amend the act providing financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities in order to change the 3-percent deduction under section 3 (c) of such act to a 3-percent minimum requirement; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 7675).
15. FORESTRY. H. R. 9547, by Rep. Fernandez, to provide that certain lands acquired by the U. S. shall be administered by the Sec. of Agriculture as national forest lands; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7754).
16. POSTAL RATES. H. R. 9549, by Rep. Rogers, Mass., to provide that the special fourth-class postage rates for books shall apply to certain 16-page instructional publications; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7754).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

17. PERSONNEL. H. R. 7554, to provide compensation of certain employees on days when Government departments are closed by administrative order. Approved June 10, 1954. (Public Law 395, 83rd Cong.).

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR JUNE 15: Diverted-acreage provisions of farm bill, H. Agriculture (exec) (Horse to testify).. Whitten personnel rider, H. Civil Service. Motor-vehicle pools, Virgin Islands organic act, H. Rules.

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additional supergrade positions for the Department of Commerce as follows: 1 position in grade GS-18, 14 positions in grade GS-17, and 5 positions in grade GS-16."

Agreed to the committee amendments regarding supergrades, with amendments by Sens. Carlson, Bridges, and Russell to provide that the additional positions could be established only upon enactment of S. 2665 (the Carlson fringe benefits bill which authorizes additional supergrades for the other departments also) and that the positions would be allocated within the numerical limitations of S. 2665 (pp. 7705-7).

Rejected amendments by Sen. Lehman, to increase (by \$6,518,000 and \$3,518,000, respectively) funds for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to prevent illegal entry of aliens across our northern and southern borders (pp. 7685-98).

6. EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9040, to authorize cooperative research in education (S. Rept. 1596); and with amendments H. R. 7434, to establish a National Advisory Committee on Education (S. Rept. 1597)(p. 7675).
7. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Bowring inserted a newspaper editorial favoring flexible price supports and "a clear-cut vote" on this question (pp. 7676-7).
8. PERSONNEL. Received from the State Department a proposed bill to authorize certain retired personnel of the U. S. Government to accept and wear decorations of foreign countries; to Foreign Relations Committee (p. 7674).
9. RECLAMATION. Received letters from the Interior Department transmitting the Budget Bureau's comments on the Glendo unit, Wyo., Missouri River Basin project; and the Interior's report relating to the irrigation of certain land along the North Canadian River (p. 7674).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. RECLAMATION. Sen. Watkins inserted a Salt Lake Tribune editorial discussing Calif. opposition to the upper Colorado River Basin reclamation program (p. A4352).
11. PERSONNEL. Rep. Smith, Miss., inserted a Washington Daily News account of the testimony of Rep. Whitten before the H. Post Office and Civil Service Committee and stating that "... his successful eloquence greatly dimmed the once-bright outlook for repeal" of the Whitten rider (p. A4353).
12. PRICE SUPPORTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Short commending the Secretary and inserting his recent speech before the St. Louis (Mo.) Chamber of Commerce outlining the need for a new price support program (pp. A4364-6).
13. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Buchanan inserted his statement in favor of H. R. 9430, to amend the Federal-State system of unemployment compensation (p. A4364).  
Rep. Wier inserted a Minn. State Federation of Labor report on unemployment suggesting certain Federal and State projects to eliminate increased unemployment including a program of soil and water conservation (pp. A4371-2).



83<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 8067

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 14, 1954

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United  
6       States Information Agency for the fiscal year ending June  
7       30, 1955, namely:

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by



1 contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously  
2 charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance,  
3 and operation of passport and despatch agencies; ice and  
4 drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable in-  
5 struments abroad; loss by exchange; radio communications;  
6 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial informa-  
7 tion, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protection,  
8 and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen from United  
9 States vessels in foreign countries and in the United States  
10 Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledg-  
11 ing services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft  
12 in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-  
13 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of  
14 maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for  
15 American convicts and persons declared insane by any con-  
16 sular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and  
17 persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law  
18 (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from  
19 foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procure-  
20 ment by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facil-  
21 ities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation  
22 of technical information, (3) preparation of special maps,  
23 globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement,  
24 and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign  
25 countries, including minor construction on Government-

1 owned properties. (5) fuel and utilities for Government-  
 2 owned or leased property abroad, and (6) rental or lease,  
 3 for periods not exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings,  
 4 grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign  
 5 Service, for which payments may be made in advance;  
 6 **(1)**~~\$62,500,000~~ \$62,027,280, and in addition \$1,000,000 to  
 7 be derived by transfer from the unobligated balance of the 1954  
 8 appropriation, "Government in Occupied Areas", of which  
 9 not less than \$8,000,000 shall, if possible, be used to pur-  
 10 chase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the  
 11 Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That pursuant to  
 12 section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C.  
 13 481 (c) ), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the  
 14 Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the  
 15 exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be avail-  
 16 able without fiscal year limitation for replacement of an equal  
 17 number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange  
 18 allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000  
 19 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplo-  
 20 matic mission (except that **(2)**~~five~~ *fifteen* such vehicles may  
 21 be purchased at not to exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the  
 22 case of all other such vehicles except station wagons **(3)**:



1 *Provided further, That none of the funds made available by*  
 2 *this appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries and expen-*  
 3 *ses of the Metals and Minerals staff in the Office of Economic*  
 4 *Affairs.*

#### 5 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

6 For representation allowances as authorized by section  
 7 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
 8 1131), **(4)**~~\$450,000~~ \$500,000.

#### 9 ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

10 For carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings  
 11 Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300) **(5)**, in-  
 12 cluding personal services in the United States and abroad; sal-  
 13 aries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as  
 14 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
 15 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings  
 16 concerned with activities provided for under this appropria-  
 17 tion; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
 18 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), **(6)**~~\$2,750,000~~ \$2,500,-  
 19 000, of which not less than **(7)**~~\$2,400,000~~ \$2,000,000 shall  
 20 be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or  
 21 owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain avail-  
 22 able until expended.

1        EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR  
2                                  SERVICE

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State  
4 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic  
5 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-  
6 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C.  
7 107), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State  
8 may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested  
9 in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to  
10 certification of expenditures.

## 11 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$28,250,000.

16 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and Conventions providing for such representation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended



1 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
 2 printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act  
 3 of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of uni-  
 4 forms for guards and chauffeurs; ~~(8) \$1,050,000~~ \$1,053,000:  
 5 *Provided*, That the provisions of section 8 of the United Na-  
 6 tions Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and regu-  
 7 lations thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant  
 8 to that Act, may be applicable to the obligation and expendi-  
 9 ture of funds in connection with United States participation  
 10 in the International Civil Aviation Organization.

#### 11 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

12 For necessary expenses of participation by the United  
 13 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in interna-  
 14 tional activities which arise from time to time in the conduct  
 15 of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have  
 16 not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or spe-  
 17 cial Acts of Congress, including personal services without  
 18 regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries, ex-  
 19 penses and allowances of personnel and dependents as au-  
 20 thorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
 21 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; employment of aliens; travel  
 22 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government  
 23 Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances  
 24 in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense  
 25 Act of 1949; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of sub-

1 sistence for persons serving without compensation in an  
2 advisory capacity while away from their homes or regular  
3 places of business; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise;  
4 hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share  
5 of the United States in expenses of international organiza-  
6 tions; and printing and binding without regard to section 11  
7 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);  
8 \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000  
9 may be expended for representation allowances as author-  
10 ized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22  
11 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

12 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,  
13 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

14 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to  
15 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,  
16 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and  
17 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the  
18 United States Section, International Boundary and Water  
19 Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation  
20 and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canaliza-  
21 tion, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power,  
22 irrigation, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; detailed  
23 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and  
24 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-  
25 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures



1 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of  
2 the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-  
3 277d-4) ; purchase of planographs and lithographs; and  
4 leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel,  
5 stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709  
6 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; as  
7 follows:

#### 8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,  
10 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-  
11 tions, \$450,000.

#### 12 CONSTRUCTION

13 For detailed plan preparation and construction of  
14 projects authorized by the Convention concluded February  
15 1, 1933, between the United States and México, the Acts  
16 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-  
17 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936  
18 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f),  
19 September 13, 1950 (Public Law 786), and the projects  
20 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and  
21 Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944,  
22 \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
23 That no expenditures shall be made for the lower  
24 Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any

1 land, site, or easement in connection with this project except  
2 such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto  
3 has been approved by the Attorney General of the United  
4 States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas Diversion  
5 Dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply  
6 purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements  
7 have been made with the prospective water users for re-  
8 payment to the Government of such portions of the costs  
9 of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes  
10 by the Secretary of State.

11 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

12 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts  
13 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,  
14 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande  
15 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions  
16 and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project  
17 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59  
18 Stat. 89).

19 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

20 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-  
21 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties  
22 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to  
23 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and  
24 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the  
25 United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, includ-



ing stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of passenger motor vehicles; ~~(9)\$235,000~~ \$248,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for additional expenses of the American Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and special and technical investigations in connection with matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which this appropriation is made.

International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States

1 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees  
 2 while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day each (but not  
 3 to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party  
 4 and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor  
 5 vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for  
 6 timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

### 7 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
 9 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-  
 10 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions  
 11 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts  
 12 of Congress; ~~(10)\$295,000~~ \$325,000: *Provided*, That the  
 13 United States share of such expenses may be advanced to  
 14 the respective commissions.

### 15 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

16 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to  
 17 enable the Department of State to carry out international  
 18 educational exchange activites, as authorized by the United  
 19 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948  
 20 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939  
 21 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-  
 22 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of  
 23 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) (except  
 24 in Germany and Austria), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20  
 25 U. S. C. 222-224), the Act of September 29, 1950 (20



1 U. S. C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances  
2 of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign  
3 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ;  
4 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities  
5 provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger  
6 motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not  
7 to exceed \$1,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of  
8 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; advance of  
9 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes  
10 as amended; and actual expenses of preparing and transport-  
11 ing to their former homes the remains of persons, not United  
12 States Government employees, who may die away from their  
13 homes while participating in activities authorized under this  
14 appropriation: ~~(11)\$9,000,000~~ \$15,000,000, of which not  
15 less than \$7,560,166 shall be used to purchase foreign cur-  
16 rencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the  
17 United States.

#### 18 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

19 For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to  
20 settle certain claims of the Government of the United States  
21 on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against  
22 foreign governments as authorized by the Act of March 10,  
23 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including ex-  
24 penses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned  
25 with the purpose of this appropriation; hire of passenger

1 motor vehicles for field use only; services as authorized by  
2 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;  
3 and employment of aliens; \$130,000.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

5 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries  
6 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under  
7 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section  
8 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22) .

9 SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-  
10 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and  
11 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the  
12 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.  
13 S. C. 543) .

14 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for  
15 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
16 continental United States, including travel of dependents  
17 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or  
18 automobiles of such personnel shall be available for such  
19 expenses when any part of such travel or transportation  
20 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders  
21 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel  
22 or transportation may not be completed during the current  
23 fiscal year.

24 SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section  
25 16a of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a) ) ,



1 Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign coun-  
2 tries for transportation of United States Government em-  
3 ployees from their residence to the office and return when  
4 public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not avail-  
5 able: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior  
6 authority from the Secretary of State to approve such trans-  
7 portation.

8 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries  
9 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Mis-  
10 sions to international organizations" are available for  
11 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for  
12 security guard services for protection of confidential files.

13 SEC. 107. The Secretary of State, with the ap-  
14 proval of the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maxi-  
15 mum rates (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu  
16 of subsistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable  
17 while away from their own countries to foreign participants  
18 in any exchange of persons program, or in any program of  
19 furnishing technical information and assistance, under the  
20 jurisdiction of any Government agency, and said rates may  
21 be fixed without regard to any provision of law in limitation  
22 thereof.

23 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained  
24 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses  
25 of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of

1 the several States of the United States or any political sub-  
2 division thereof.

3 SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title  
4 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution  
5 to any international organization which engages in the  
6 direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine  
7 of one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for  
8 the promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine  
9 of one world government or one world citizenship.

10 SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-  
11 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to  
12 membership in the United Nations as the representative of  
13 China.

14 (12) SEC. 111. *Any person appointed to the Foreign Service*  
15 *from the classified civil service shall receive basic salary at*  
16 *one of the rates of the class to which he is appointed which the*  
17 *Secretary of State shall, taking into consideration his age,*  
18 *qualifications, and experience, determine to be appropriate for*  
19 *him to receive.*

20 (13) SEC. 112. *The Secretary of State hereafter is authorized,*  
21 *subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the*  
22 *Classification Act of 1949, to place one position in grade*  
23 *GS-18, four positions in grade GS-17, and three posi-*  
24 *tions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established*  
25 *by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be*



1 *in addition to those positions in the Department of State*  
 2 *presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18:*  
 3 *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon*  
 4 *the enactment into law, during the second session of the*  
 5 *Eighty-third Congress, of S. 2665: Provided further, That*  
 6 *the positions described herein shall be allocated to the numeri-*  
 7 *cal limitations contained in S. 2665.*

8       This title may be cited as the “Department of State  
 9 Appropriation Act, 1955”.

## 10           TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 11       LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### 12       SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

13       For expenses necessary for the administration of the  
 14 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,  
 15 including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for re-  
 16 placement only (including one at not to exceed \$4,000) ; and  
 17 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-  
 18 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
 19 Assistant; ~~(14)\$2,450,000~~ \$2,495,000.

#### 20       SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

21       For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the  
 22 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including  
 23 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-  
 24 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative

1 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law  
 2 (31 U. S. C. 529) ; \$9,450,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

4 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of anti-  
 5 trust and kindred laws, \$3,100,000: *Provided*, That none of  
 6 this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment  
 7 and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Anti-  
 8 trust Division.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

10 AND MARSHALS

11 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States  
 12 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys  
 13 in Alaska, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle  
 14 (van) for replacement only at not to exceed \$7,500; serv-  
 15 ices in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States  
 16 when specifically directed by the Attorney General; and  
 17 firearms and ammunition; ~~(15)\$14,000,000~~ \$14,500,000, of  
 18 which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the em-  
 19 ployment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs  
 20 at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day: *Provided*, That of the  
 21 amount herein appropriated \$12,000 may be used for the  
 22 emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon  
 23 certificate of the Attorney General.



## FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and section 4244 of title 18, United States Code; ~~(6)\$1,200,000~~ \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF  
JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For administrative expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$200,000.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized

1 officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and  
2 other institutions; and such other investigations regarding  
3 official matters under the control of the Department of Jus-  
4 tice and the Department of State as may be directed by the  
5 Attorney General, including purchase (not to exceed  
6 three hundred for replacement only) and hire of passenger  
7 motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for re-  
8 placement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and  
9 ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be  
10 used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph;  
11 not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
12 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
13 priation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to  
14 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to  
15 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,  
16 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$78,-  
17 282,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director  
18 of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum so long as the  
19 position is held by the present incumbent.

20       None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
21 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
22 any civil-service employee.



## 1           IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

## 2                           SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3           For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
4 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to  
5 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including  
6 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en  
7 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1  
8 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-  
9 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not  
10 to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a  
11 confidential character, to be expended under the direction  
12 of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his cer-  
13 tificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at  
14 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this  
15 appropriation; purchase (not to exceed one hundred for  
16 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
17 purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only) and  
18 maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammu-  
19 nition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigra-  
20 tion fines, and other items properly returnable, except  
21 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to  
22 secure payment of fines and passage money; operation,

1 maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the  
 2 purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of  
 3 the General Services Administration for security guard  
 4 services for protection of confidential files; and maintenance,  
 5 care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of  
 6 alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, in-  
 7 cluding return of such persons to place of bona fide residence  
 8 or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney  
 9 General; \$39,000,000(17): *Provided, That hereafter the*  
 10 *compensation of the Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and*  
 11 *Naturalization Service, shall be \$15,000 per annum.*

## 12 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

### 13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

14 For expenses necessary for the administration, operation,  
 15 and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-  
 16 tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in  
 17 non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; (18) ~~not~~  
 18 ~~to exceed \$529,000 for departmental personal services; not~~  
 19 to exceed \$13,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
 20 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
 21 priation; purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor  
 22 vehicles for replacement only; compilation of statistics re-  
 23 lating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and  
 24 correctional institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms,  
 25 and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for em-



1 ployees in the performance of their official duties; payment  
 2 pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or  
 3 destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238) ; firearms  
 4 and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of  
 5 rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-  
 6 stock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisi-  
 7 tion of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28,  
 8 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ; ~~(19)\$26,385,000~~ \$26,850,000:  
 9 *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health  
 10 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion  
 11 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Serv-  
 12 ice for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and cor-  
 13 rectional institutions.

#### 14 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

15 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal  
 16 institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including  
 17 necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards;  
 18 \$2,475,000.

#### 19 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

##### 20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-  
 22 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other  
 23 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pur-  
 24 suant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy  
 25 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.),

1 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and  
2 duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said  
3 Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall  
4 be available in the current fiscal year for the general  
5 administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Prop-  
6 erty, including rent of private or Government-owned space  
7 in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at  
8 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of  
9 this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or before  
10 November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General  
11 shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the  
12 Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed in-  
13 formation on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-  
14 penses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in  
15 connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property:  
16 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized  
17 the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appro-  
18 priation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration",  
19 Department of Justice.

20 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 (20)SEC. 202. The minimum annual salary of any United  
22 States Attorney, any Assistant United States Attorney, or  
23 any special attorney or special assistant, as set forth in  
24 section 202 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,  
25 1954, shall not apply to any such official after June 30, 1954.



1        *SEC. 202. The minimum annual salary of any United*  
2        *States attorney, appointed to serve in any of the United States*  
3        *Territories or possessions, or of any assistant United States*  
4        *attorney, special attorney, or special assistant who has not*  
5        *been engaged in the practice of law for three years, as set*  
6        *forth in section 202 of the Department of Justice Appropria-*  
7        *tion Act, 1954, shall not apply to any such official after June*  
8        *30, 1954.*

9        *SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated by this title*  
10       *may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter*  
11       *employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed*  
12       *in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed*  
13       *and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of*  
14       *a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.*

15       *SEC. 204. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the*  
16       *offices of the United States attorney and the United States*  
17       *marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations*  
18       *in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from*  
19       *any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit*  
20       *of the District of Columbia.*

21       *SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in*  
22       *this title which are available for expenses of attendance at*  
23       *meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance*  
24       *with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.*

1        SEC. 206. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
 2 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for  
 3 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
 4 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

5    ~~(21)~~ SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
 6 may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit in  
 7 the United States District Court for the Southern District  
 8 of California, Southern Division, by the United States of  
 9 America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, a public  
 10 service corporation of the State of California, and others.

11   ~~(22)~~ SEC. 207. *Not to exceed 5 per centum of the appropria-*  
 12 *tions for legal activities and general administration in this*  
 13 *title shall be available interchangeably, with the ap-*  
 14 *proval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but no*  
 15 *appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum*  
 16 *and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be*  
 17 *reported to the Congress in the annual budget.*

18        This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
 19 Appropriation Act, 1955".

## 20        TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### 21                    OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

22        Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 23 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title  
 24 referred to as the Secretary) including teletype news service  
 25 (not exceeding \$1,000) ; ~~(23)\$2,000,000~~ \$2,100,000; and



1 in addition, in order to provide for additional organization and  
 2 management surveys of the Department of Commerce, the  
 3 Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$100,000 to this appro-  
 4 priation from any other appropriations available to the De-  
 5 partment of Commerce for salaries and expenses for the  
 6 current fiscal year.

#### 7 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for col-  
 9 lecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics  
 10 provided for by law; and for general administration, including  
 11 enumerators at rates to be fixed without regard to the Classi-  
 12 fication Act of 1949, as amended; \$6,200,000 ~~(24)~~, of  
 13 which \$10,000 shall be used to renew the compilation of  
 14 statistics on stocks of coffee on hand.

15 ~~(25)~~ *Census of agriculture: For expenses necessary for tak-*  
 16 *ing, compiling, and publishing the 1954 Census of Agricul-*  
 17 *ture, as authorized by law, including personal services by*  
 18 *contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of*  
 19 *Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949,*  
 20 *as amended; and additional compensation of Federal em-*  
 21 *ployees temporarily detailed for field work under this appro-*  
 22 *priation; \$16,000,000, to become immediately available and*  
 23 *to remain available until December 31, 1956 (13 U. S. C.*  
 24 *216, as amended by 66 Stat. 736).*

## 1                   CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

2           Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
3 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-  
4 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended  
5 (49 U. S. C. 401), the Act of August 8, 1950 (49 U. S. C.  
6 457), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety  
7 regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation  
8 facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service  
9 to States and other public and private agencies in connection  
10 with the construction or improvement of airports and land-  
11 ing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including  
12 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$225,000); the operation and  
13 maintenance of eighty aircraft; fees and mileage of expert  
14 and other witnesses; and purchase and repair of skis and  
15 snowshoes; ~~(26)\$96,450,000~~ \$97,850,000: *Provided*, That  
16 there may be credited to this appropriation, funds received  
17 from States, counties, municipalities, and other public author-  
18 ities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation  
19 of airport traffic control towers.

20           Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-  
21 tional amount for the acquisition and establishment by  
22 contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities,  
23 including the equipment of additional civil airways for day  
24 and night flying; the construction of additional necessary  
25 lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating



1 structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization  
2 of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the  
3 necessary sites by lease, condemnation or grant; the con-  
4 struction and furnishing of quarters and related accommoda-  
5 tions for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics  
6 Administration stationed at remote localities not on foreign  
7 soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available;  
8 \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
9 That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the  
10 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Ad-  
11 ministration", for costs of maintenance and operation of air-  
12 craft for initial flight checking of facilities established under  
13 this appropriation (not to exceed \$119,000) ; for necessary  
14 expenses in connection with the transportation by air to  
15 and from and within the Territories of the United States  
16 of materials and equipment secured under this appropriation  
17 (not to exceed \$115,000) ; and for necessary administrative  
18 costs (not to exceed \$250,000) .

19 Technical development and evaluation: For expenses  
20 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-  
21 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401) , relative  
22 to such developmental work and service testing as tends  
23 to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, includ-  
24 ing landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers,

1 appliances, personnel, and operation methods; acquisition  
 2 of necessary sites by lease or grant; and operation and  
 3 maintenance of five aircraft, which shall be in addition to  
 4 the number authorized herein under the appropriation for  
 5 "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration";  
 6 \$700,000.

7 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: Not  
 8 to exceed \$750,000 of the unobligated balance of the  
 9 appropriation made available under this head in the De-  
 10 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be  
 11 available during the current fiscal year for expenses necessary  
 12 for administration of the Federal Airport Act of 1946, as  
 13 amended (49 U. S. C. 1101-1119), including maintenance  
 14 and operation of aircraft, and of said amount not to exceed  
 15 \$125,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for the  
 16 current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-  
 17 nautics Administration".

18 Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory  
 19 of Alaska: For expenses necessary for the maintenance, im-  
 20 provement, and operation of public airports in the Territory  
 21 of Alaska, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 485 c-h) ; in-  
 22 cluding arms and ammunition; and purchase, repair, and  
 23 cleaning of uniforms; ~~(27)\$550,000~~ \$650,000.

24 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary for  
 25 planning and developing a national system of aids to air



1 navigation and air traffic control common to military and  
2 civil air navigation, including research, experimental inves-  
3 tigations, purchase and development, by contract or other-  
4 wise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans,  
5 specifications and drawings) ; hire of aircraft; acquisition of  
6 necessary sites by lease or grant; payments in advance under  
7 contracts for research or development work; and not to  
8 exceed \$50,000 for administrative expenses; \$1,050,000.

9                   CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

10       Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
11 Civil Aeronautics Board, including contract stenographic  
12 reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a  
13 contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses of  
14 employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted  
15 by the Government or industries serving aviation; purchase  
16 (not to exceed two for replacement only) of passenger  
17 motor vehicles; and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair  
18 of aircraft; \$3,777,000.

19       Payments to air carriers: For payments to air carriers  
20 of so much of the compensation fixed and determined by the  
21 Civil Aeronautics Board under section 406 of the Civil  
22 Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 486),  
23 as is payable by the Civil Aeronautics Board pursuant to  
24 Reorganization Plan No. 10 of 1953; \$40,000,000, to re-  
25 main available until expended: *Provided*, That the unex-

1    pended balance of the amount transferred, pursuant to said  
2    Plan, from the Post Office Department to the Civil Aero-  
3    nautics Board for the foregoing purposes, shall be merged  
4    with this appropriation.

5                                    COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

6            Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry  
7    out the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C.  
8    883a-883i), including lease of sites and the erection of  
9    temporary buildings for tide, magnetic or seismological ob-  
10   servations; hire of aircraft; operation, maintenance, and  
11   repair of an airplane; extra compensation at not to exceed  
12   \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when  
13   assigned duties as recorder or instrument observer, and at not  
14   to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other  
15   Federal agencies while making oceanographic observations  
16   or tending seismographs; pay, allowances, gratuities, trans-  
17   portation of dependents and household effects, and payment  
18   of funeral expenses, as authorized by law, for not to exceed  
19   185 commissioned officers on the active list; payments under  
20   the Uniform Services Contingency Option Act of 1953; and  
21   pay of commissioned officers retired in accordance with law;  
22   \$10,200,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year,  
23   this appropriation shall be reimbursed for press costs and  
24   costs of paper for charts published by the Coast and Geodetic



1 Survey and furnished for the official use of the military  
2 departments of the Department of Defense.

### 3 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
5 Business and Defense Services Administration and the  
6 Defense Air Transportation Administration, including  
7 transportation and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of  
8 subsistence for persons serving without compensation while  
9 away from their homes or regular places of business,  
10 ~~(28)\$6,070,000~~ \$6,820,000, of which \$72,000 shall be  
11 available for the Defense Air Transportation Administration.

### 12 BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
14 Bureau of Foreign Commerce, including the purchase of  
15 commercial and trade reports; not to exceed \$1,200 for pay-  
16 ment of membership dues incident to participation, as author-  
17 ized by the Secretary of Commerce, in international travel  
18 organizations connected with the work of the Bureau;  
19 ~~(29)~~ *and purchase of materials necessary to prepare exhibits*  
20 *for use in international trade fairs; (30)\$1,500,000*  
21 *\$2,500,000.*

22 Export control: For expenses necessary for carrying  
23 out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949, as  
24 amended, relating to export controls, including awards of

1 compensation to informers under said Act and as authorized  
 2 by the Act of August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401),  
 3 \$3,600,000, of which not to exceed \$900,000 may be trans-  
 4 ferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for  
 5 enforcement of the export control program, and of which not  
 6 to exceed \$100,000 may be transferred to the appropriation  
 7 for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary.

#### 8 OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 10 Office of Business Economics, \$900,000.

#### 11 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

12 Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of  
 13 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies  
 14 granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the  
 15 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropria-  
 16 tions heretofore made to the United States Maritime Commis-  
 17 sion, ~~(31)\$55,000,000,~~ \$85,000,000, ~~(32)~~to be derived by  
 18 transfer from the appropriation "War Shipping Adminis-  
 19 tration Liquidation, Treasury Department" and to remain  
 20 available until expended: *Provided*, That to the extent that  
 21 the operating-differential subsidy accrual (computed on the  
 22 basis of parity) is represented on the operator's books by a  
 23 contingent accounts receivable item against the United States  
 24 as a partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the  
 25 operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in the



1 special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of such  
2 earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be entitled  
3 to the same tax treatment as though it had been deposited  
4 in said special reserve fund. To the extent that any amount  
5 paid to the operator by the United States reduces the balance  
6 in the operator's contingent receivable account against the  
7 United States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited  
8 in the fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section  
9 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended:  
10 *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this Act, or in  
11 any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the  
12 authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant  
13 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-  
14 differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to  
15 obligate the United States to make future payments in  
16 accordance with the terms of such operating-differential  
17 subsidy contracts: *Provided further*, That no part of the  
18 foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor  
19 any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-  
20 differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the  
21 current fiscal year, in excess of sixteen hundred, which  
22 number shall include the number of voyages under contracts  
23 hereafter awarded and of which not less than one hundred  
24 (33)and fifty shall be for operators who have not held con-  
25 tracts prior to July 1, 1952.

1       Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for car-  
2       rying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other  
3       laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and  
4       the Maritime Administration, \$13,500,000, ~~(34)~~ of which  
5       sum \$5,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
6       priation "*War Shipping Administration Liquidation, Treas-*  
7       *ury Department*", and within limitations as follows:

8       Administrative expenses, including not to exceed  
9       \$1,125 for entertainment of officials of other countries when  
10      specifically authorized by the Maritime Administrator; and  
11      ship structure research, testing and models; \$5,955,000;

12      Maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of  
13      warehouses, \$1,085,000;

14      Reserve fleet expenses, \$6,460,000.

15      Maritime training: For training cadets as officers of the  
16      merchant marine at the Merchant Marine Academy at  
17      Kings Point, New York, including pay and allowances  
18      for personnel of the United States Maritime Service com-  
19      parable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law  
20      (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707) ; not to exceed \$2,500  
21      for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Mer-  
22      chant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion;  
23      and not to exceed \$30,000 for transfer to applicable appro-  
24      priations of the Public Health Service for services rendered  
25      the Maritime Administration; \$2,200,000, including uni-



1 form and textbook allowances for cadet midshipmen, at an  
2 average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per cadet: *Pro-*  
3 *vided*, That except as herein provided for uniform and text-  
4 book allowances this appropriation shall not be used for  
5 compensation or allowances for cadets.

6 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-  
7 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of  
8 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,-  
9 500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support  
10 of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act  
11 authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so  
12 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.  
13 1121-1123) ; \$149,800 for the maintenance and repair of  
14 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use  
15 in connection with such State marine schools; and \$320,200  
16 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of  
17 cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in accordance with  
18 regulations established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126  
19 (b) ) ; \$660,000.

20 **(35)**War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to ex-  
21 ceed \$2,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appro-  
22 priation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second  
23 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation  
24 of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office  
25 as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping

1 Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby con-  
2 tinued available during the current fiscal year, and shall  
3 be available for the payment of obligations incurred against  
4 the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce, War  
5 Shipping Administration functions, December 31, 1946".

6       *War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to exceed*  
7 *\$12,500,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation*  
8 *to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental*  
9 *Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations ap-*  
10 *proved by the General Accounting Office as properly incurred*  
11 *against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to*  
12 *January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available during the*  
13 *current fiscal year, and shall be available for the payment of*  
14 *obligations incurred against the working fund titled: "Work-*  
15 *ing fund, Commerce, War Shipping Administration func-*  
16 *tions, December 31, 1946": Provided, That the unexpended*  
17 *balance of such appropriation to the Secretary of the Treas-*  
18 *ury less the amount of \$12,500,000 continued available and*  
19 *less the amount of \$85,000,000 transferred to the appropria-*  
20 *tion "Operation-differential subsidies" and less the amount of*  
21 *\$5,000,000 transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and*  
22 *expenses, Maritime Activities", by this Act, is hereby*  
23 *rescinded, the amount of such unexpended balance to be*  
24 *carried to the Surplus Fund and covered into the Treasury*  
25 *immediately upon the approval of this Act.*



1       No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,  
2 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason  
3 of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,  
4 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime  
5 Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery  
6 to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers and slop-  
7 chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts  
8 of bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers advis-  
9 able to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such  
10 redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items and bunkers  
11 over and above such minimums shall be removed from the  
12 vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

13       No money made available to the Department of Com-  
14 merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act  
15 shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is  
16 acquired by the Government either by requisition or pur-  
17 chase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or  
18 agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost  
19 while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor  
20 (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine  
21 Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accord-  
22 ance with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection  
23 is interpreted by the General Accounting Office (36): *Pro-*  
24 *vided, That this provision shall not apply to any case in which*  
25 *a final court judgment has been made.*

1       Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the  
2   Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and  
3   services and make necessary repairs in connection with any  
4   lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property  
5   under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments  
6   received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, services,  
7   and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to the  
8   appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided, That*  
9   rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy  
10   on account of items other than such utilities, services, or  
11   repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous  
12   receipts.

13       No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal  
14   year from the construction fund established by the Merchant  
15   Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropria-  
16   tions and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior  
17   appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would be  
18   deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into the  
19   Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

20                                   PATENT OFFICE

21       Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
22   Patent Office, including services as authorized by section  
23   15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates  
24   for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed



1 \$25,000) ; and defense of suits instituted against the Com-  
2 missioner of Patents; ~~(37)\$11,000,000~~ \$12,000,000.

### 3 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

4 General administrative expenses: Necessary expenses of  
5 administration, including advertising (including advertising  
6 in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas  
7 adjacent thereto), and the maintenance and repairs of ex-  
8 perimental highways, shall be paid, in accordance with law,  
9 from appropriations available to the Bureau of Public Roads.

10 Of the total amount available from appropriations of  
11 the Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative ex-  
12 penses, pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Act  
13 of November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21),  
14 \$100,000 shall be available for all necessary expenses to  
15 enable the President to utilize the services of the Bureau of  
16 Public Roads in fulfilling the obligations of the United  
17 States under the Convention on the Pan-American High-  
18 way Between the United States and Other American Re-  
19 publics (51 Stat. 152), cooperation with several govern-  
20 ments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection  
21 with the survey and construction of the Inter-American  
22 Highway, and for performing engineering service in Pan-  
23 American countries for and upon the request of any agency  
24 or governmental corporation of the United States.

1 Federal-aid highways: For carrying out the provisions  
 2 of the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented  
 3 (23 U. S. C. 1-22, 24-105, 107-117), to remain available  
 4 until expended, \$500,000,000, which sum is composed of  
 5 ~~(38)\$350,500,000~~ \$360,500,000, the balance of the  
 6 amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal  
 7 year 1953, ~~(39)\$146,500,000~~ \$136,500,000, a part  
 8 of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the  
 9 fiscal year 1954, and \$739,424, \$364,059 and \$1,896,-  
 10 517, the latter sums being for reimbursement of the  
 11 sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of high-  
 12 ways and bridges which have been damaged or de-  
 13 stroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by  
 14 section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1938, section 7 of the  
 15 Act approved July 13, 1943, and section 9 of the Act ap-  
 16 proved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a  
 17 and 13b).

18 Forest highways: For expenses, not otherwise provided  
 19 for, necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23  
 20 of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as  
 21 amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), to remain available until  
 22 expended, \$15,000,000, which sum is composed of  
 23 \$8,400,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to  
 24 be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953, and \$6,600,000,  
 25 a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the



1   fiscal year 1954: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be  
2   available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration  
3   of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of  
4   equipment and supplies used for road construction and maintenance,  
5   but the total cost of any such item under this authorization shall not  
6   exceed \$15,000.

7       Inter-American Highway: For necessary expenses of  
8   continuing the survey and construction of the Inter-American  
9   Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of  
10   December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended by section  
11   6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 158),  
12   \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended (40): *Provided*,  
13   *That no part of this appropriation shall be allocated*  
14   *for expenditure in a particular country unless such allocation*  
15   *shall have been submitted to and received by the Senate and*  
16   *House Appropriations Committees thirty days in advance of*  
17   *the allocation.*

18       Rama Road, Nicaragua: For necessary expenses for the  
19   survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in  
20   accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-  
21   Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), \$1,000,000, to  
22   remain available until expended.

23       General provisions—Bureau of Public Roads: None of  
24   the money appropriated for the work of the Bureau of  
25   Public Roads during the current fiscal year shall be paid

1 to any State on account of any project on which convict  
2 labor shall be employed, but this provision shall not apply  
3 to labor performed by convicts on parole or probation.

4 During the current fiscal year authorized engineering  
5 or other services in connection with the survey, construc-  
6 tion, and maintenance, or improvement of roads may be  
7 performed for other Government agencies, cooperating for-  
8 eign countries and State cooperating agencies and reimburse-  
9 ment for such services (which may include depreciation on  
10 engineering and road-building equipment used) shall be  
11 credited to the appropriation concerned.

12 During the current fiscal year appropriations for the  
13 work of the Bureau of Public Roads shall be available for  
14 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,  
15 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment  
16 for distribution to projects under the supervision of the  
17 Bureau of Public Roads, or for sale or distribution to other  
18 Government activities, cooperating foreign countries and  
19 State cooperating agencies, and the cost of such supplies  
20 and materials or the value of such equipment (including  
21 the cost of transportation and handling) may be reimbursed  
22 to current applicable appropriations.

23 Appropriations to the Bureau of Public Roads may be  
24 used in emergency for medical supplies and services and  
25 other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of em-



1 ployees engaged on hazardous work under that Bureau, and  
 2 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the  
 3 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for  
 4 individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem.

#### 5 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

6 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of  
 7 the Act approved March 3, 1901, as amended (15 U. S. C.  
 8 271-278c), including improvements to buildings, grounds,  
 9 and other plant facilities, as authorized by section 2 of the  
 10 Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286) ; building of tem-  
 11 porary experimental structures; and not to exceed \$50,000  
 12 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
 13 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; as follows:

14 Operation and administration: For the general operation  
 15 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
 16 the grounds; plant equipment; and maintenance and protec-  
 17 tion of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;  
 18 \$1,000,000.

19 Research and testing: For research, testing, and other  
 20 activities, as authorized by the Act of July 22, 1950 (15  
 21 U. S. C. 272), and not otherwise provided for, ~~(41)~~\$3,-  
 22 ~~000,000~~ \$3,300,000.

23 Radio propagation and standards: For development and  
 24 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-  
 25 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certify-

1 ing radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in  
 2 terms of the national primary standards; investigation of the  
 3 phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves; and  
 4 the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency;  
 5 ~~(42)\$2,000,000~~ \$2,200,000: *Provided*, That during the cur-  
 6 rent fiscal year the maximum base rate of compensation for  
 7 employees appointed pursuant to the Act of July 21, 1950  
 8 (15 U. S. C. 283), shall be \$7,040 per annum.

9 Construction of laboratories (liquidation of contract  
 10 authorization): For payment of obligations incurred pur-  
 11 suant to authority granted under this head in the Depart-  
 12 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat.  
 13 629), \$115,000.

#### 14 WEATHER BUREAU

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
 16 Weather Bureau, including maintenance and operation of  
 17 aircraft; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized  
 18 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);  
 19 and not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing  
 20 office in the city of Washington, as authorized by law;  
 21 \$24,750,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal  
 22 year, the maximum amount authorized under section  
 23 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (15 U. S. C.  
 24 327), for extra compensation to employees of other Gov-  
 25 ernment agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological



1 observations, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum base  
2 rate of pay authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act, for  
3 employees conducting meteorological investigations in the  
4 Arctic region, shall be \$6,000 per annum, except that not  
5 more than five of such employees at any one time may  
6 receive a base rate of \$8,500 per annum, and such em-  
7 ployees may be appointed without regard to the Classifica-  
8 tion Act of 1949.

9       **GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

10       SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable  
11 appropriations and funds available to the Department of  
12 Commerce shall be available for the activities specified in  
13 the Act of October 26, 1949 (5 U. S. C. 596a), to the  
14 extent and in the manner prescribed by said Act.

15       SEC. 303. Appropriations in this title available for  
16 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of at-  
17 tendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
18 activities for which the appropriations are made; hire of  
19 passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by  
20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),  
21 but, unless otherwise specified, at rates for individuals not  
22 to exceed \$50 per diem.

23       (43)SEC. 304. *There shall be hereafter in the Department of*  
24 *Commerce, in addition to the Assistant Secretaries now pro-*  
25 *vided for by law, one additional Assistant Secretary of Com-*

1 *merce, who shall be appointed by the President by and with*  
2 *the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be subject*  
3 *in all respects to the provisions of the Act of July 15, 1947*  
4 *(61 Stat. 326), as amended (5 U. S. C. 592a), relating*  
5 *to Assistant Secretaries of Commerce. Section 3 of Re-*  
6 *organization Plan Numbered 5 of 1950, as amended (64*  
7 *Stat. 1263; 66 Stat. 121), is hereby repealed.*

8 **(44)***SEC. 305. The Secretary of Commerce hereafter is*  
9 *authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section*  
10 *505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place one posi-*  
11 *tion in grade GS-18, fourteen positions in grade GS-17,*  
12 *and five positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule*  
13 *established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such*  
14 *positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Depart-*  
15 *ment of Commerce presently allocated in grades GS-16,*  
16 *GS-17, and GS-18: Provided, That this paragraph shall*  
17 *be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the sec-*  
18 *ond session of the Eighty-third Congress, of S. 2665: Pro-*  
19 *vided further, That the positions described herein shall be*  
20 *allocated to the numerical limitations contained in S. 2665.*

21 **(45)***SEC. 306. No part of the appropriations made available*  
22 *in this title shall be available for management studies except*  
23 *the \$100,000 authorized for transfer to the Office of the*  
24 *Secretary.*



1        This title may be cited as the “Department of Commerce  
2   Appropriation Act, 1955”.

3 TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION  
4 AGENCY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, to carry out international information activities, and to administer the informational media guarantee program authorized by section 111 (b) (3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended and continued by section 7 of the Mutual Security Act of 1952 (22 U. S. C. 1509), including rents in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22

1 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meet-  
2 ings concerned with activities provided for under  
3 this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); entertainment  
4 within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); hire  
5 of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor  
6 vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of  
7 such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad,  
8 without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44  
9 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
10 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort  
11 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of  
12 section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States  
13 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance  
14 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Stat-  
15 utes as amended; purchase of caps for personnel em-  
16 ployed abroad; dues for library membership in organizations  
17 which issue publications to members only, or to members at  
18 a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by con-  
19 tract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water  
20 abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments  
21 abroad; loss by exchange; cost of transporting to and from  
22 a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and  
23 household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign  
24 Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use  
25 his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the



1 Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and  
2 transporting to their former homes the remains of persons.  
3 not United States Government employees, who may die  
4 away from their homes while participating in activities  
5 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and  
6 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual  
7 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and  
8 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and  
9 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance,  
10 improvement, and repair of properties used for infor-  
11 mation activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities  
12 for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or  
13 lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings,  
14 grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees  
15 engaged in informational activities abroad; reorientation,  
16 and rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany  
17 and Austria; and purchase of objects for presentation to  
18 foreign governments, schools, or organizations; (46)\$75,-  
19 ~~814,000~~ \$83,814,000, (47)of which \$3,200,000 shall be de-  
20 rived by transfer from the unobligated balance in the account  
21 "International Information Activities, United States Infor-  
22 mation Agency", and of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall,  
23 (48)if possible, be used to purchase foreign currencies or  
24 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United  
25 States (49)and of which not less than \$300,000 shall be

1 available for contracts with one or more private international  
2 broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and  
3 broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general  
4 supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio  
5 programs to Latin America, Western Europe, as well as other  
6 areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to  
7 cultivate friendships with the peoples of the countries of those  
8 areas, and to build improved international understanding:  
9 *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~(50)\$30,000~~ \$60,000 may  
10 be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*,  
11 That this appropriation shall be available for expenses  
12 in connection with travel of personnel outside the con-  
13 tinental United States, including travel of dependents  
14 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or  
15 automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel  
16 or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant  
17 to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact  
18 that such travel or transportation may not be completed  
19 during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may  
20 be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with  
21 the operation of information establishments abroad without  
22 regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised  
23 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That pas-  
24 senger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the pur-  
25 poses of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursu-



1 ant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40  
2 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or pro-  
3 ceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement  
4 of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost,  
5 including the exchange allowance of each such replacement,  
6 except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,400:  
7 *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of  
8 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31  
9 U. S. C. 665), the United States Information Agency is au-  
10 thorized in making contracts for the use of international  
11 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf  
12 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators  
13 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be  
14 hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage  
15 on account of injury to persons or property arising from such  
16 use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*,  
17 That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign  
18 Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and  
19 educational activities which expire during the current fiscal  
20 year may be extended for a period of one year in addition  
21 to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise au-  
22 thorized: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein  
23 shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad  
24 in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and  
25 distribution of motion-picture films.

1 No appropriation in this Act shall be available for  
2 (51) *the principal* operation of the International Broadcast-  
3 ing Service in New York City after December 31, 1954.

4 TITLE V—CORPORATIONS

5 The following corporations are hereby authorized to make  
6 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
7 authority available to each such corporation, and in accord  
8 with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments  
9 without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section  
10 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as  
11 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs  
12 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1955 for each  
13 such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

14 FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

15 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed  
16 \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be avail-  
17 able for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed  
18 \$473,000 for the expenses of vocational training of  
19 prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual  
20 basis and to be determined in accordance with the Corpora-  
21 tion's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946,  
22 and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims,  
23 expenditures which the said accounting system requires to  
24 be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired  
25 or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and



1 expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, oper-  
2 ation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
3 of facilities and other property belonging to the Corporation  
4 or in which it has an interest.

## 5 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

6 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the  
7 supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :  
8 Not to exceed \$14,000 shall be available for administrative  
9 expenses to be determined in the manner set forth under the  
10 title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts  
11 for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commis-  
12 sion (effective January 1, 1947).

## 13 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in  
15 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
16 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
17 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike  
18 against the Government of the United States or who is a  
19 member of an organization of Government employees that  
20 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the  
21 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an  
22 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
23 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,  
24 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
25 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit

1 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged  
2 in a strike against the Government of the United States, is  
3 not a member of an organization of Government employees  
4 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of  
5 of the United States, or that such person does not advocate,  
6 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the  
7 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
8 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages  
9 in a strike against the Government of the United States or who  
10 is a member of an organization of Government employees  
11 that asserts the right to strike against the Government  
12 of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member  
13 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the  
14 Government of the United States by force or violence and  
15 accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid  
16 from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall  
17 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined  
18 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
19 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
20 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,  
21 any other provisions of existing law.

22 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in  
23 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes  
24 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

25 SEC. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in



1 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in  
2 connection with participation in the International Materials  
3 Conference.

4 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State,  
5 Justice, and Commerce and the United States Information  
6 Agency Appropriation Act, 1955”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 5, 1954.

Attest: LYLE O. SNADER,  
*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments June 14 (legislative  
day June 11), 1954.

Attest: J. MARK TRICE,  
*Secretary.*







## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 14, 1954

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered



If such overt military aggression occurred, that would be a deliberate threat to the United States itself. The United States would, of course, invoke the processes of the United Nations and consult with its allies. But we could not escape ultimate responsibility for decisions closely touching our own security and self-defense.

There are some, particularly abroad, who seem to assume that the attitude of the United States flows from a desire for a general war with Communist China. That is clearly false. If we had wanted such a war, it could easily have been based on the presence of Chinese aggressors in Korea. But last July, in spite of difficulties which at times seemed insuperable, we concluded a Korean armistice with Communist China. How could it be more surely demonstrated that we have both the will to make peace and the competence to make peace?

Your Government wants peace, and the American people want peace. But should there ever be openly launched an attack that the American people would clearly recognize as a threat to our own security, then the right of self-preservation would demand that we—regardless of any other country—meet the issue squarely.

V

It is the task of statesmanship to seek peace and deter war, while at the same time preserving vital national interests. Under present conditions that dual result is not easy to achieve, and it cannot be achieved at all unless your Government is backed by a people who are willing, if need be, to sacrifice to preserve their vital interests.

At the Geneva Conference I said: "Peace is always easy to achieve—by surrender." Your Government does not propose to buy peace at that price. We do not believe that the American people want peace at that price. So long as that is our national will, and so long as that will is backed by a capacity for effective action, our Nation can face the future with that calm confidence which is the due of those who, in a troubled world, hold fast that which is good.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). The clerk will state the first committee amendment passed over.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 16, after line 13, it is proposed to insert:

SEC. 111. Any person appointed to the Foreign Service shall receive basic salary at one of the rates of the class to which he is appointed which the Secretary of State shall, taking into consideration his age, qualifications, and experience determine to be appropriate for him to receive.

SEC. 112. The Secretary of State hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place 1 position in grade GS-18, 4 positions in grade GS-17, and 3 positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of State presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the information of the Senate, the clerk will read the unanimous-consent agreement entered into in regard to the pending appropriation bill.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

*Ordered*, That following the morning business on Monday, June 14, during the further consideration of H. R. 8067, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, debate on any amendment or motion (including appeals) shall be limited to not exceeding 60 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the mover of any such amendment or motion and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] in the event he is opposed to such an amendment or motion; otherwise, by the mover and the minority leader or some Senator designated by him: *Provided*, That no amendment that is not germane to the subject matter of the said bill shall be received: *And provided further*, That debate upon the bill itself shall be limited to not exceeding 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON]. (June 11, 1954.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. What is the pending amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is the first committee amendment passed over, on page 16, after line 13, to insert a new section 111.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Am I correct in my understanding that I control the time in opposition to the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas controls one-half hour of time, and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] the remaining half hour.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield 5 minutes to my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas yields 5 minutes to the Senator from Montana. The Senator from Montana is recognized.

#### THE HYDROGEN BOMB TESTS IN THE PACIFIC AND PROTESTS BY THE MARSHALLESE PEOPLE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, scientists of the United States have supervised more than 40 thermonuclear test and each time that the photos and results were released to the public, everyone became properly impressed by the vast destructive potential of the atomic and hydrogen devices. Each time the bombs are improved and perfected, they have far greater destructive capacity than those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The average person does not realize the vast power of these weapons, but the most recent tests have brought the consequences a little closer to home. The March 1 hydrogen explosion in the Marshall Islands surpassed the expectations of the United States scientists who

devised it, and 379 Americans, natives, and Japanese fishermen were exposed to radiation in this blast. The explosion was from 600 to 700 times greater than that of the atomic bomb that killed 60,000 persons at Hiroshima in World War II.

Damage to the Japanese fishing industry and the harm caused to those affected by radiation may have been exaggerated in some cases, but at the same time it makes one stop and think about this newest of scientific explorations into the unknown areas of massive destruction. The next series of tests may prove to be far more destructive.

The peoples of the Marshall Islands have appealed to the United Nations for action to halt future tests in their area of the Pacific because some of their people have been exposed to radiation and there are a number of their people who have been moved from their home islands.

This petition from the Marshall Islands should receive utmost consideration and concern. During World War II the Marshall Islands were controlled by the Japanese and were developed into military bases and the local peoples were subjected to a great deal of hardship. The United States is now the governing body under the United Nations, but the peoples of these islands are still being moved about because of the atom- and hydrogen-bomb tests with the islands.

Kwajalein Island is being kept for military use. Bikini and Eniwetok were taken away for atomic-bomb tests and their inhabitants were moved to Kili Island and Ujelang Atoll. Two hundred and thirty-six inhabitants of Rongelab and Uterik suffered ill effects from the recent thermonuclear tests in the Pacific proving grounds. They suffered in various degrees from lowering of blood count, burns, nausea, and the falling off of hair from the head and no one can promise their recovery with any degree of certainty. These people have been moved from their home islands to Kwajalein. The islanders are perfectly within their right to ask what next.

The peoples of the Marshall Islands are to be admired for the restraint and moderation with which they have presented their petition, as they have substantial reason to complain.

In addition to their fear of possible miscalculations in any future hydrogen tests, the natives of the Marshall Islands are very much concerned over the increasing number of people who are removed from their land. To be sure, these people will be reimbursed for any financial loss or hardship, but that is not enough. The land is the very life of the people and they want to be reestablished in their original habitat.

United States Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge has issued a statement assuring the Marshallese and the U. N. that United States authorities are doing everything humanly possible to take care of everyone who was in the area affected by the unexpected falling of radioactive materials caused by a shift in the wind during the March 1 test.



The 1954 series of tests are over and only a limited few know when and where the next tests will be. I sincerely hope that top consideration will be given to the people who may be displaced or subjected to possible harmful aftereffects as a result of additional tests of lethal weapons. We experiment daily with new devices and weapons, but we must be extremely cautious when it comes to experimenting with weapons that involve the safety of human lives and their homes.

Ambassador Lodge's statement before the United Nations has done little to console the Marshallese for their loss. The fact that the AEC has concluded its tests in the Pacific for 1954, is no assurance that they will not resume similar tests in 1955 and again place the lives and homes of the islanders in jeopardy.

How can the people of the Marshall Islands place any faith in the assertions that the scientists "will do everything possible to prevent recurrences" when it is known that the power of the hydrogen weapons cannot be kept completely under control. No one can control the elements of nature that may alter conditions at the last moment. A sudden shift in the wind, as occurred in the March test, can cause radioactive contamination far beyond the danger zone.

We should be assuming a responsible attitude toward the damage that has been done, but, instead, we have sought to minimize the situation. How can anyone assure any of these people that there will be no after effects on their general health because of the falling of radioactive material while at the same time they are suffering from a lowering of the blood count, falling out of hair, burns, and nausea.

The American heritage is based on the protection of the right, lives, and property of individuals. What are we doing in this situation? We are assuming the shameful position of denying individual rights to the peoples of the Marshall Islands whom we are obligated under the trusteeship agreement to protect.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the following documents: Copy of the petition from the Marshallese people to the United Nations; a copy of the statement issued by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge; editorial entitled "A Retreat From Horror," published in the Christian Science Monitor of March 26, 1954; article entitled "Natives Call Selves Poisoned People," written by William J. Waugh, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of June 10, 1954; and an article entitled "Marshalls Fear Lagoons' Loss as Biggest H-Bomb Danger," published in the Washington Evening Star of June 10, 1954.

There being no objection, the petition, statement, editorial, and articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PETITION FROM THE MARSHALLESE PEOPLE  
CONCERNING THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

APRIL 20, 1954.

To: The United Nations.

From: The Marshallese people.

Subject: Complaint regarding the explosion of lethal weapons within our home islands.

The following should not be misconstrued as a repudiation of the United States as our governing agency for the United Nations under the trusteeship agreement, for, aside from the complaint registered in this petition, we have found the American administration by far the most agreeable one in our memory. But in view of the increasing danger from the experiments with deadly explosives thousands of times more powerful than anything previously known to man, the lethal effects of which have already touched the inhabitants of two of the atolls in the Marshalls, namely, Rongelab and Uterik, who are now suffering in various degrees from "lowering of blood count," burns, nausea, and the falling off of hair from the head, and whose complete recovery no one can promise with any certainty, we, the Marshallese people feel that we must follow the dictates of our consciences to bring forth this urgent plea to the United Nations, which has pledged itself to safeguard the life, liberty, and the general well being of the people of the trust territory, of which the Marshallese people are a part.

The Marshallese people are not only fearful of the danger to their persons from these deadly weapons in case of another miscalculation, but they are also very concerned for the increasing number of people who are being removed from their land.

Land means a great deal to the Marshallese. It means more than just a place where you can plant your food crops and build your houses; or a place where you can bury your dead. It is the very life of the people. Take away their land and their spirits go also.

The Marshall Islands are all low coral atolls with land area where food plants can be cultivated quite limited, even for today's population of about 11,000 people. But the population is growing rapidly; the time when this number will be doubled is not far off.

The Japanese had taken away the best portions of the following atolls: Jaluit, Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Mille, Maloelap, and Wotje to be fortified as part of their preparation for the last war, World War II. So far, only Imedj Island, on Jaluit Atoll, has been returned to its former owners.

For security reasons, Kwajalein Island is being kept for the military use. Bikini and Eniwetok were taken away for atomic-bomb tests, and their inhabitants were moved to Kili Island and Ujelang Atoll, respectively. Because Rongelab and Uterik are now radio active, their inhabitants are being kept on Kwajalein for an indeterminate length of time. "Where next?" is the big question which looms large in all of our minds.

Therefore, we, the members of the Marshallese Congress Holdover Committee, writers of this petition, who are empowered by the Marshallese Congress to act in its name when it is not in session, and which is in turn a group of members representing all the municipalities in the Marshalls, due to the increasing threat to our life, liberty, happiness, and possession of land, do hereby submit this petition to the United Nations, with the hope that it will act on our urgent plea. Thus, we request that—

1. All the experiments with lethal weapons within this area be immediately ceased.
2. If the experiments with said weapons should be judged absolutely necessary for the eventual well being of all the people of this world and cannot be stopped or changed to other areas due to the unavailability of other locations, we then submit the following suggestions:

- (a) All possible precautionary measures be taken before such weapons are exploded. All human beings and their valuable possessions be transported to safe distances first, before such explosions occur.

- (b) All the people living in this area be instructed in safety measures. The people of Rongelap would have avoided much danger if they had known not to drink the waters on their home island after the radioactive dusts had settled on them.

- (c) Adequate funds be set aside to pay for the possessions of the people in case they will have to be moved from their homes. This will include lands, houses and whatever possessions they cannot take with them, so that the unsatisfactory arrangements for the Bikinians and Eniwetok people shall not be repeated.

- (d) Courses be taught to Marshallese medical practitioners and health-aides which will be useful in the detecting of and the circumventing of preventable dangers.

We would be very pleased to submit more information or explain further any points we have raised that may need clarifications.

The Marshallese people who signed this petition are on the following sheets, divided in the following manner: The first group are members of the Marshallese Congress Holdover Committee. The second group are some of the many interested Marshallese citizens. The name of each person appears on the left-hand side and his or her home atoll and occupation on the right-hand side opposite the signature.

If more signatures are needed we will promptly supply them. The only reason we are not supplying more now is because to do so would mean a delay of some 3 months, the time necessary to make complete circuit of our far-flung atolls and islands by ship.

MEMBERS OF THE MARSHALLESE CONGRESS HOLD-OVER COMMITTEE, HOME ATOLL, AND OCCUPATION

- (1) Kabua Kabua, Ailinglapalap, district judge, Marshall Islands; (2) Atian Anien, Namu, teacher; (3) Dwlght Heine, Ebon, superintendent of schools, Marshall Islands; (4) Robert Reimers, Jaluit, businessman; (5) C. Dominick, Likiep, businessman; (6) Namu Ermlus, Aur, Maloelap, Wotje, Alluk, and Uterik, senior clerk, Marshall Administration; (7) Henry Samuel, Majuro, medical practitioner, by Joab, cousin (maternal parallel); (8) Jiblok, businessman, by Dorothy K., sister; (9) Aisala David, Majuro, magistrate, Majuro Atoll, by Dorothy K., mother; (10) Amata Kabua, Majuro, teacher; (11) Lazarus Simon, Majuro, scribe, Majuro Atoll; and 100 other interested Marshallese citizens.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, CONCERNING THE MARSHALLESE PETITION ON THERMONUCLEAR TESTS IN THE PACIFIC TRUST TERRITORY

MAY 14, 1954.—The United States Government is very sorry indeed that some inhabitants of the Marshall Islands apparently have suffered ill effects from the recent thermonuclear tests in the Pacific proving grounds,



as described in the petition to the United Nations. This is a matter of real and deep concern to the American people and Government, who take very seriously our responsibilities to ward the inhabitants of the trust territory of the Pacific Islands.

I can assure them, as well as the members of the United Nations, that the authorities in charge are doing everything humanly possible to take care of everyone who was in the area affected by the unexpected falling of radioactive materials caused by a shift in the wind during the March 1 test.

The 236 Marshallese citizens in the affected area were immediately given the same medical examination as the American personnel of the test group who were similarly exposed. They were promptly evacuated to the United States naval station at Kwajalein, where their needs were immediately provided for by the United States Navy. In addition, a team of medical experts from the Atomic Energy Commission, United States Navy and Army, was promptly formed and sent to Kwajalein—the services of the American Red Cross office at Kwajalein were enlisted—to assure any necessary medical attention and care for the personal well-being of all concerned. They are remaining under close observation and any of them who may need it will continue to receive the best medical attention.

I am informed that there is no medical reason to expect any permanent after effects on their general health, due to the falling of radioactive materials.

The United States Government considers the request and the suggestions of the petitioners both reasonable and helpful. The restraint and moderation with which they have been presented evokes admiration and sympathy.

Regarding the petitioners' request, that "all experiments with lethal weapons within this area be immediately ceased," attention is called to the United States Government's announcement of May 13 that "the 1954 series of tests . . . have been completed," and that "within a few days sea and air traffic may be safely resumed within the 'warning area' which was set up for safety purposes for the time when the tests were taking place. Official notice to mariners and airmen will be published."

As the petitioners rightly imply, the United States would not have been conducting such tests if it had not been determined after very careful study that they were required in the interests of general peace and security. The selection of test sites in this particular area was made only after very careful examination of the alternative possibilities, and in an effort to insure that the tests were carried out with least possible danger. It will be recalled that, pursuant to the provisions of the trusteeship agreement which designate the trust territory as a strategic area, the United States notified the United Nations on April 2, 1953, that the area of the Pacific proving grounds was being closed for security reasons in order to conduct necessary atomic experiments.

Let me also assure all the inhabitants of the Pacific trust territory, and the members of the United Nations, that the United States authorities are doing everything possible to prevent any recurrence of possible danger. The United States Government is taking and will continue to take "all possible precautionary measures . . . before such weapons are exploded," as suggested by the Marshallese citizens. We also agree that "all people in the area be instructed in safety measures," and that instructions be given to Marshallese medical practitioners and health aides which will be useful in detecting danger and avoiding harm.

Further, it is reasonable and right, as the petitioners suggest, that any Marshallese citizens who are removed as a result of test activities, will be reestablished in their original habitat in such a way that no financial loss would be involved.

The United States Government, and the officials immediately concerned with the administration of the territory, greatly appreciate the words of commendation of the petitioners with respect to the way the territory is being administered.

The welfare of the inhabitants has been the constant concern of the United States Government, and particularly of the High Commissioner, who will continue to spare no effort necessary to give effect to the trusteeship agreement.

[From the Christian Science Monitor of March 26, 1954]

#### A RETREAT FROM HORROR

The hydrogen bomb explosion set off by the United States March 1 at its Marshall Islands testing area in the Pacific exceeded in power the calculations of those who produced it. This much is confirmed by President Eisenhower.

Meanwhile the event has caused deep emotions in larger islands on the farther edge of both the world's great oceans. The Japanese are stirred not only by injury to a number of their fishermen and a threat to their food supply but also by memories of the devastating blast at Hiroshima.

In Britain, a country also deeply scarred by World War II and "moored" less than an hour's bomber flight from Soviet-occupied territory, Sir Winston Churchill assured the House of Commons in a voice that broke with intensity that "nothing in the whole world of affairs . . . dominates our thoughts more than the group of stupendous problems and perils . . . of atomic and hydrogen development."

"They fill my mind out of all comparison with anything else," he added.

And so must they occupy the minds of statesmen and people everywhere. Except that to many everyday people the problems seem so enormous or so remote that they feel they can do little about the subject. Nevertheless, they can pray for wisdom for the statesmen and for safety for themselves. And they can reinforce hope with reason or inspiration, according to their lights.

When atomic bombs were first devised and used, it was said there was no possible defense against their delivery. But with guided, even self-guiding, missiles, radar, and jet fighters, it may be possible to intercept half or more of invading aircraft. Even this, of course, leaves all too many to drop destruction on concentrated targets, and of these the most concentrated are in America and Western Europe.

But the horror of the prospect of nuclear war is not lost on the oligarchy in command of the Soviet Union, even though they too now have atomic explosives of both the fission and fusion types. Even before the size of the March 1 blast was known Premier Malenkov said a world war with modern arms "would mean destruction of world civilization." He said also that "any controversial question of today, difficult as it may be, can be solved by peaceful means."

Undenably the question of arms reduction or control is one of the most difficult in the gamut of world diplomacy. Yet it is irrepressibly suggested when major powers recoil from use of the cataclysmic weapons they have evoked. Walter Millis, a military expert, writes in the New York Herald Tribune that atomic weapons have reached such magnitude that "their real function . . . is not to be used in war, but primarily to prevent the other side ever using them against us."

World War II saw the use of poison gas held in abeyance, though both sides had it, because neither wished to risk the effects of retaliation on itself and mankind. The gradation now from tactical atomic artillery and conventional air attack to city-destroying bombs might make it harder to draw a line—which underscores the importance of preventing an atomic war from starting.

But it is not too much to hope and believe that the divinity which shapes men's ends and survives even atomic clouds will give them the intelligence to avoid such a holocaust, not merely out of fear of its horrors but because they recognize the efficacy of peaceful ways of understanding.

[From the Washington Post and Times-Herald of June 10, 1954]

#### NATIVES CALL SELVES POISONED PEOPLE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—A shifting wind cast radioactive ash along an uncharted path after the March 1 testing of the hydrogen bomb. The result was injury to two score natives, and a petition to the United Nations which sums up the Marshall Islanders' feelings toward the radioactive danger and the loss of their land. To get the facts at the scene, AP Correspondent William J. Waugh went from Honolulu to the Marshalls and spent 10 days interviewing injured persons and their leaders, and also personnel who run the atomic tests. His stories were delayed by censorship in the Defense Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the State Department. Only minor deletions were made in the original copy, however.)

(By William J. Waugh)

KWAJALEIN, MARSHALL ISLANDS, May 29.—They call themselves the poisoned people.

They are the 82 natives of Rongelap Atoll who were showered by radioactive ash from the March 1 explosion of a hydrogen bomb.

One of them, John Anjin, said the ash rained down for 24 hours.

"It looked like salt," he said. "It came down like a light rain. You could feel it strike your skin. It burned when it touched."

Some of the poisoned people lost their hair. Others were burned. Almost all of them are cured now—but they have been banished from their homes for a year. They are among the Marshall Islanders who have petitioned the United Nations to end atomic experiments in this area—or at least to see that the United States observes closer precautions.

#### POPULATION IS 11,000

The Marshall Islands, midway between Hawaii and the Philippines, came under United States control in the war 10 years ago. In 1947 the United States became their trustee under U. N. authority. The islands are low coral atolls with a population of about 11,000.

Natives of Bikini and Eniwetok atolls were uprooted in 1946-47 to make way for atomic experiments. In the March 1 blast the 82 persons on Rongelap and 154 on Utirik were exposed or endangered to such an extent that they were removed from their home atolls. The Utirik people have gone back, but the Rongelapers must wait a year—until their atoll is considered safe.

Anjin, a Rongelap leader, described the March 1 explosion:

"First saw light, then smoke. Smoke went up, up and right through the clouds. Later heard and felt blast. Wind so strong some people fell down. It banged doors."

#### FORTY-FIVE SUFFER BURNS

Of the 82 Rongelapers, about 45 suffered radiation burns. Many of these were slight. One man, 39-year-old Toma Naril, still has a bad burn on the back of his right ear, 3 months after the explosion. He was fishing in a canoe when the ash began falling.

"Some were frightened," said a Rongelap medical aid. "By night children were crying. Many adults were sick."

A few days after exposure, some of the residents began losing their hair. Three days after the blast a destroyer arrived to evacuate the residents. All started taking showers then.

The evacuation from Rongelap and Utirik was completed in 2 days. The affected people received medical assistance here on the Kwajalein Atoll. A top medical team was



down from the United States, arriving March 10.

In April a survey party visited the two affected atolls. This consisted of representatives of Joint Task Force 7; commander in chief, Pacific Fleet; High Commissioner, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands; the Atomic Energy Commission's engineer contractors (Holmes and Narver) and the native magistrates of Rongelap and Utirik.

#### NEW VILLAGE BUILT

It was decided the Utirik people could return home, with adequate water and food supplies to be furnished them. It was determined the Rongelap people would have to stay off their atoll for a year. They will live, meantime, on 14-acre Ejit in the Majuro Atoll. There the AEC contractors have built an entirely new village of 27 buildings.

"There is anger among some people," Anjin said. "I think it will disappear if we get back home. They trust the American people."

He added that the Rongelapers have been well taken care of since their arrival on Kwajalein—with all the food, clothing, medical care, and entertainment they need. The Marshallese people are movie fans. They like hillbilly and Hawaiian music.

Americans in the area felt a personal responsibility for the natives brought to Kwajalein. Mrs. Percy W. Clarkson, wife of the commanding officer of the task force, rallied wives of naval personnel in a clothing drive for the women and children. All the evacuated persons I talked with have been emphatic that their treatment has been the best. But there is a certain amount of sadness among the people of Rongelap.

#### BIKINIANS GET AROUND

"My people don't feel good about not going home," Anjin observed. "We fear we may have the fate of Bikini."

The 200 Bikinians, moved from island to island, are now on isolated Killi, inaccessible many months of the year because of heavy surf.

Physically, Rongelapers today bear few signs of their exposure. Those who lost hair are getting it back.

Thirteen of the men made a brief visit to their home atoll to recover some of the possessions left behind. All the residents have been compensated for the lost copra crops.

Did these people have any message for the American people?

Paul Irujimman, 38, spoke up in Marshallese:

"Please tell them not to do the same thing again—throw the bomb. We didn't do anything wrong."

That theme underlies the petition the Marshall Islanders have sent to the United Nations.

[From the Washington Evening Star of June 10, 1954]

#### MARSHALLS FEAR LAGOONS' LOSS AS BIGGEST H-BOMB DANGER

(By William J. Waugh)

MAJURO, MARSHALL ISLANDS, May 29.—There was a certain eloquence to the letter, Dwight Heine dropped it in the mailbox here April 22, and sent it winging across the 7,500 miles between the coral islands and the glass stone headquarters of the United Nations.

The letter was signed by parliamentary representatives of the citizens of the Marshall Islands. It said:

"We feel that we must follow the dictates of our consciences to bring forth this urgent plea to the United Nations \* \* \*. We request that all the experiments with lethal weapons within this area be immediately ceased.

If these experiments are absolutely necessary for the eventual well-being of all the people of the world, then it urged better

precautionary measures and adequate compensation for uprooted citizens.

#### ISLES HAVE 11,000 POPULATION

The Marshall Islands, scene of United States atomic experiments, are occupied by the United States under a trusteeship from the United Nations. With a population of 11,000, the islands are a group of low-lying atolls. All residents of Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls were removed from them several years ago so atomic tests could go forward.

Then, in the March 1 test of the hydrogen bomb, 45 persons on Rongelap Atoll suffered radiation burns from falling ash. The 236 residents of Rongelap and Utirik Atolls were evacuated on a temporary basis.

The Marshallese are scared. After talking with them for 10 days, I feel they are most concerned lest the atomic tests force them to lose their home lagoons.

They put the gist of their fears and hopes into the petition they sent to the United Nations in April; it is to come before the petitions committee of the U. N. Trusteeship Council late in June.

#### WORKED ON PETITIONS FOR MONTH

"We spent a month working on it," said Heine, spokesman for the committee that originated it. "We purposely did not let Mr. Neas (Maynard Neas, acting district administrator) or other Americans know about it. We were afraid they would get into trouble."

Heine is superintendent of the Marshall Island schools. He and Atlan Anien, a teacher, were chief draftsmen of the petition.

"It taxed me and Atlan to write it," said Heine. "We worked every day for nearly a month. We would meet with other Marshallese and put down their ideas. Then we would make a rough draft."

"I thought we had too many 'dangers' in it. So I looked through the dictionary and decided on 'lethal.'"

Heine is 35, with dark skin and bushy hair. He went to mission schools, and worked for the United States Navy as a guide and interpreter in World War II.

#### NO LACK OF CONFIDENCE

He says the petition implies no lack of confidence in the trust territory government—that Americans here felt responsible for what happened March 1.

There is no question that in dealing with the unforeseen trouble at Rongelap and Utirik a magnificent job was done by all hands—the Atomic Energy Commission, the Joint Task Force, the trust territory government, and Kwajalein Naval Air Station.

But why wasn't the possibility foreseen? Actually it was, and when it happened the trouble was quickly detected. As AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss announced, the "detonation was larger than expected." It spread over a much wider area as a result. Then a sudden shift in high altitude winds carried the radioactivity in an unexpected direction.

Besides the natives 28 United States military personnel on Rongerik Atoll—between Rongelap and Utirik—were exposed. All those affected are recovering without serious consequences, officials say.

#### NO FALL-OUT IN LATER TESTS

Since the March 1 detonation two additional tests have been announced—with no significant fall-out of radioactive material on inhabited areas. The 1954 series of tests is over.

At the U. N., Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., has voiced the assurance that American authorities are doing everything possible to prevent any recurrences of possible danger.

But even that cannot restore the residents of Rongelap to their native soil for at least a year—until it is considered safe. The people of Bikini and Eniwetok may never see their atolls again, and Heine say the

Bikinians have not been compensated for loss of the lagoon. How much was it worth? Mrs. Dorothy Kabua, queen of the Majuro Atoll, replied in Marshallese and Heine tried to give a literal translation:

"Hard estimate. Islands grow coconuts, breadfruit. The reef has fish. The island home for birds. Lagoon gives many, many years life."

"Land means a great deal to the Marshallese," says the petition to the U. N. "It means more than just a place where you can plant your food crops and build your houses; or a place where you can bury your dead. It is the very life of the people. Take away their land and their spirits go also."

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Is the Senate now considering the committee amendment on page 16, line 14, comprising section 111?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is correct.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I should like to reserve a point of order against this section of the bill, and I should certainly like to have an explanation of it from the chairman of the committee. I wonder why it is sought to write legislation into an appropriation bill, particularly when the proposed amendment comes dangerously close to injecting patronage into our Foreign Service, which we have always considered an outstanding example of civil service in the Government.

— Mr. IVES. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the time for debate on the amendment is controlled, respectively, by the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], in opposition to the amendment, and by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], in favor of the amendment. Thirty minutes of debate is allowed to each side.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may suggest the absence of a quorum without the time consumed in the calling of it being charged to either side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that action on the pending amendment may be



postponed, by reason of the fact that several Senators interested in the amendment are not at present in the Chamber. Is that suggestion agreeable to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is perfectly agreeable to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is temporarily passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment which was passed over.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 16, after line 18, to insert:

SEC. 112. The Secretary of State hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place one position in grade GS-18, four positions in grade GS-17, and three positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of State presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, was the unanimous-consent request made by the minority leader with reference to section 111 inclusive of section 112?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that it applied only to section 111.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the same situation exists with reference to section 112.

Mr. BRIDGES. Then, Mr. President, it should be passed over for the time being.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I so request, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment which was passed over.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 47, line 22, to insert:

SEC. 305. The Secretary of Commerce hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place 1 position in grade GS-18, 14 positions in grade GS-17, and 5 positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of Commerce presently allocated in grade GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I understand the same situation prevails as to that amendment. There are three amendments with a similar purpose. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be passed over temporarily.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let the amendment be passed over for the time being. Of course, we wish to act on the bill this afternoon. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is present at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that that concludes the

committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment J and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from New York.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 21, line 18, it is proposed to strike "\$39,000,000" and insert the following: "\$45,518,800: *Provided*, That the amount in excess of \$39,000,000 shall be used for added personnel and other facilities, in addition to those recommended to be provided for these purposes in Senate Report No. 1541, 83d Congress, 2d session, necessary to prevent and detect illegal entry of aliens across the northern and southern borders of the United States and to enforce the laws of the United States with respect thereto."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York has 30 minutes. How much time does he yield himself?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield myself 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. LEHMAN. The effect of the amendment is very simple. It doubles the amount of money for the border patrol along our northern and southern borders made available in the bill as reported.

I believe that a doubling, or even a tripling, of the activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in manning the borders against illegal immigration—I emphasize illegal immigration—in the prevention, detection, and apprehension of illegal immigration across our land borders, is still inadequate.

I would assume, however, that the Immigration and Naturalization Service would find it administratively difficult to initiate, immediately, the full expansion of its border activities that would be necessary to put a complete halt to illegal border crossing.

A doubling of those activities, however, should not be too much of a strain. And then I hope that the Immigration and Naturalization Service will come back to Congress and tell us how much money is necessary to do the job completely and effectively.

I want the Senate, here and now, to put the executive branch on notice that we want illegal immigration stopped, at whatever cost. I can think of no justification for a continuation of the tax practices of the recent past. In my judgment, it is a shame and a scandal.

I am aware, Mr. President, of the official announcements of the past week that the Immigration Service is going to increase its patrol guard in certain of the border areas, and that patrol forces are being taken from the port areas and from the Canadian border to man the Mexican border. I congratulate General Swing, the new Immigration and Naturalization Commissioner; I congratulate Attorney General Brownell for this re-

cent, if belated, recognition of the present shocking situation.

I assume that the Immigration Service will be coming to Congress with a request for supplementary funds to cover this new program. Let us not wait for such a request. Let us provide the money now. This is an emergency situation. It is just as much of an emergency as any we have faced in recent years.

It is urgent that Congress stanch the flow of illegal immigration over the Mexican and Canadian borders. The security of the United States is being imperiled day by day, our labor standards are being imperiled day by day, and our complex and cumbersome immigration system—too cumbersome and too restrictive, in my judgment—is being made a mockery of.

As my colleagues in the Senate know, I am not a supporter of the present immigration laws. I opposed the McCarran-Walter Act when it was passed; I fought to sustain President Truman's veto of it; I am working and hoping for the drastic revision of present law.

But I believe, Mr. President, in an appropriate limit on immigration. I believe in controlled immigration. I believe in immigration laws which are fair, just, and reasonable, and which guard the national welfare and the national security, while also continuing the tradition of America as a haven for the oppressed and the persecuted, for those who seek freedom and new opportunity.

But this is not the time for a debate on the immigration laws. This is a time to see that our immigration laws, bad as they are, are not openly flouted by a huge stream of illegal immigration through Canada and Mexico. Let us liberalize our laws; let us not wink the eye at the wholesale flouting of them.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is provided, in the pending bill, without my amendment, with \$39 million. Of this amount, about \$2½ million is proposed for expenses of the Naturalization Service. The remaining \$36½ million are for the various activities connected with immigration, for the screening of aliens before they enter this country, for investigating them, for apprehending, detaining, and deporting those who enter illegally.

The great bulk of this money is proposed to be spent on activities in connection with immigration from Europe and Asia. Only about one-sixth of the whole, as I read the figures, is to be spent on preventing illegal immigration from Mexico and Canada.

Yet the fact is that in 1953 the total number of legal entries of aliens, including visitors and transients, was much less than 1 million; and of these, less than 200,000 were admitted for permanent residence. The total number of illegal entries across the Mexican border alone for the year 1953 was officially estimated to be in the neighborhood of 4 million. Think of it, Mr. President—4 million illegal entries.

Does not that make a joke of our immigration laws? Does not that make all our precautions at our ports of legal entry seem ridiculous? Why should we



have innumerable inspections of our visitors from Europe and Asia and expose them to all the ordeals of our immigration laws—some of them vicious and unjustifiable ordeals, in my opinion—and then permit 4 million illegal entries, without any inspection whatever, without so much as a how-do-you-do to an American immigrant official?

Mr. President, the total appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service proposed in this bill is \$3¼ million less than was appropriated to be spent in the current fiscal year.

That saving is to be accomplished by eliminating 640 positions, 559 of which would be in the field. This is a drastic cut, a cut of almost one-tenth of the jobs in the entire Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is true that the committee stipulates that this cut shall not be at the expense of the border patrol which indeed is increased by 36 positions—imagine it, 36 additional positions to prevent 4 million illegal entries. But I do not see how illegal immigration can be curtailed by reducing personnel.

Some activity which has been deemed essential is going to be cut. This cut will not help keep out illegal immigrants, even though the border patrol is not cut, even though 500 border patrolmen, according to the press announcements this morning, are going to be transferred from other areas to the Mexican border.

There is also a considerable illegal immigration from Canada. Is this going to be increased now?

I should like to know how the Government can afford to move 500 patrolmen from the Canadian borders and from the port areas to the Mexican border?

This situation has many implications. All of us can see the clear danger to the security of the United States of subversive elements and sabotage agents walking across open sections of this border, boarding buses, and going anywhere they wish in the United States.

There is clear evidence that this great influx of illegal immigration has worked havoc on the health standards of many of the great cities of the southwest. The welfare cases which arise from the illegal aliens becoming stranded within such jurisdictions have zoomed upward, putting a heavy burden on the municipalities so affected.

Crime rates have increased rapidly. Theft, murder, and drug traffic are all plaguing the law enforcement officers of the cities, States, and counties of the southwest, where the uncontrolled human wave of wetbacks washes most of its flotsam and jetsam.

Commissioner Mackey of the Immigration and Naturalization Service testified as follows before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee:

Late in the fiscal year the service was implored by citizens' associations, chambers of commerce, and peace officers to use all possible resources toward controlling the hordes of illegal aliens flooding the southwest. Reports of robbery, rape, and pillage by wetbacks in that area provided ample testimony to the fact that the situation was, and remains serious indeed (p. 161).

Not the least of the problems arising from this human tide of people in search of employment is the effect which an

influx of millions of such workers has on the labor market and labor standards throughout our country.

For years organized labor in the United States has pleaded for more adequate control of the labor influx from Mexico. Wetbacks who are illegally in the United States have no recourse to our labor-standard laws. They are at the mercy of unscrupulous employers, who pay them only a few cents an hour for their work, and have no concern for their safety, health, or welfare.

Illegal wetback labor affects the labor market throughout the United States. It affects our entire labor economy. Citizen workers and aliens who are here legally as permanent residents are displaced from their jobs by the cheap wages accepted by illegal wetbacks. They must move on to other States and seek employment in labor markets already feeling the strains of increasing unemployment.

The illegal entrants do not pay taxes. Often their wages are not even spent in the United States, but are sent or taken back to Mexico.

Mr. President, it is an anomaly to me, and I might say to millions of citizens of the United States, that we have bottled up the great ports of New York, San Francisco, and Boston with super-security regulation and enforcement which present an almost impenetrable barrier to foreigners who wish to enter the United States legally for a visit or for permanent residence, and yet on our Mexican border we find a picture of almost uncontrolled immigration, resulting in a situation fraught with dangers to our internal security, our economy, and the health and welfare of the many fine communities of the Southwest.

I was greatly encouraged by the recent announcement by Attorney General Brownell of the new program he is initiating, beginning June 17, with respect to that portion of the Mexican border fronting on California and Arizona. The Attorney General has announced that a force of 491 border patrol officers from other places in the United States are being moved to the Arizona-California border to supplement the 256 border patrolmen already there.

I was further encouraged to note that the Attorney General is recommending to the Congress two important legislative proposals—proposals that those of us who have been fighting this wetback situation for many years have suggested.

The first of the proposals announced by the Attorney General would make it illegal for any employer knowingly to hire an illegal immigrant. This provision is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to any effective enforcement of our laws against illegal immigrants.

The second proposal is already before the Congress, and would permit the seizure of any vehicle or vessel used to transport illegal aliens in violation of our immigration laws. I desire to assure the Attorney General of my full support of these two amendments to the immigration laws. If they are enacted, I believe it will be much easier to control the wetback influx.

Now, Mr. President, I turn to my specific amendment. I am proposing that the Congress appropriate an additional \$6½ million for enforcement of our immigration laws along our northern and southern borders.

I point out that under the new program, along the Arizona and California border, the Attorney General has had to mobilize three-fourths of all the border patrol officers available in the entire United States. It is necessary to put 747 border patrol officers on this section of our border in order to hold the tide against the wetbacks at this one section. But this is only one section of our wide-flung border.

The Congress has made no provision to increase the size of the border patrol over that of last year. I understand that it is the plan of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to make this temporary program on the Arizona-California border a permanent program. Such a plan will require a sizable increase in the amount appropriated to the border patrol and other related services of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

I propose, Mr. President, that we make now this appropriation for the increased border patrol service. I feel that we should at least double the strength of the entire border patrol. It is clear to all of us that we cannot permit border patrol officers to be taken from their regular posts in order to police merely the Arizona-California-Mexican border. What is needed, Mr. President, is a full-scale increase in the permanent size of the border patrol along the entire border. That is the only way of controlling the flood of illegal immigration.

My amendment is written in such a manner as to provide that this increase in funds shall be utilized solely to police the Mexican and Canadian borders against illegal entrants.

A vote against this amendment would not be a vote for economy. The loss to the communities of the Southwest in terms of taxable income, and the loss, in terms of security of the United States, evident in our unpoliced borders, is many times greater every year than the \$6 million I am proposing to have expended for border security.

This is not an idle gesture, Mr. President. There is a current crisis which has attracted the attention of our entire Nation. The Attorney General, I must say, at long last is beginning to move to correct the situation. I believe we should back him in his efforts, and provide him with an additional appropriation earmarked specifically for such work.

The Senate must declare itself. It must take cognizance of the situation. It can, by approving my amendment, put the country and the administration on notice that we are concerned, that we mean to have action, and are ready and willing to supply the tools for action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I yield myself another 3 minutes.

Let us spend \$6 million for the national security and for the integrity of



the enforcement of our immigration laws, so long as they are on our books. I challenge those who supported those laws to approve the appropriation of that amount of money for their enforcement.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point, following my remarks, the following documents:

A letter from J. Lee Rankin, Assistant Attorney General, to Senator PAUL DOUGLAS, dated November 20, 1953, pointing out that there are probably 4 million illegal entrants into this country every year.

An article entitled "United States Mopup of Wetback Labor Slated," appearing in the Washington Post and Times-Herald of June 10, 1954.

An article from the great magazine Commonweal of January 15, 1954.

An article from the New York Times of February 7, 1954.

An article from the New York Times of September 15, 1953.

An article from the New York Times of January 25, 1954.

Excerpts from the CBS radio network presentation of The Wetbacks which was broadcast on Sunday, April 4, 1954.

An article from the Reporter of April 13, 1954.

Finally, Mr. President, other extracts from the CBS radio network presentation of The Wetbacks, of Sunday, April 4, 1954, showing the complete ease of illegal entrance into this country over the Rio Grande on the Mexican border, and the complete ease with which illegal entrants from Mexico can travel wherever they wish by bus, train, and other means of transportation, even though we are supposed to have adequate laws and a sufficient patrol of the border.

There being no objection, the documents were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LETTER FROM ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL  
J. LEE RANKIN TO SENATOR PAUL H.  
DOUGLAS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

Washington, D. C., November 20, 1953.

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Reference is made to your letter of June 15, 1953, addressed to Attorney General Brownell and referred to this office for reply, in which you expressed concern over reports of the increasing number of illegal entries into the United States across the Mexican border. As you know, the Department of Justice has given top priority to this problem, and I delayed replying to your letter until our study was complete in order that I might be in a position to give you the factual information you requested in full.

Since January 1, 1953, the border patrol of the Immigration Service has apprehended over 880,000 Mexican aliens illegally within the United States. Some were deported, but the vast majority of them were permitted voluntary departure in lieu of deportation. The monthly apprehension figures for this year are:

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| January.....  | 66,725 |
| February..... | 62,413 |
| March.....    | 73,176 |

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| April.....     | 86,502  |
| May.....       | 93,484  |
| June.....      | 93,634  |
| July.....      | 102,192 |
| August.....    | 107,734 |
| September..... | 97,829  |
| October.....   | 98,598  |

I am also enclosing, as you requested, a table showing monthly border patrol apprehensions for the fiscal years 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953. A comparison of the 1950 total with that for 1953 shows that apprehensions have almost doubled in the last 4 years, and that the number of apprehensions, now approximately 100,000 a month, will bring next year's fiscal total to well over the million mark. This is borne out by the fact that there were 406,353 apprehensions in the first 4 months of the present fiscal year.

One of the major factors contributing to this annual increase in apprehensions has been the fact that many of the provisions of the 1951 migrant labor agreement with Mexico have proven so costly and unsatisfactory that many farmers have refused to contract for legal labor. Perhaps the most unrealistic restriction has been the refusal on the part of Mexico to permit border recruiting, despite the fact that there are thousands of qualified workers in border areas in need of employment and many farmers on our side of the border who require the services of Mexican labor.

The present agreement expires December 31, 1953, and negotiations for a new agreement are already being conducted through Ambassador White and formal conferences between representatives of both Governments are expected to begin within 2 weeks. We have advised the Mexican Government that we expect to obtain substantial modification in the present agreement in articles dealing with wages, subsistence, insurance coverage, blacklisting of employers, and workers' obligations. We have also asked for a new article to authorize border recruiting with adequate safeguards, and a provision to permit the withholding of a portion of the worker's salary to guarantee faithful fulfillment of his contract obligations. In the past "skips" have been a serious problem, because there was no incentive for a worker to remain on the job if more attractive employment was offered elsewhere.

We are hopeful that pending negotiations will result in an agreement for a recruiting program which will be simpler, more attractive, less expensive to the users, and less costly to the Government. The Mexican Government has indicated it is willing to make concessions on some of the more onerous provisions and is agreed in principle to border recruiting. As you know, until sufficient domestic workers are available we must continue to draw upon Mexican workers to assist in the planting and harvesting of crops. A workable program will not only be beneficial to the farmers but will do much to solve the wetback situation. If our border patrol was relieved of the overwhelming enforcement problem arising from the agricultural program, it would be free to concentrate on subversives, smugglers, and other undesirables who seek illegal entry into the United States from Mexico.

You have also requested our opinion on the dangers to national security caused by this heavy flow of illicit traffic over our southern border. I regret that I am unable to report any exact figures, but the Immigration Service conservatively estimates that for each apprehension three Mexican aliens cross the border and either return undetected or infiltrate into our northern industrial areas. This means that during 1953 over 4 million persons will have entered the United States illegally from Mexico. The

great majority are "braceros," who seek only seasonal employment, but it is apparent that this border is also an easy avenue of entry into our country for almost any number of Communists or foreign agents from Mexico, Guatemala, Dutch Guiana, and, entry into Mexico being as easy as it is, from any country in the world. The seriousness of this situation is self-evident; until this border is brought under control our internal security program will remain in jeopardy.

Finally, to provide you with some idea of the effect of this invasion on wages, standards of living, and our own domestic agricultural workers, I am enclosing some correspondence received from residents in the border area and a photo-offset of a newspaper article which appeared in the California papers.

Please feel free to call on us at any time we may be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. LEE RANKIN,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
Office of Legal Counsel.

Persons apprehended by the border patrol

|                | Fiscal<br>year<br>1950 | Fiscal<br>year<br>1951 | Fiscal<br>year<br>1952 | Fiscal<br>year<br>1953 |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| July.....      | 33,410                 | 38,410                 | 59,835                 | 67,101                 |
| August.....    | 87,013                 | 40,130                 | 61,473                 | 87,807                 |
| September..... | 29,104                 | 42,186                 | 38,061                 | 53,322                 |
| October.....   | 25,282                 | 40,029                 | 37,266                 | 52,520                 |
| November.....  | 19,565                 | 40,573                 | 33,137                 | 46,706                 |
| December.....  | 21,340                 | 32,501                 | 30,027                 | 55,759                 |
| January.....   | 27,167                 | 33,432                 | 36,151                 | 66,725                 |
| February.....  | 37,016                 | 36,759                 | 40,375                 | 62,413                 |
| March.....     | 40,918                 | 51,637                 | 45,662                 | 73,176                 |
| April.....     | 45,078                 | 64,070                 | 46,720                 | 86,502                 |
| May.....       | 56,178                 | 51,899                 | 49,645                 | 93,484                 |
| June.....      | 47,510                 | 38,729                 | 53,367                 | 93,634                 |
| Total.....     | 469,581                | 510,355                | 531,719                | 839,149                |

[From the Washington Post and Times  
Herald of June 10, 1954]

#### UNITED STATES MOPUP OF WETBACK LABOR SLATED

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., announced yesterday that an intensified campaign to halt the immigration of Mexican "wetback" laborers will be launched this month.

Brownell said a mopup operation will begin along the United States-Mexican border June 17, and that the border patrol has been nearly tripled for the operation.

In addition, the Attorney General said he is urging Congress to enact legislation that would provide the Justice Department with "much-needed weapons to assist in bringing to a halt the increasing illegal crossings of the borders by the so-called wetbacks."

The Attorney General said "the size of the movement may well provide an effective screen for subversives and other undesirable persons to enter or depart from the United States."

Brownell will urge Congress to take two steps:

1. Authorize a court injunction to restrain an employer from continuing to hire aliens illegally in this country when the employer has knowledge that the alien is an illegal entrant.

2. Authorize seizure and forfeiture of any vehicle or vessel used to transport aliens—in violation of immigration laws.

The second proposal was recommended to the Government a few weeks ago by a business and labor committee set up under the joint United States-Mexican Trade Council.

Brownell announced that 491 patrolmen have been transferred to the Arizona-California border of Mexico to augment a force of 256 patrolmen already operating there.



[From the Commonwealth of January 15, 1954]  
**MIGRATORY WORKERS — EMPLOYERS' GREED,  
 POWER POLITICS, EXPLOITATION, CHILD LABOR,  
 AND GENERAL NEGLECT HAVE PRODUCED A  
 SITUATION WHICH IS THE SCANDAL OF ALL  
 THE WORLD**

(By Robert E. Lucey<sup>1</sup>)

For half a century reports have been written about migratory labor, but not very much has been done about it. The problems of migratory workers are many and serious. No single solution to these problems is possible, but a great deal can be done, and must be done, for these displaced persons. Most of them are American citizens; some are Mexican nationals working here on contract; others are illegal aliens, generally known as wetbacks.

In American industry the working people to some extent are organized; they have a voice and a vote in their Government and in their jobs. They have raised their own standards of living and that of millions of fellow workers who are unorganized. They are a stable, substantial segment of American life. But in agriculture the nonmigratory laborers who work in the county of their residence are for the most part unorganized. The vast majority of those who are migrants, wandering from county to county and from State to State during the harvest season, must take what they get in the matter of wages, hours of labor, and conditions of work. The wetbacks, of course, are utterly defenseless in the labor market. This lack of organization among workers in agriculture is a great misfortune for them, a temptation to injustice on the part of many employers, and a weak spot in the American economy.

So far as the workers are concerned, whether farmhands or migrants, it is doubtless true to say that many of them are treated with some measure of justice by farmers, ranchers, and growers. But the income of agricultural labor is decidedly below that of industrial labor with due regard to differences in the cost of living.

The lot of the migrant is worse than that of the farmhand with steady employment in one place. In the case of the migrant, there is great uncertainty about wages, housing, hours of work, weather, health, transportation, and even employment itself. In a bad year many a migratory family comes home dead broke. Even when weather and crops are favorable, there may be labor surpluses in many areas and consequent unemployment for some.

Conditions in this segment of agriculture are chaotic. Workers are attracted to certain areas by radio announcements, newspaper ads, grapevine information, rumors, and advice from the employment services. If American industry got its employees in that fashion, the whole country would be in chaos. It is true that labor recruiters and crew captains deliver workers to employers, but they cannot control either the weather or the crops. It is also true that this whole thing is seasonal and temporary, but there need not be so much hopeless disorder. The Federal Government, State governments, employers associations, and labor unions ought to cooperate to put order into this situation.

Congress has shamefully disregarded the needs and the rights of American citizens in the migratory labor force. These working men and women and children are making a tremendous contribution to our economy at great personal sacrifice. One shudders to think of their sacrifices—absence from home as much as 6 months of the year; precarious employment; low annual wages; little or no education for the children; housing that may be fair, poor, unspeakable, or just the shade of a tree; constantly moving from one place to another; long hours of stoop labor even for women and children; abominable

health conditions, meager food, and often no sanitation; lack of priests who speak their language and lack of churches easily available.

Why should any sane man take his wife and children on such an adventure? The old Romans had a saying which went: *Primum est vivere*—the first thing to do is to live; if you can't survive you are finished. The migratory laborer has to work to live. He is unskilled in the ways of industry and turns to agriculture. All the jobs in his area may be taken by Mexican nationals working on contract or by wetbacks. The American citizen has no alternative but to seek employment elsewhere. The Mexican national may be paid 50 cents an hour, with a shack to live in; the wetback will work for 20 to 30 cents an hour and live in the brush. An American family, regardless of low living standards, cannot survive on 50 cents an hour.

More than 200,000 Mexican nationals are brought into our country every year to work in agriculture because the farmers and growers claim that they cannot get domestic workers to harvest the crops. The work is seasonal, and the laborers must be available promptly to bring in the harvest. The Employment Service may not certify a shortage of labor unless sufficient domestic workers who are able, willing, and qualified are not available at the time and place needed to perform the work. That word "willing" is the key to the situation. If a substantial number of American agricultural laborers in a given area are not willing to work for starvation wages, they create a labor shortage in that area and alien workers may then be brought in.

The Mexican national, here on contract, is supposed to be paid 50 cents an hour or the "prevailing wage," whichever is greater. During hearings held by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor the question was sometimes asked: "How do you discover the prevailing wage?" The method described was interesting. Some growers in a given area would get together and decide what wage they would pay. That was then the prevailing wage. Some growers claim that 50 cents an hour is too high and they don't like laws which interfere with human liberty. There was a time when the Supreme Court of the United States held that a minimum wage law was unconstitutional because it violated liberty of contract. Some growers still believe that to pay starvation wages is a natural right.

The international contract agreed upon by our Government and that of Mexico not only stipulated a minimum wage but had certain requirements regarding housing, health, unemployment, and death. No such safeguards are granted to American migratory workers. The Congress of the United States, aided and abetted by certain powerful growers' associations, has seen to it that native-born American citizens in the migratory labor force have not even a minimum of protection by social legislation. It is passing strange that a little group of willful men can so sway the Congress of the United States.

If American citizens receive such harsh treatment, pity the poor wetback. American migrants can be exploited, defrauded, and subjected to every manner of injustice but they cannot be deported; the illegal alien must keep a sharp lookout for the Immigration Service in the Department of Justice.

The growers who like foreign slave labor, even when their own fellow citizens are unemployed, can concoct a rather persuasive argument for their iniquity. After all, these illegal aliens are human beings and children of God. They are creatures of marvelous dignity and sublime destiny. They are good workers, honest, faithful, and docile. Many of them are married men who seek only to support themselves and their families. Work is scarce in Mexico and wages in agriculture are pitifully low. By working 12 to

14 hours a day in Texas at 20 cents an hour their income is much better than it would be in their homeland. They save their money and send most of it back to Mexico to support their families in decent and frugal comfort as becomes these honest working people. And, anyhow, Americans won't do stoop labor; they aspire to something higher.

Thus the grower becomes, in a small way, a benefactor of humanity—generous, upright, and benevolent. After all, this is a free country and a man may hire whom he chooses. The fact that the employee is here illegally is a mere coincidence; he is still a man with all the rights and needs inherent in his nature. He must work to live. The grower wants to help him.

Plenty of people in our country do not see the sophistry of these excuses which are offered to hide crimes of greed and injustice. Surely it is not necessary to declare that we subscribe unreservedly to the proposition that all men are created in the image of God. The illegal alien has our sympathy, our prayers, and our hopes for a better future, but citizens who serve their country in peace and war, who pay taxes and build our schools and churches, have a prior right to employment when it is available.

Recently the writer spoke to a rural pastor about the small debt on his parish and asked if some of it could not be paid off every year. The pastor explained that his men were out of work because of a wetback invasion. Asked if he could not get a public official, perhaps the mayor, to remove these illegal workers, the pastor replied: "The mayor? He has 50 wetbacks on his ranch."

Businessmen also suffer from these conditions. Citizens who live in rural areas cannot patronize stores and business houses when they have no income. The wetback does not dare to shop in the town; his simple needs can be supplied at the commissary on the ranch and if he is charged exorbitant prices that is too bad for him. And if the employer refuses to give him his wages at the end of his service that is also too bad but he has no recourse because he is a fugitive.

Humanly speaking, the hiring of wetbacks is smart business. If a cotton grower in California or Arizona pays \$5 per hundred-weight to cotton pickers and a grower in the Rio Grande Valley pays \$1.50 for the same work he has an obvious economic advantage. Perhaps this grower doesn't know, or doesn't care, that in 1 year as many as 65,000 workers have left south Texas to labor in seasonal agriculture in other States because they couldn't find jobs with decent wages at home. Counting women and children, this army numbered at least 150,000 persons. Not a few parishes in our jurisdiction are pretty well emptied out by these departures, many of which extend from April to November.

Our concern is largely with the Spanish-speaking migrants of the Southwest, but we are aware that tens of thousands of white and colored migrants from the Deep South make their way north every year to harvest crops in the eastern and northeastern States. They, too, suffer the hardships and the heartaches of migratory labor in American agriculture.

Last year the Mexican hierarchy requested the archbishop of Guadalajara to contact the writer to learn if a program might be worked out to give more general spiritual care to Mexican migrants in the United States. It was suggested that priests from Mexico might labor among these people in the dioceses where they are employed in large numbers. American bishops have made great sacrifices to supply Spanish-speaking priests for these migratory workers during the harvest season but many difficulties stood in the way.

The proposal that Mexican priests come to this country to work among Catholic

<sup>1</sup> Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey is the archbishop of San Antonio.



migrants was referred to the American hierarchy at their annual meeting and approved. Fortunately machinery was available in Texas to effectuate the plan. Eight years ago the Bishops' committee for the Spanish-speaking was set up, of which all the bishops of the Southwest are members. They maintain a regional office for the Spanish-speaking supported by an annual grant from the American Board of Catholic Missions. During the past 2 years the office has been in Austin, Tex., and has now moved for a period of 2 years to Houston.

The staff of the regional office was delegated to head up the Operation Migratory Labor on this side of the border and a priest in the social-action office in Mexico City was appointed our liaison officer by the Mexican hierarchy. The American bishops who needed Mexican missionaries were contacted to learn how many priests they would need and the period of time when their services would be required. Then the search for priests in Mexico began and continued for several months. Despite the scarcity of clergymen there, the bishops and religious superiors allocated 24 priests to this adventure in international cooperation for the welfare of souls. They came from 6 dioceses in Mexico and 4 religious provinces.

The regional office received excellent cooperation from the State Department in Washington, the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Department of Justice, Mexican consulates in the United States, the Department of Immigration, NCWC, and the United States Ambassador to Mexico. The details of this operation were almost countless but the staff of the regional office carried on valiantly.

Arrived at their destination in a diocese of one of the Northern States, the missionaries found themselves strangers in a strange land. Their own people were out in the fields, however, and to the fields they went to minister to them. Mass was said wherever possible, confessions were heard and Holy Communion distributed. Marriages and baptisms were arranged through local pastors. The word of God was preached to the people in their own language.

The American bishops who welcomed these missionaries to their dioceses for temporary service during the harvest season deserve special mention for their zeal and generosity. They paid transportation costs by air from Mexico City and return, board and lodging, travel expenses through the rural areas and a generous honorarium to the priests. They were happy to do this for their guests, both clergy and laity. The problems are immense. In 1 diocese 12,000 Spanish-speaking migrants move in for about 3 months. Their spiritual and religious welfare is not easy to achieve.

The church is doing all that she can for her migratory children but the civil authority has been negligent. Among several major recommendations of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor this one is central: That the Congress should pass legislation establishing a Federal Committee for Migratory Labor to study the problems involved, work with State legislatures, farmers' associations, labor unions, and private organizations and make recommendations to Congress for necessary legislation to bring order into this chaotic segment of American agriculture. The present situation, characterized by the greed of some employers, power politics, exploitation of defenseless workers, child labor, utter neglect and senseless disorder, is an international scandal.

These migratory workers are making a tremendous contribution to the Nation by harvesting much of the food and fiber that we need in peace and war. States, counties, and local communities should be grateful to them for their services and pay more

attention to their temporal needs. Many of them are American citizens, all of them are human beings; they are a gentle, generous, and lovable people.

One of our sister catechists was recently talking to a family that had just returned to San Antonio from the North. For several Sundays they found themselves 17 miles from the nearest church. Father and mother loaded the children into an old jalopy and drove over bad roads to Mass. In the evening they made the journey again to say the rosary in church with their Spanish-speaking friends. I wonder how many English-speaking folks who look down on these poor and humble people would drive a dilapidated car 34 miles on Sunday morning over rough roads to assist at Mass and drive another 34 miles in the evening to say the family rosary in a wayside chapel.

To defraud and exploit such people is indeed reprehensible.

[From the New York Times of February 7, 1954]

#### BORDER INVASION DECLARED A PERIL—OFFICIALS SAY ILLEGAL ENTRIES ARE OUT OF CONTROL AND MAY INCLUDE FOREIGN AGENTS

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The Immigration and Naturalization Service has told Congress that a mass invasion of illegal aliens was beyond control.

It said that the way was open for "almost any number" of foreign agents, including Communists, to enter the country undetected in a situation that was worse than ever before. The testimony before the House Appropriations Committee was made public today.

The service's budget has been cut by \$3,250,000 from that of this fiscal year and the Attorney General, Herbert Brownell, Jr., testified that he was not sure it would help to increase the number of men in the border patrol. The service is a unit of his department.

He told the committee at closed-door hearings that it might be necessary to set up on the Mexican border, where illegal crossings have soared to a record level, "some mechanized equipment, perhaps a two-way communication system with watchtowers and things of that sort."

#### WARNING OF SOME RISKS

Benjamin G. Habberton, acting commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, testified that the proposed budget cut, calling for a reduction of 640 employees, involves some risks in connection with admission of dangerous and undesirable aliens, although no members of the border patrol would be eliminated.

He asserted that the Service was already swamped and that the relatively small force of officers could not cope with the hordes of illegal aliens flooding the Southwest.

He said that men were transferred from port jobs at Baltimore, Norfolk, and Philadelphia to help out on the Mexican border. These transfers were made, he added, after the Service had been implored by citizens' associations, chambers of commerce, and local peace officers to help halt robbery, rape, and pillage ascribed to wetbacks.

"This mass invasion of illegal aliens has reached proportions which are beyond control of the limited force provided to deal with it," he declared in a prepared statement filed with the committee.

The term "wetback" is applied to illegal Mexican entrants because many swim or wade the Rio Grande.

Border jumping from Canada is also on the upswing, Mr. Habberton said, pointing out that more than 770,000 Europeans have been admitted to Canada since World War II under security screening that he termed "practically nonexistent."

#### SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS

"A progressively increasing number of illegal entries into the United States across the Mexican and Canadian borders cannot be other than a threat to the security of the United States," he asserted.

"In the midst of a situation where the small border patrol force is being overrun by hordes of illegal aliens, an easy avenue of entry into the country is provided for almost any number of Communists or foreign agents from Mexico, Guatemala, and Dutch Guiana and, entry into Mexico being as easy as it is, from any country in the entire world."

The border patrol, with a personnel of 1,129, patrolled 11 million miles last year and arrested 839,149 as illegally entered aliens, an increase of about 58 percent over the previous year.

"The situation continues to worsen," Mr. Habberton said.

Mr. Brownell testified that the wetback problem was the worst ever. He voiced hope that it could be relieved by negotiation of a new farm-labor contract with Mexico. This should be tried, he added, "before we go ahead and indiscriminately increase the number of the border patrol."

[From the New York Times of September 15, 1953]

#### WETBACK TRAFFIC AGAIN SETS RECORD—105,529 PERSONS INTERCEPTED IN AUGUST—FARMERS BALK AT NEW FEDERAL DRIVE

(By Gladwin Hill)

LOS ANGELES, September 15.—The illegal immigration of Mexican wetback workers into the United States over the Nation's southwestern border has reached a record rate of more than 100,000 persons a month.

At the same time, efforts by southwestern farmers and Members of Congress to get the Department of Justice to soft-pedal its new campaign against the influx also have hit an unprecedented pitch.

The administration's expressed desire to minimize the illicit traffic involving evils from slave wages to the spreading of diseases, has clashed head on with the partial reliance of some segments of southwestern agriculture upon cheap Mexican labor, which has been increasing ever since World War II.

A result of this clash has been a rising chorus of complaint from farm quarters over the last fortnight. The farmers complain that an intensified campaign against wetbacks—so-called because many swim or wade the Rio Grande—will jeopardize crops such as cotton, lettuce, and melons.

The protests have culminated in the revival of proposals that the wetback traffic be indirectly legalized to some degree. Some of the proposals, which were dormant for several years, have the support of at least some sections of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Nation's largest farmer organization.

#### TOPPED JULY BY 4,000

In August border-patrol officers of the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service, deployed above the 1,600-mile international boundary between Brownsville, Tex., and San Diego, Calif., caught 105,529 illegal aliens, almost all Mexicans. This was the biggest month's roundup on record, topping by more than 4,000 the previous high, in July. It was also more than the total caught in the entire year of 1946.

This brought the total number of apprehensions this year to 697,044, a 67 percent increase over 1952.

Immigration officers say their apprehensions vary directly with the total amount of wetback traffic and acknowledge that for every one caught, one or more probably get in undetected. Most of them return sea-



sonally to Mexico, but thousands settled down illegally in the United States.

During the World War II manpower shortage, arrangements were made with Mexico for the legal importation of farm workers under seasonal contracts. This has continued annually since the war at a rate of more than 200,000 workers a year.

The contracts guarantee them the prevailing wage in the district where they are employed. The prevailing wage, in the determination of which the farmers have an important hand, tends to be as low as the employers can make it. At present, for southern California's rich Imperial Valley, for instance, it is 79 cents an hour.

Wetbacks, as fugitives from justice, have to work even more cheaply, for whatever they can get.

#### CONTRACT LEGALITIES PROTESTED

These factors have tended to keep farm wages down to levels unattractive to domestic labor. This in turn tends to perpetuate the reported shortages of farm labor that spur the border traffic. There are many farmers who do not use wetbacks. Others insist they cannot distinguish them from citizen Mexican-Americans or that they need them because the formalities of procuring legal Mexican contract labor are too complex or protracted.

There are currently about 4,000 contract workers in the Imperial Valley alone, and the importation of 5,000 more within a few weeks is contemplated. In addition, the valley has a sizable number of the 100,000 wetbacks estimated to be in California.

An intensified drive against wetbacks as outlined by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., last month unquestionably would embarrass many farmers, at least economically.

In the face of this threat, they are urging two courses of action. One is to legalize temporarily the illegal aliens found working on farms. This is a practice that was frequently indulged in for several years after the war. But it was denounced by the Presidential Commission of Migratory Labor in 1951 as an important contributing factor to the wetback traffic.

The other proposal is that the legal contract system be supplemented by what is generally described as "a simple crossing card system" under which aliens would receive identity cards at the border and be shuttled among farmers needing labor, without many of the present contractual guarantees, such as assurances of minimum periods of employment and specified conditions of board and lodging.

These proposals are the essence of a 16-point program just endorsed by the Imperial County branch of the American Farm Bureau Federation. B. A. Harrigan, the county agriculture director and secretary of the Farmers' Association, said the program had been formulated at a special conference called by the federation at Dallas, Tex., on September 1 and 2 to consider problems raised by Attorney General Brownell's announcement.

Mr. Harrigan said the program presumably would be recommended to the administration by the federation.

Among Members of Congress who have expressed themselves in favor of such a program in the last few days are Representatives CLARK FISHER, Democrat, of Texas, and JAMES B. UTT, ROBERT WILSON, and JOHN PHILLIPS, all Republicans, of California. Mr. PHILLIPS already has asked Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON to intercede with the Department of Justice in the matter.

A group of women's organizations in El Paso, Tex., also has urged the crossing-card plan as a means of assuring a supply of domestic servants.

#### GRAVE PROBLEMS DEPICTED

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—The wetback problem was pictured today by Edmund

G. Brown, California attorney general, as one that embodies "all the ills and evils of an illegal underground operation."

"What appears to be an economic problem of getting stoop labor to handle the year-round harvests," he told the San Francisco Bar Association, "has grown into a grave social problem, involving murder, prostitution, robbery, and a gigantic illegal narcotic infiltration."

To try to cope with what he said was "a threat to our society," he called for "more personnel to effect more control, lighter legislation, and swift justice."

He charged that wetbacks were brought in by agricultural labor contractors "who collect on both sides of the border."

"The charge for smuggling a wetback into the United States is \$100 to \$125 a head, while ranchers on the American side pay the contractor \$25 a head for the labor," Mr. Brown asserted.

He said afterward that the difficulty lay in proving knowledge on the part of the farmer that the wetbacks were in this country illegally and added that prosecution could "easily overwhelm our courts."

"There is also an element of condoning this thing," he declared. "Our farmers need the labor to such an extent that in many places they could not otherwise harvest their crops."

[From the New York Times of January 28, 1954]

POPULATION GAIN MEXICAN PROBLEM—JOB SEEKERS OUTSTRIP JOBS—OFFICIALS SEEK MEANS TO CURB WORKER FLOW TO UNITED STATES

(By Sydney Gruson)

MEXICO CITY, January 25.—The Mexican Government is taking a new hard look at an old problem—how to lessen the increasing imbalance between population and production.

Responsible Mexicans recognize that unless something can be done about it, their people are going to flood into the United States in search of work whether or not a migrant labor agreement exists between the two countries. The old agreement broke down this month. Under it about 200,000 Mexicans were permitted to contract legally for seasonal work in the United States. In addition, more than 1 million Mexicans crossed the United States border illegally last year looking for jobs. The United States has begun to hire these workers without official Mexican participation in the program.

The truth that many Mexicans are beginning to face up to is that as things stand now these people have no choice. It is easy enough to appeal to their patriotism to resist the temptation of the work and comparatively attractive wages across the border. It is another matter, however, to provide them with jobs, food, or money if they remain in Mexico.

#### AGRICULTURE CHIEF PROBLEM

At the moment neither the industrial nor the agricultural plant in Mexico is expanding rapidly enough to take care of the increasing population. The official statistics show Mexico's population in 1900 was 13,600,000. By 1950 it had risen to 25,800,000—the rate of population increase had jumped to 3½ percent annually. It now is even higher.

Three-fifths of the entire population still lives on the land despite a steady movement to urban centers in the last 15 years. While industrial productivity is far from satisfactory it is not so critical a part of the problem for Mexican officials as what to do about agriculture.

Mexican experts now generally agree the pattern of land reform started in 1917 and still going on, does not provide an adequate solution. The reform succeeded in changing the basis of land ownership. However, official figures show that it failed to stimu-

late productivity or increase yields. In some cases they have fallen.

The reform chopped up the great estates and divided them into small parcels known as ejidos. In 1910 and at the start of the revolution about 3 percent of Mexico's population owned all the country's arable land, which amounts, however, to only 7 percent of Mexico's total land area. Today about 50 percent of the arable land is held as ejidos. Two of every three Mexicans who live from agriculture are estimated to be on ejidos.

#### CARDENAS SET THREE GOALS

President Lazaro Cardenas who gave land reform its greatest impetus during his 1934-40 term established three main aims for the ejidos: to liberate the field worker from feudal exploitation, to provide sufficient employment for the vast rural population and to produce enough food to feed the nation. Neither of the last two aims has come near to fulfillment.

The Government has been caught in a dilemma in the stimulated outcry over the breakdown of the migrant labor pact with the United States. Agricultural union leaders have demanded a new speedup in land distribution, asserting that 1,200,000 farmers are still without land.

If these farmers were given land, according to union leaders, they would not need to seek work in the United States. However, from past experience the Government knows that this is not necessarily so and that, besides, additional small farms will mean little in the fight for increased productivity.

Unfortunately for the Government, it cannot say these things publicly while its landless farmers are being exhorted to stay in Mexico.

#### EXCERPTS FROM THE CBS RADIO NETWORK PRESENTATION OF THE WETBACKS, APRIL 4, 1954

Austin W. Mathis, M. D., health officer from Imperial County, Calif.: "This is Austin W. Mathis, M. D., health officer from Imperial County, Calif. Imperial County has the highest tuberculosis rate, the highest venereal disease rate, and the highest infant mortality rate of any county in California. We feel that there is a definite tie-in between the influx of Mexican people into our county and our public health problems in that these people coming in are a potential source of infection. We are on a powder keg in Imperial County as far as communicable diseases go. Last year we had three cases of typhoid fever in one section of the county. The same potential lies in diphtheria, smallpox, typhus, and other diseases which are present in Mexico but we have managed to keep out of this country. The average mortality rate is around 20 or 22 in the State, and last year ours was better than 37. This is the infant mortality rate, and by that I mean the deaths of children under 1 year of age."

District Attorney Don Bittler, of Imperial County: "The presence of the wetback criminal element in our courts gluts the court and slows down the process of the administration of justice. It was found that approximately \$200,000 had been expended by Imperial County with the population of only 65,000, during the previous year for law enforcement growing out of the invasion of the wetbacks."

Ben Perry, executive officer of the CIO food packers union in the Imperial Valley-San Joaquin region: "We think it's worse at the present time than it was in depression days. The people just don't have a chance in which to go to work on the job. Now our people are forced to compete with this 70 cents an hour, yet they are denied the fringe benefits that are actually given to the Mexican bracero. The Americans are forced to compete with the Mexican nationals."

Attorney General Brownell: "Our preliminary studies indicate that border recruiting may provide at least a partial solution to the problem. Under the old agreement Mexicans



living in the border areas were effectively excluded from the legal program and as a consequence became wetbacks. That situation at least has now been changed. I don't believe we should request Congress to increase the size of the border patrol until we have a chance to see what develops under the new agreement. Last year as you know the border patrol apprehended over a million wetbacks. The records of the Immigration Service, however, do not support the claim that any substantial number of subversives were involved in this movement. But, of course, it's possible for subversives to cross the border and this is one of the reasons we're seeking so earnestly to stop this illegal traffic. We plan to propose some new legislation to Congress this year. The laws we now have on the books are primarily directed at the wetback. We're presently studying the advisability of new laws, for example, to make it illegal to employ wetbacks knowingly and also a law to allow confiscation of automobiles and buses that are knowingly used to bring the wetbacks in, and some other measures to make it less attractive to use these migrants or to induce them to enter the country illegally \* \* \* are also being studied."

[From the Reporter of April 13, 1954]

#### HUNGRY WORKERS, RIPE CROPS, AND THE NON-EXISTENT MEXICAN BORDER

(By Richard P. Eckels)

Last July District Attorney Don C. Bitler was brought up short by fiscal-year reports on the soaring crime rate in Imperial County, Calif. It was the worst in the State, roughly double the expected rate. Bitler checked with other county officials and found that the sheriff, the coroner, the welfare department, the health department, and the county hospital were also faced with steadily mounting workloads and expenses.

And yet, according to the latest official estimate, the population of Imperial County, "America's all-year garden," was 65,500, up only 4 percent since 1950. The figures that startled the district attorney could only be accounted for by a seasonal influx of illegal immigrants from Mexico. The county relief rolls carried more than 200 children who had been deserted by Mexican fathers. Medical services to the immigrant laborers were costing the county hospital \$25,000 a year. More than a third of the prisoners in the county jail were Mexicans. All told, the illegal temporary residents were costing the county at least \$250,000 a year.

Edward Parker, head of the local office of the United States Border Patrol, assured Bitler that his men were catching the border jumpers at the rate of a thousand a day, sometimes 1,800. But Parker had to admit that 2 or 3 times that number were getting through.

Bitler sent a telegram to the governor in Sacramento. The ranchers needed the manpower, of course, but one small border county was being put to extraordinary expense as the first line of defense against an alien invasion. Was there not some way the State or Federal Government could reimburse Imperial County for its disproportionately high police, hospital, and welfare costs?

Gov. Earl Warren, then not yet appointed Chief Justice, is said to have laid the problem before President Eisenhower at a White House luncheon. The President is reported to have asked Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., to look into the problem. Brownell flew to California for an on-the-spot survey.

The Attorney General declared the situation shocking, calling it the worst breakdown of law enforcement since prohibition. According to some estimates, there might be 2 million illegal Mexican immigrants in hiding throughout the United States. At any rate, a pitifully undermanned border patrol had apprehended 389,000 of them in California alone in the past year.

No one could guess how many Communist agents, saboteurs, and international smugglers were infiltrating the country through the mesh of holes in the border, but it was plain that the border was no effective barrier against them. Perhaps the Attorney General reflected that a few trained saboteurs could do more damage than a hundred thousand impoverished peons, even though a third of them were suffering from contagious diseases like tuberculosis and syphilis.

The Attorney General's findings produced results. Border patrolmen, their numbers temporarily augmented by men transferred from relatively inactive sectors, stepped up the rate of apprehensions in the border counties of California. But the new vigilance did not please everyone. There are two major reasons why the 1,549-mile Mexican border leaks. In the first place, there is so much of it. The second reason is that a politically powerful group of southwestern ranchers, as dependent upon cheap Mexican labor as upon irrigation, campaign resolutely against having the border tightened by any means whatsoever. Ranchers, long accustomed to ordering their seasonal labor from a labor contractor by telephone, were dismayed to find their cotton unpicked, their tomatoes rotting on the vine, their celery unplanted.

The debate was on, and legislators soon found that there was no way of pleasing all their constituents. One Congressman was roundly scolded by his hometown newspaper for yielding to the ranchers' demands. The Banning (Calif.) Record declared that Republican Representative JOHN PHILLIPS was "asking the authorities to ignore the law for a while until it becomes convenient to Southland farmers for the law to be enforced again."

#### WHY JUAN FULANO LEAVES HOME

The force that drives Mexicans northward across the border is an old and simple one. It is poverty. Mexico has less than 1 acre of arable land per capita (the United States has 2.57), and its agricultural practices are primitive and wasteful.

To make matters worse, slight improvements in sanitary conditions and a normally high birthrate have sent Mexico's population soaring in recent years. Six million people have been added in the past 10 years. The annual increment is about 3 percent, twice that in the United States.

What President Ruiz Cortines calls "Mexico's ancestral poverty" has been further intensified by years of drought. In many localities, even where irrigation facilities exist, the dams are nearly dry. In the state of Durango alone 40 percent of the cattle perished last year; 379,200 head, worth \$8.7 million locally. Some climatologists believe that the dry cycle will come to an end about 1960; others believe that a large part of Mexico will continue to be dry for the duration of this geological epoch. At any rate, no informed person expects improvement in the near future.

On top of all these troubles, Mexico has experienced a severe inflation recently. Prices rose 25 percent in the first year of the Korean war. Mexico's economy has become so dependent upon that of the United States that 81 percent of all Mexico's imports come from the United States, and 85 percent of its exports go to the United States. Mexico's minerals, cotton, and coffee help pay for American-made trucks, tractors, automobiles, petroleum products, drugs, canned goods, and clothing.

As every American tourist finds, the American price level follows the pavement into Mexico. As long as he keeps to the hard roads, he pays United States prices in motels, hotels, restaurants, and shops. The once-famous bargains still exist, but only 40 miles beyond the pavement, and each year the bargain area diminishes as the pavement advances.

So far as the official figures show, the American tourist is the principal source of dollar income to Mexico, roughly \$200 million a year. The total amount sent back to Mexico by migrant workers is impossible to determine, but the amounts known to flow through approved channels suggest that the total could be even larger than the tourist revenue. Added, both sums approximate the entire national budget of Mexico. Thus, even the export-import figures do not fully represent Mexico's actual dependence on the United States.

Juan Fulano, the average peon, has one foot in each economy. Representing over 60 percent of Mexico's population, he earns only 20 percent of its income, and the gap is widening. If he can find work at all, he can earn 55 cents to a dollar a day. He grows his own corn and beans, the rains permitting, but everything he buys—shirt, pants, and shoes—carries contemporary Chicago prices. A pair of blue jeans costs him at least 3 days' work; a pair of field shoes 6 days' work.

And so the displaced peons, fleeing starvation, seeking work, stream northward out of the Eastern Gulf States—Tamaulipas and Veracruz; out of central Mexico—Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, and the federal district around Mexico City; out of the western seaboard—Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacan. They come from an area that extends 2,000 miles deep into Mexican territory. On a single morning I found men, ranging in age from 18 to 27, from all these states working in a few cotton fields near El Centro, Calif.

The fugitives from poverty do not start out, as many people suppose, from the immediate vicinity of the border. Nor do they conform, ethnologically, to anyone's stereotype of what a Mexican peon looks like. Some, despite names like Manuel Garcia Ramirez, are blue eyed, fair skinned, and light haired, and could pass for Scandinavians. The only evident common denominator is that they all speak Spanish and suffer from advanced malnutrition; on the average, they weigh about a hundred pounds.

Many of the workers I met told me that they had been lured north by reports of a boom in Mexico's newest state, Baja California, and that they had not originally intended to cross the border into the United States at all. In 1920 the population of Baja California was 20,000; today it is 280,000. Most of the increase has been the result of migration from impoverished areas in central Mexico.

Baja California's Mexicali Valley, the Mexican continuation of California's Imperial Valley, gets its water from the Colorado River. It grows cotton, alfalfa, flax, grains, citrus fruits, olives, and cattle. Jai alai, horse and dog racing, curio shops, and bars brings throngs of American tourists across the border for a quick look at Tijuana. The busiest port of entry on either the Canadian or Mexican border is little San Ysidro, 15 miles south of San Diego.

But there is scant possibility of a Michoacan peon's being readily absorbed in the glittering artificially of Tijuana, and hardly more in the agricultural economy of the Mexicali Valley. Flourishing as it is, Baja California can absorb only a small fraction of teeming Mexico's surplus millions.

And so the peons cross the border. Mexican laborers and farm hands have been doing it for years. During the First World War Mexican labor was utilized even in the steel mills of Pennsylvania; during the Second World War some 200,000 Mexicans were imported to assist with crops and to work on railroad section gangs.

What had been extremely informal arrangements were formalized under the Elender Act of 1951. Recruiting centers were set up in inland Mexican cities, manned by teams of officials representing the United States Employment Service. Trainloads of screened men were taken to employment



centers north of the border and there distributed according to an orderly plan.

Ranchers guaranteed prevailing wages, provided housing and meals at a uniform cost of \$1.75 a day, and posted bonds to assure the repatriation of their temporary workers after periods of 6 week to 6 months. According to the California Farmer, it cost a rancher an average of \$50 to put a Mexican contract laborer to work.

Last year, 197,100 Mexican nationals were processed at a cost of \$2,650,000. With Labor Department funds for recruiting contract laborers cut 26 percent this year, the program has been curtailed. Of the 94,200 harvest workers accepted through July 31, 1953, California got some 32,000. But farm leaders insist that California needs at least 300,000 harvest hands and that Mexico is the only possible source of stoop labor.

The word readily gets around Mexicali that even though there is only a boomlet there, unlimited numbers of braceros can be utilized over in the United States. In this situation, the legal niceties are ignored.

#### ACROSS AN IMAGINARY LINE

A prosperous, law-abiding American tourist, encumbered by car and heavy baggage, would cross the border at 1 of the 15 official ports of entry. There he would encounter a minimum of red tape, and he might observe that the border is protected by a 10-foot wire fence. It is, but only in the immediate vicinity of the ports of entry. The Imperial-Mexicali Valley, for example, has 6½ miles of fence, but the remaining 83½ miles of the boundary is sheer imagination.

On the map the Rio Grande (Mexicans call it the Rio Bravo), which constitutes well over half of the international boundary, looks like an efficient frontier. True, at times it does reach to a man's shoulders, a circumstance which has enriched the American language with the term "wetback." All last summer, however, it was so shallow that a child could wade across, and in some places it had dried up to a garden-hose trickle. Texas has been having a drought too, and this year has not attracted many Mexicans across the dusty bed of the Rio Bravo.

Suppose you are Juan Fulano, stranded in Mexicali, 2,000 miles from your Michoacan home, hungry and jobless. California beckons you over, through, or around the fence.

You will learn, for example, that for a dollar you can enter the United States through a privately owned hole that one of your compatriots has made with a blowtorch in the Government's fence. Or for the same fee you can slide over on a mattress. If you are agile and athletic, you can perhaps vault the fence, and that makes you a respected alumbrieto, a subject of almost as much respect as a toreador. Or you may just pile up a few cardboard cartons and orange crates and get over the fence that way.

More likely, being short of money and in no great hurry, you will simply amble along the fence for an hour to the place where it ends. Those pompous officials at the ports of entry are for the tourists.

You, Juan Fulano, have now emigrated to the United States. Before long someone will be along to ask you if you would like a job up in Fresno or Salinas, 400 miles from the border. If you do, he will give you and 8 or 10 others a free ride in his truck. He keeps to the unpaved, dusty back roads. And some rancher up there will be so glad to have you working for him that he will pay the trucker maybe \$35, maybe \$75, maybe even \$100 for each of you. And you can make maybe \$6, maybe \$10 a day working on the ranch.

Of course, you will not be treated like a member of the family. Indeed, you may have to sleep in an irrigation ditch or in a grove of eucalyptus trees. Somebody will be glad to sell you food. For maybe \$4 a week you can eat well: canned juice, refried beans out of a can, jack mackerel, cinnamon rolls, and soda pop.

#### YOU BECOME A COTTON PICKER

Maybe you don't want to travel so far so soon. You haven't eaten anything for 4 or 5 days—haven't smelled coffee for 6 days. You'd like to start working and eating right away.

Along comes a fat Mexican named Garcia. He calls himself a labor contractor. He has a job for about 40 of you on the ranch of a Chinese a few miles up the road. Good pay, 3 cents a pound for picking cotton. Señor Garcia wears nice clothes and green glasses that reflect like a mirror. He eats well. You can tell that by looking at him.

Five years ago, he says, he decided to leave Nayarit. He was skinny then, only a hundred pounds like you, but in good trim; he jumped the fence. He couldn't do it now.

See those trucks. He owns them, \$30,000 worth, all paid for. Somebody tells you he makes \$500 a week, drives a new Cadillac; like a general, like a movie star. Truly, you tell yourself, this is the land of opportunity.

You work all morning in the broiling hot sun picking cotton, putting the little balls of fluff into your sack. When it is full you take it to the scales and Señor Garcia himself weighs it. The little boy at the cashbox pays you off—40 pounds—\$1.20. Not bad for a hungry man. You'll do better, Señor Garcia says, when you have eaten something.

On a flatbed truck is his commissary. Later you'll buy some milk and a pack of cigarettes, but not now; too expensive. You decide to take the cottonpicker's lunch—a tinplate of cold beans out of a can, 3 cold tortillas, a slice of bread, a bottle of iced pop, 50 cents. You're not getting rich very fast, but you were so hungry. You'll do better, you tell yourself, this afternoon.

It is fortunate that you emptied your sack when you did because right after that the Government trucks arrived and 4 or 5 men with shiny gold badges and pistols on a belt got out and started yelling. They rounded up 25 of Señor Garcia's men and took them away—back to Mexicali.

You and the others at the commissary were lucky. You dropped down in the cotton and they didn't see you. It's easy in cotton; it closes over you like water and unless someone steps on you you're safe.

Señor Garcia lets you all know when the government trucks have driven away. You go back to picking cotton. He says you're probably safe for another month and meanwhile let's get this cotton picked. He drives off to El Centro or Calexico to pick up 20 or 30 more men to pick the rancher's cotton. You wonder what the proprietor looks like. But you never see him.

Saturday night you have more money than you ever saw before. You go into Westmoreland with some of the fellows, get a bath and a haircut, and put on your new American work clothes. The storekeeper talks you into buying a pair of socks. You never owned a pair of socks before, but now you have money. Try anything once, even socks.

Over on Fifth Street are the cantinas, the bars. Bright-colored lights everywhere, and good Mexican music. There are Mexican women there too. One of them tells you how she came up from Aguascalientes on a bus with her two children. She says if you have money, you can go across the street with her. You are somewhat shocked, a mother and all that, and while you are thinking it over a whistle blows and someone turns out the lights.

It's the men with badges and guns again. A big one asks you "Papelos, muchacho?" You reach toward the hip pocket of your stiff new blue jeans as if you expected to find some papers there, and when the man looks away you get out. The other people in the cantina and some from the other places in that block are loaded into the Government trucks. Back to Mexicali. Too bad, just

when you were getting acquainted. Mala suerte, you shrug. But you have a hunch that many of them will be back in the cantina next Saturday.

#### WHO ELSE IS COMING IN?

The men of the Border Patrol have no illusions about making clean sweeps; they concede that theirs is necessarily a sampling operation. Those they catch are the most desperately poor, the most recently arrived, the least ingenious of the Mexican invaders and even in these categories many are the beneficiaries of the laws of chance.

At the peak of the annual migration, in July, 2 or 3 officers may be able to apprehend a fifth of the men they can see on a mile-long northbound freight, clustered on it like flies on a honey barrel.

The long, loud public agitation over the migrant laborers has tended to obscure the fact that other and more dangerous visitors may be coming through our leaking borders.

The border patrol says that it has found only a few foreign agents among the Mexican immigrants. But the officers concede that they would have a difficult time running down an alien who had enough money to look well nourished and even fairly well groomed, who could provide himself with spurious documents, buy a ticket to a point a few hundred miles inland, and who had friends to shelter him when he arrived there.

No one knows how much livestock is being stolen or smuggled from ranches in northern Mexico and driven across the Rio Grande. During the past year, leaders of only two cattle-smuggling plots have been convicted. American stockmen are still nervous about foot-and-mouth disease even though the most recent outbreak was some nine hundred miles from the border. With tick-infested cattle and with horses suffering from a venereal disease called dourine roaming across the line, the Bureau of Animal Industry plans to resume its own patrol with airplanes, jeeps, and mounted riders.

Counterfeit bills in \$20 and \$50 denominations that have turned up recently in Southern California have been traced to Mexico. A 22-year-old Mexican with a Greek surname carrying \$2,650 in counterfeit \$50 bills fell under suspicion chiefly because he was driving a glittering new sedan of an expensive make. Suppose he had been clever enough to hike across the unfenced desert?

Each month about a million dollars' worth of narcotics, including marijuana, is seized at border points. In view of the border's largely imaginary nature, the quantities successfully smuggled could be a dozen or a hundred times as great.

There is no end to the rackets and no limit to the profits when the border leaks so notoriously.

#### NO EASY ANSWERS

Many ranchers seem to feel that the problem could be solved by doing away with red tape and issuing a simple crossing card to Mexican laborers. "They need the work," the ranchers say, "and we need their labor."

But how many cards would have to be issued, 500,000 or 5 million? How would the quota be coordinated with the ranchers' demands, fluctuating both seasonally and from year to year? Would the ranchers be willing to have the workers checked for tuberculosis, venereal diseases, criminal connections, subversive activities, and so forth? If so, a lot of highly trained specialists would be needed in the processing line, and the processing costs would run up to \$10 a head, and we would still have the problem of how to deal with those who chose to make a brokenfield run around left end.

The crisis at the border begins with the crisis in Mexico itself. Mexico's population is growing too rapidly for the progress it is making in opening new lands to settlement and cultivation, in extending irrigation and



modernizing its agricultural practices. Mexico is further harried by inflation and drought, possibly threatened by long-term dryness.

And yet Mexico is a proud and ambitious nation. The Mexican Government has invested \$58 million in increasing domestic production of wheat, corn, and beans, the staples of minimum diet. As stopgap measures, it is importing frijoles from South Africa and selling flour to bakers at about 60 percent of cost.

The administration of President Ruiz Cortines is pushing its march-to-the-sea program. Now that yellow fever is under control, the sparsely populated territories of southern Baja California and Quintana Roo are being opened to colonization.

Mexico hopes to expand its fishing fleet and seine the adjacent seas for inexpensive proteins. It is developing its harbors and connecting them by improved roads with inland areas, hoping to develop its coastal shipping and foreign trade.

New highways are being constructed to Baja California, to connect the scattered mines, vineyards, citrus and olive groves, breweries and wineries, and the rich 333,000-acre cottonfields around Mexicali. The port city of Ensenada is undergoing a \$15 million program of harbor development.

With all these activities—and some more help from the United States—Mexico's future need not be entirely dark.

Some of Mexico's publicists glibly predict that it will one day be able to support a trebled population of 80 million in comfort and prosperity. In that millennial event, one may infer, the farm-factories of the West and Southwest would have to look elsewhere for cheap labor. But that crisis is still far distant.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE CBS RADIO NETWORK PRESENTATION OF THE WETBACKS, APRIL 4, 1954

(The man with the small, battered suitcase stands on the Mexican side of the border. He waits for darkness to cover the open fields on both sides of the international boundary line. His name is Carlos Moreno. He stands separate from the 30 or more Mexican wetbacks, who are also waiting for dark. Carlos Moreno has a job to do.)

MORENO. I'm standing among a group of wetbacks on the Mexican side overlooking the American border. I intend to go down at 7 o'clock and cross the border through a hole in the fence to the American side. The moon is covered with clouds and is fairly dark. I should be able to cross without any trouble.

(Carlos Moreno's job is to get across the border illegally. He is to try to make his way into the interior of California, by using taxi cabs to take him from one town to another. He is to try to avoid being picked up by enforcement officers. He is to carry his suitcase the whole way to Los Angeles and he is to speak only in Spanish. Carlos Moreno is of unmistakably Mexican descent. He is not an enemy agent, but a deserter. The suitcase he carries—the suitcase which could carry enemy devices—actually contains a tape recorder. And he will report to us at each leg of the trip, as he does now.)

MORENO. I've come to the abutment that holds up this fence on the International Border line. It is solid concrete and it is firm enough so that I can walk on it. I cling to the fence and almost got a toe-hold on the fence crossing a span of about 10 feet. And at the end of that span is a hole that has been cut into the line about 4 by 3. I'm now getting ready to go through that hole and as I step out I'm on the American side. About 2 feet below me is New River which separates the United States and Mexico. I'm now moving across the flat terrain. To my left I see a group of wetbacks which is heading over toward the left. I think my chances are better if I take the right and go off by myself.

On the outskirts of the California town of Calexico, Carlos Moreno waves at a passing cab. It stops. He walks to it, opens the door, makes his deal with the driver.)

MORENO. I've just now finished the first leg of my attempt to get into the interior of California. I'm now in a little town called Heber with a population of about a thousand from the looks of it. It's been 40 minutes since I crossed through the hole in the international line into the United States. At Calexico I got into a cab and told the driver to take me to Heber. At the outskirts of Heber, I stopped him, paid him and went into the shadows off to the side of the road. I'm now laying in a ditch beside the road waiting for traffic to calm down. From Heber, here, by taking a taxi I will attempt to get to El Centro which is approximately 6 miles from Heber. All my conversation with the taxi was in Spanish. Now the cars have stopped and I'm on my way.

MORENO. Now I just got out of the cab which took me from Heber to El Centro. It is a town fairly large. The population I'm not quite sure but it seems to be very stretched out. I walked over to the railway yard and at the present time, I'm standing approximately 20 or 30 feet from an engine. No one has stopped me. No one has questioned me.

MORENO. I am taking what seems to be a road going through the city of El Centro. I'm taking the dark side of the road in an effort to get across town without getting stopped. I don't want to chance and go into the center of town. I hear a plane in the air and several cars are passing me on the road. So far, nobody has given me any difficulty. Now I've got to find a cab that will take me to Brawley, my next stop on my way to the city of Los Angeles.

MORENO. I am now standing at the side of the United States Post Office Building in the city of Brawley, Calif. So far, three legs of my trip to Los Angeles have been completed. From Calexico to Heber, from Heber to El Centro, and from El Centro to Brawley. Now comes, perhaps, the toughest stage from Brawley to Indio. Once I get to Indio, I'll be out of the danger zone. The route to Indio is about 75 miles across hard-packed desert. There are two routes to Indio that go around the Salton Sea. The northern route and southern route. The information I have says that there is less patrolling on the northern route. This is the way I will go. And now I have to find another taxicab.

MORENO. I am now in Indio, Calif., with the fourth and most dangerous stage behind me. I stopped the cab about two blocks from the bus depot. There are no check points beyond Indio. From here in, I intend to drop the taxicabs and go by bus to the city of Los Angeles. In Los Angeles is the second largest Mexican population in the world, outside of Mexico City. One more Mexican there will not be noticed. Once I get set up in Los Angeles, I can do anything and go where I want. I am now standing about two blocks north of the bus depot in Indio, Calif. No people, no police, no immigration officers are in sight. I intend to walk the main street into the bus station.

(If he gets on the bus without being stopped, he'll be through. \* \* \* Some minutes ago we left our Mexican reporter, Carlos Moreno, waiting to enter the bus stop at Indio, Calif. This was the final stage of his illegal trip through the illegal hole in the fence at the international border. Once in Los Angeles, Carlos Moreno—or any enemy saboteur or spy or agent—would be engulfed in the crowd of the big city. Let's follow Carlos Moreno, illegal entrant, into the bus station. And this time, when he talks to someone, he no longer has to talk in Spanish. He is beyond the danger zone.)

(Public address system: "Your attention, please [noise and music in background]. The Los Angeles, for Banning, Beaumont, Riverside, Ontario, Pomona, Alhambra, and Los Angeles.")

TICKET MAN. Yes? May I help you?

MORENO. What time does the next bus leave for Los Angeles?

TICKET MAN. Five thirty.

MORENO. I'd like a ticket.

TICKET MAN. Round trip, sir?

MORENO. No; one way.

(And, at 5:30 in the morning:)

BUS DRIVER. May I have your ticket, please?

MORENO. Here it is.

BUS DRIVER. One way to Los Angeles. Thank you.

(Sound: Bus pulling away and out.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not want to yield the floor except temporarily. I expect to make some further remarks on the subject.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Is it in order for me to make a brief statement for the State Department, on an aspect of the bill relating to the State Department, so the record will be clear thereon?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to inform the Senator from New Jersey that the Senate is now proceeding under controlled time. Since the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is not present at this time, as a member of the committee, I shall assume his responsibilities at the moment. How much time does the Senator from New Jersey desire?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Not to exceed 3 minutes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey 3 minutes of our time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, House bill 8067, as it was reported to the Senate on June 9, 1954, includes amendments recommended by the Senate committee. The following provision appears on page 4, line 22:

*Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of the Metals and Minerals Staff in the Office of Economic Affairs.*

The following is stated on page 4 of the committee report:

The committee is very much concerned with the activities of the Metals and Minerals Staff of the Office of Economic Affairs. During the hearings the committee went into this matter very thoroughly. On the basis of testimony presented and justifications submitted the committee has reached the conclusion that the metals and minerals staff should be abolished. In conducting its affairs, the Department in dealing with the mining and metals field should look to the Department of the Interior for information and policy guidance. With this coordination the welfare of the domestic mining industry will be fully protected. To carry out this recommendation the committee has included language in the bill to provide that none of the funds appropriated for salaries and expenses, Department of State will be used to pay the salaries or expenses of the metals and minerals staff, for which the 1955 estimate is \$67,945.



Mr. President, I have before me a memorandum given me by the State Department. The memorandum points out that, although of course the State Department looks to the Department of the Interior for information covering domestic mining, nevertheless the State Department is constantly in negotiation with foreign nations in connection with our stockpiling of critical and strategic minerals and with other importations of minerals, and that in that connection it is necessary for the State Department to have a staff—although the word "staff" is not used in the memorandum to which I refer. Nevertheless, in the memorandum it is suggested that provision should be made to take care of this responsibility. Therefore, the State Department has requested me to make this statement for the RECORD, so the matter can be considered at the time of the conference with the House of Representatives on the pending State Department appropriation bill.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks the brief memorandum which has been submitted by the Department of State; and I also ask that when the conference with the House of Representatives is had on the pending appropriation bill this matter, as recommended by the Department of State, may be considered by the conferees on the part of both Houses.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE METALS AND MINERALS STAFF OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

H. R. 8067, as reported in the Senate on June 9, 1954, includes amendments by the Senate committee. The following provision appears on page 4, line 22: "Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of the metals and minerals staff in the Office of Economic Affairs."

The Senate committee report discusses that provision in the second paragraph of page 4.

The State Department has in the past and certainly, I am sure, would in the future look to the Department of the Interior for all of the information and policy guidance which the Interior Department can furnish and which is needed by the State Department in the conduct of foreign relations. The State Department, through the metals and minerals staff, also consults with all of the other agencies whose information and guidance is necessary in the international affairs of the United States Government with respect to metals and minerals. This consultation and coordination particularly includes the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Departments of Defense, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, and such independent agencies as the General Services Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The metals and minerals staff performs functions as assigned to it which require that the State Department work closely on specific minerals problems with the National Security Council and the Bureau of the Budget.

The metals and minerals staff is the focal point within the Department of State for the performance of the Department's responsibilities in connection with the strategic stockpiling program of the United States. Most of the materials which the United States stockpiles are metals or minerals. A large part of the commercial supply and the

stockpile accumulation is obtained from other countries. The condition of access to such supplies is a matter which frequently involves intergovernmental consultation and negotiation. The responsibilities of the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs cannot be discharged effectively without a small staff in the Department to assist in this work.

The Department of State is not able to fulfill its responsibilities without a few qualified staff members concentrating on the international aspects of metals and minerals. These individuals need not be termed members of the metals and minerals staff of course and, indeed, the title of their unit is not very important.

So far as I know, no charge has been made that the present members of this staff have not performed efficiently in carrying out the assignments of their superior officers. Neither has any charge been made that they have worked toward objectives other than those established for them by policymaking officials in the Department. The Department is aware that its responsibility in the international field has at times presented an issue as to the policy which would best serve all of the interests of the United States, domestic and foreign. Such problems are rooted in the various interests of the United States which at times need to be reconciled. The difficulties, however, and even the differences in views would not be removed by the abolition of the Metals and Minerals Staff. Unless this work were continued in the Department even under some other name, the Department would simply be handicapped in the effective conduct of foreign relations and its collaboration with many agencies and departments of the United States Government whose programs affect or involve international affairs.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I rise to suggest the absence of a quorum. However, before proceeding further, I wish to state that I hope we shall soon vote on the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce bill.

Mr. President, I now suggest the absence of a quorum; and I ask unanimous consent that the time required for the call of the roll not be charged to either side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, how much time remains?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] has used 18 minutes; and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has used 4 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to myself in opposition to the amendment of the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN]. Perhaps later I shall use more time.

The question of appropriations for this item has been gone into very completely by the committee. The committee made a thorough study. No effort was made in the committee to increase the amount

of the appropriation. Now we are faced with an amendment offered on the floor of the Senate to do just that.

The amendment of the Senator from New York specifically applies to the so-called border patrol. I point out to the Senate that the committee allowed the full budget estimate for the border patrol service. This is what the committee report states in regard to the border patrol service:

The committee further directs that no reduction be applied to the border patrol, which polices both the Mexican and Canadian boundaries.

The committee allowed the entire amount requested in the budget, and then, in case there should be any holding back on the part of the department, the committee wrote into the report the language which I have just read.

Furthermore, I invite the attention of Senators to the fact that at the moment a very thorough analysis is in progress by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization on the same subject. We have provided \$6,518,800 for this service, yet the Senator from New York now proposes to double the amount of the appropriation for the border patrol. I do not believe that such action can be justified. Certainly no such request was presented to the committee, and no adequate argument has been made on the floor of the Senate to support such a proposal.

It is possible that there might be some justification for increasing an item somewhat because of a Senator's interest in some particular phase of a problem. But when it is proposed to double the amount of an appropriation, much action completely changes the policy.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. In confirmation of what the Senator has said, I understand that detailed studies are now in progress. I believe they will be completed before this session of Congress is over. As soon as the facts and figures are available as a result of the study, they will be presented to the Budget Bureau. If the Budget Bureau agrees—and I have no reason to believe that it will disagree, assuming the presentation of adequate facts—it is my understanding that before the final supplemental appropriation bill is acted upon by the Congress a specific recommendation will be submitted, for such funds as the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and the Budget Bureau believe could be effectively and efficiently expended on this very important work. But certainly such a recommendation should be supported by adequate facts and figures. At least, the survey which is now under way should be completed before the appropriation is increased.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from California. The distinguished majority leader is absolutely correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New Hampshire has expired.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes more.



I desire to point out also that the funds provided in the bill are the same as the appropriation for the current year. The committee granted everything that was requested in the hearings. We went into the subject at great length. As late as this morning we made contact with the Department to see if there had been any change of opinion which would warrant supporting the amendment of the Senator from New York. The answer was "No." The answer was the same as the distinguished Senator from California has indicated, namely, that a study is being made of the entire problem. It is a major problem, but it cannot be solved merely by doubling the amount of money appropriated for the service. The committee has taken care of this item and has warned against any further reduction in this particular item. We believe that the work is proceeding in a reasonably satisfactory way. A study is being made of the problem, and we are absolutely opposed to doubling the amount of the appropriation.

I hope the amendment of the Senator from New York will be defeated.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, how much time have I left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York has 12 minutes.

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield myself as much time as I may need, up to 12 minutes.

Mr. President, this is a serious problem. I listened to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, for whom I have very great regard. His only argument was that I am wrong in asking for such a large amount all at once. He did not answer a single one of the arguments which I advanced. He simply said that it was too much to ask for such an increase as is proposed by my amendment. I wish he had been able to advance some arguments against those made by me.

I emphasize the fact that the situation is extremely serious. I shall not ask my colleagues in the Senate to depend on my unsupported judgment on this question. I shall read from the record of hearings before congressional committees. I first read from the testimony given by Commissioner Mackey at a hearing of the Committee on Appropriations, as follows:

#### BORDER PATROL

Accomplishments: Again last fiscal year the border patrol continued its struggle against increasingly discouraging odds. The force patrolled over 11 million miles, examined 2,866,000 conveyances, and interrogated 9,543,000 persons, 839,149 illegally entered aliens were apprehended; this was an increase of about 15 percent over the preceding year.

Among the aliens apprehended last fiscal year 1,331 were identified as criminals with records; 96,333 were identified as having been previously expelled from the United States. Smugglers of aliens apprehended were 1,540, up 37 percent over the prior year.

Activities of the border patrol also resulted in the arrest of 2,298 individuals for violation of other than immigration laws and delivered to other agencies.

A little later in the hearing he testified as follows:

#### BORDER PATROL OFFICERS KILLED

Another patrol inspector was shot and killed while on duty by an as yet unknown assailant during the fiscal year. This brings

to 36 the number of border patrol officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty out of a total of 45 for the entire Service.

Late in the fiscal year the Service was implored by citizens' associations, chambers of commerce, and local peace officers to use all possible resources toward controlling the hordes of illegal aliens flooding the Southwest. Reports of robbery, rape, and pillage by wetbacks in that area provided ample testimony to the fact that the situation was, and remains serious indeed.

I should now like to read some colloquy from the hearings.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield at that point?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to ask the Senator from New York if in fact his amendment addresses itself strictly to the border patrol. In other words, as I read the amendment—and the Senator will correct me if I am in error—it addresses itself to an increase in personnel in the entire field.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator from Nevada is absolutely correct on that point. Although, of course, the immediate purpose is the guarding of the border, my amendment certainly provides that the funds which I am asking for could be used for the entire Service.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to draw the Senator's attention to the fact that for the border patrol there is required a different kind and degree of training than that required for the field force in general.

Mr. LEHMAN. I have no doubt about that. I am not in the least trying to lay down a narrow program for this purpose. I thank the Senator from Nevada.

I should now like to read some of the colloquy which occurred between the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and Mr. Mackey, who then was Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

Senator ELLENDER. What progress have you been making in preventing wetbacks from coming into this country? Have they decreased in the last couple of years or are they increasing? Just what is the situation?

Mr. MACKEY. The situation seems to be about the same, Senator ELLENDER, except for one period there of between January 22 and February 5, when we operated on a unilateral basis.

Senator ELLENDER. What year—for this year?

Mr. MACKEY. For this year, yes, sir. Then strange as it may seem, there was a decided drop in the number of wetback entries into the United States in the El Centro-Imperial Valley area.

Senator McCARRAN. I did not hear when that drop came about.

Mr. MACKEY. Between the period of January 22 and February 5.

Senator McCARRAN. Of this year?

Mr. MACKEY. Yes, sir. That is when we started this unilateral operation. We feel that came about because of the Mexican Government's efforts to prevent them from coming from the interior of Mexico, and many of them waited on the Mexican side, hoping that they would be admitted legally under the new unilateral procedure.

Senator ELLENDER. Then are we to understand that we are getting more cooperation from the Mexican Government?

Mr. MACKEY. I feel we are at this time; yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. We had evidence presented to us before the Agriculture Com-

mittee some time ago that the number of wetbacks captured in the United States and returned to Mexico increased during this fiscal year over last year.

Mr. MACKEY. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. What was the cause of that, do you know? Would that not indicate that more came across than heretofore?

Mr. MACKEY. Yes; they are increasing every year.

Senator ELLENDER. Therefore, the thing is not as rosy as you have painted it, except for this little period that you just mentioned in the early part of this year.

Mr. MACKEY. I am not attempting to paint it rosy. I am just making a statement of what appears to be a factual situation. Strange as it seems—it is strange to me, Senator ELLENDER, and I know you are just as well informed in this field as I am, because we were in Mexico on a number of occasions together.

Senator ELLENDER. I hope you are well informed. You should be.

Mr. MACKEY. Yes, sir.

That is very definite proof that, instead of the number of illegal entrants decreasing, the reverse is true. The number is increasing, Mr. President. In my opinion, the illegal entrants are causing a complete breakdown in the necessary efforts of the United States Government to close the doors to those who would be security risks in our country.

Page after page of testimony has been adduced showing that the number of subversives who can with impunity cross over the border from Mexico into the United States is virtually unlimited. I am not saying that the number is 100 or 200 or 50 a day, but the testimony discloses that among the great horde of illegal immigrants who come into this country an undetermined number of persons are subversives.

In addition to the question of the national security, there is also the question of the effect on the economic and social structure of our country. There is involved also the enforced competition of the men who cross the border illegally, because they must naturally work for any wages their employers are willing to pay them, and in that way they constitute a serious menace to honest and hard-working Americans.

The illegal entrants also pose a very great menace to the lives and to the welfare of the communities along the border.

I cannot understand how anyone can object to the attempts of the United States Government to protect the 160 million people of our land from this completely uncontrolled invasion by hordes of illegal immigrants.

My distinguished friend, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has suggested that we await a report from the Attorney General. I say that this is the time to act. We have been talking about this matter for years. I have been in the Senate for 5 years, and from almost the first day I came here the Senate has been discussing this subject. In the meantime, we have made no progress at all with respect to the illegal immigration, which has continued to zoom. Five years ago it was about 10 percent as large as it is today. This is the time to act. It is not necessary for us to wait for a report from the Attor-



ney General's Office. That Office has in its possession all the facts it needs.

I say again to my colleagues that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has not stated anything on the floor of the Senate this afternoon which would in any way indicate that I am wrong in the fight I am making today. All he says is that \$6,-518,000 is too much. I think this is the time—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I shall take 2 minutes to finish reading from the record from which the Senator from New York has just read. I turn to page 189 of the hearings, and read as follows:

Senator DIRKSEN. If the committee in its wisdom saw fit to restore some of the funds that have been taken out, what would be your priority for the assignment of funds and new positions? If we were generous enough to give you additional funds, where would you apply them?

Mr. MACKEY. I am going to ask Mr. Loughran, who is the Assistant Commissioner in charge of that area, to please explain that for the record.

Mr. LOUGHRAN. The first priority we would see, Senator, would be approximately 50 passenger motor vehicle replacements. The second would be approximately 50 truck replacements. Then the next place, we would probably want money for detention and deportation—primarily deportation of aliens. The next item would be personal services items primarily, additional immigrant inspectors, some clerks, and then additional naturalization examiners and clerks.

So, Mr. President, it is significant that the officials who administer the act do not agree with the Senator from New York. They say the first priority would be approximately 50 passenger motor vehicle replacements, and the second would be approximately 50 truck replacements.

I continue reading from the record:

Senator DIRKSEN. Nothing for the border patrol?

Mr. MACKEY. There is no cut there.

Mr. LOUGHRAN. There is no cut proposed in the border patrol for 1955.

Senator DIRKSEN. But if we gave you additional funds, you could use them for the border patrol if you saw fit?

Mr. LOUGHRAN. We could, of course. It would all depend on the additional amount of money. It would be difficult to tell you now just how we would distribute the money. What I mentioned to you is a brief estimate of what we would do if we got additional funds.

Senator DIRKSEN. You feel the most useful function we could serve if we restored some of the cut would be to give you 50 passenger cars, 50 trucks, give you additional funds for deportation, additional immigrant inspectors, and additional naturalization examiners.

Mr. LOUGHRAN. As I say, it is difficult off-hand to say exactly where we would put it. It would depend on the amount of money. Maybe the trucks and passenger cars would not be first at all. Maybe naturalization examiners. It purely depends on the amount of additional funds, if any.

Mr. President, that clearly indicates the point of view of the persons who are administering the act.

I again remind the Senator from New York that a study is in progress on this subject, and it may be that, as a result

of the study, some additional funds for the border patrol will be requested, but at the moment those administering the act take the position which I have just quoted, as does the Department of Justice, and the evidence supports them. If conditions should change as a result of the survey, I will say to the Senator from New York that I have an open mind on the subject.

Mr. LEHMAN. Granting that there has been no decrease in the personnel of the border patrol, does the distinguished Senator think that the border patrol and the other machinery used in connection with the border patrol are adequate?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not know that they are adequate, but so far as those administering the act are concerned, they seem to believe they are adequate.

Always more money can be used for anything, just as the service wants more money for 50 additional motorcars and 50 additional trucks. The Senator from New York well knows that if any department or agency is given money they can always use it. But we are trying to keep down the expenses of the Government. The officials administering the act say that additional money is not absolutely necessary.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield further?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am just as anxious as is the Senator from New Hampshire to effect legitimate economies, but I cannot believe the Senator from New Hampshire would favor economies or a rigid rule that expenditures should remain at an exact level, when there are involved the security of the country, its economic soundness, the protection of its people against unfair competition, an increase in crime and social delinquents in American communities on whom are foisted this great horde, this vast mass of people coming into the country without any scrutiny or any examination at all.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I shall not take any further time, except to say that my feeling is just as keen as is that of the Senator from New York with reference to keeping undesirable aliens out of the country, and I want the agency to have sufficient funds to accomplish that purpose; but I do not want to appropriate the money at this time until the case is proved. I think the Senator's amendment to double the amount for border patrol is unreasonable, and I hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for one more question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from New York the remainder of his time?

Mr. BRIDGES. I will yield for one question.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator has objected to my amendment which would provide for \$6½ million, which I think is necessary. Will the Senator from New Hampshire, who, I think, has already acknowledged that there are

weaknesses in the system, agree to support an amendment providing for an amount less than \$6 million? If my amendment is defeated, I shall certainly offer an amendment providing for a smaller amount of money. But I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire whether he would agree to take to the conference an amendment providing for an increase of \$3 million.

Mr. BRIDGES. My answer to the question is "No." I shall not change my position or that taken by the committee until we have further evidence to justify the Senator's statement of the situation. I do not believe we can legislate in this way on the floor of the Senate without a record being made. If there is any justification, the case should be presented to the committee. If the evidence is such as to warrant an increase, that is one thing. But I shall not agree to any amendment on the floor until evidence is submitted to justify it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I wish to offer another amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. LEHMAN. I cannot yield for that purpose at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be necessary for the amendment to be before the Senate, first.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from New York.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 21, line 18, it is proposed to strike out "\$39,000,000" and insert the following: "\$42,518,800: *Provided*, That the amount in excess of \$39,000,000 shall be used for added personnel and other facilities, in addition to those recommended to be provided for these purposes in Senate Report No. 1541, 83d Congress, 2d session necessary to prevent and detect illegal entry of aliens across the northern and southern borders of the United States and to enforce the laws of the United States with respect thereto."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEALL in the chair). How much time does the Senator from New York yield himself?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield for the purpose of allowing me to ask unanimous consent to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New York may yield, so that I may suggest the absence of a quorum, and that the time for the calling of the



quorum shall not be charged to the time of the Senator from New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

How much time does the Senator from New York yield himself?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield myself 10 minutes, although in all probability I shall not use 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall not take much time in a further discussion of this question, since it has already been debated at some length in the consideration of amendment J, on which the Senate has already voted.

The amendment which I am now proposing provides for an increase of \$3 million in the budget of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, from \$39 million to \$42 million. My previous amendment provided for an increase of \$6,500,000, which I believe was completely justified and necessary under the present conditions with which the Nation is confronted. The Senate, in its wisdom, has decided not to support that amendment, but I have heard no arguments today on the floor of the Senate, either by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations or by any other member of the committee, which in any way refutes the statement that the situation which I have described at some length constitutes a grave problem.

I have heard nothing to indicate that there is an adequate force to cope with the problem of illegal immigration into the United States, which certainly is an urgent one. I have heard nothing to disprove for a moment the contention that unhappy and dangerous conditions which affect the economy, health, and welfare of our communities have been caused by the great influx of illegal immigrants. I have not heard anything which negates the statement that the illegal entrants pose a tremendously important challenge to our security.

The only argument I have heard presented today in refutation of what I have said has been that advanced by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The first premise of his statement was that a doubling of the amount which is allocated to the border patrol is too great; that in one step we should not provide an increase so great as \$6½ million. The second argument is that we should wait for a report from the Attorney General.

Mr. President, there is no factor in the situation which is not well known. Witness after witness has appeared before the Committee on Appropriations and other committees, testifying to the ever-growing swarm of illegal immi-

grants who are coming into this country over the Mexican border. Every witness who is familiar with the situation has testified to that effect, including the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and a number of his assistants. There has been no denial of that fact at all. Nor has there been any denial whatever that the force which has been at the disposal of the Government to work in this indescribably important activity is totally inadequate.

Under those circumstances it seems that for the Senate to wait supinely for an administrative agency or the Attorney General of the United States to submit a report and recommendation would be a surrender of the prerogatives, duties, and responsibilities of the Senate.

With all my heart, I think the appropriation should be increased from \$39 million to \$45½ million. Even if such an increase were granted, it would be too little. However, I have been defeated in my proposal, as I have been defeated with respect to a great many other proposals for which I have fought, and for which I shall continue to fight in the Congress.

The least we can do is recognize what everyone in authority has said, that there is involved a grave problem, and that the immigration authorities are ill-equipped to cope with it. I think I have made a great concession in reducing the amount of increase which I have asked for, and to which I think the 160 million people of the country are entitled. I think the request for an increase of \$6½ million rather than \$3 million is justified. But I am going to stand for the moment on a request for an increase of \$3 million. I am sure that in succeeding months and years it will be shown whether or not the increase for which I have asked is adequate. If the amount proves inadequate, I shall return to the fight again. But in the meantime I hope very much that the Senate will at least agree to this amendment, even though the amount is inadequate, because it reflects some degree of reality, and provides the Immigration Service the minimum amount necessary, and I emphasize the words "minimum amount."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. KILGORE. While I am in agreement with what the Senator from New York has stated about the inadequacy of the amount allowed the border patrol, I believe a question arises about the means of enforcing the law. I am of the opinion that even doubling the amount provided for the border patrol would not cure the trouble. That is the only reason why I voted in committee for the amount now carried in the bill, because I think other services are required to assist the border patrol, and such agencies have been unfortunately starved for funds.

Mr. LEHMAN. Does the Senator from West Virginia mean other services in

connection with the Immigration Service?

Mr. KILGORE. Other services in connection with the border patrol.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am very glad, indeed, the Senator from West Virginia has brought up the question.

Mr. KILGORE. In other words, I am referring to the proper handling of the cases in the courts, the activities of the Department of Justice, and other agencies of that kind. Amounts for such purposes have been cut down to the minimum, so that members of the border patrol, no matter how hard they may work, cannot accomplish results unless they get the necessary support from inside to shove the wetbacks back and to keep them out of the United States.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am very grateful to the Senator from West Virginia for bringing the question up, as I am very grateful to the Senator from Nevada for conferring with me privately on the subject a while ago. I realize that the question is not one of merely providing a few more policemen on the border.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield myself 10 minutes more. I think the question involves the whole mechanism, the whole system, having to do with enforcement; and I believe my proposed amendment would solve the problem. My proposed amendment reads as follows:

On page 21, line 18, strike out the figure "\$39,000,000" and insert the following: "\$42,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount in excess of \$39,000,000 shall be used for added personnel and other facilities, in addition to those recommended to be provided for these purposes in Senate Report No. 1541, 83d Congress, 2d session, necessary to prevent and detect illegal entry of aliens across the northern and southern borders of the United States and to enforce the laws of the United States with respect thereto."

It is not a restrictive amendment at all. The use of the money is not restricted, but the provision is as broad as the service itself.

Mr. KILGORE. Without the associated services, the border patrol is ineffective. It is like putting a policeman on the beat, and not providing him with a jail or stationhouse into which to place the criminals he captures.

I do not know whether the wetback situation is encountered in New York, but it is in West Virginia. Wetbacks do get into my State, as well as into Indiana, Illinois, and all other States in that area. Something must be done to reinforce the activities of the border patrol. I have worked with the border patrol. I know how efficient its personnel is. Wetbacks must be captured before they can be sent back to Mexico. Once they are captured, the cooperation of other agencies is needed.

Mr. LEHMAN. I fully agree with the statements of the Senator from West Virginia and thank him.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New York yield the remainder of his time?



Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, I will have no objection to doing so.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, a point of order. No business has been transacted since the last quorum call. Therefore, a request for a quorum call is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No business has been transacted—

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I did not hear what the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire said, and I do not know what point of order he may have made.

Mr. BRIDGES. I pointed out that no business has been transacted since the last quorum call, and therefore the suggestion of the absence of a quorum by the Senator from New York is not in order.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, Mr. President, I am not as good a parliamentarian as is the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

I now ask for the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to my amendment. The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Do I correctly understand that the time required for this call of the roll will be taken from the remainder of the time available to the Senator from New York?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, Mr. President; I am perfectly willing to have that done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time must be yielded back before a quorum call is in order, except by unanimous consent. If no further time is requested, the absence of a quorum has been suggested, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

|               |                 |              |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Alken         | Green           | McClellan    |
| Barrett       | Hayden          | Millikin     |
| Beall         | Hendrickson     | Monroney     |
| Bennett       | Hickenlooper    | Mundt        |
| Bowring       | Hill            | Murray       |
| Bridges       | Holland         | Neely        |
| Burke         | Hunt            | Pastore      |
| Bush          | Ives            | Payne        |
| Butler, Md.   | Jackson         | Potter       |
| Butler, Nebr. | Jenner          | Purtell      |
| Byrd          | Johnson, Colo.  | Russell      |
| Capehart      | Johnson, Tex.   | Saltonstall  |
| Carlson       | Johnston, S. C. | Schoeppel    |
| Case          | Kennedy         | Smathers     |
| Clements      | Kerr            | Smith, Maine |
| Cordon        | Kilgore         | Smith, N. J. |
| Daniel        | Knowland        | Sparkman     |
| Dirksen       | Kuchel          | Stennis      |
| Duff          | Lehman          | Symington    |
| Dworshak      | Long            | Thye         |
| Eastland      | Magnuson        | Upton        |
| Ervin         | Malone          | Watkins      |
| Ferguson      | Mansfield       | Welker       |
| Frear         | Martin          | Williams     |
| George        | Maybank         | Young        |
| Gillette      | McCarran        |              |
| Gore          | McCarthy        |              |

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator

from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. LENNON], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] are absent on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN].

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, on this amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LEHMAN. Have I any time left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has no further time. The Senator forfeited the remainder of his time.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and myself I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts for himself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 31, line 12, it is proposed to strike out "\$40,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$30,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How much time does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to himself?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. President, I should like to address several questions to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], concerning this amendment. I have modified the amendment since the Senator from Illinois and I submitted it last week. Instead of calling for a cut of \$17 million in the amount available for subsidies, we now propose a cut in the amount of \$10 million.

It is the opinion of the Senator from Illinois and myself that the amount of the carry-over available to the Civil Aeronautics Board for subsidies on June 30 of this year will be, at the minimum, \$8 million, and most likely will be around \$11 million. Therefore the amount which we propose to cut from the appropriation for the Civil Aeronautics Board for subsidies beginning July 1, to be available until February 1, would not affect either the domestic or international carriers, but would really take

away the amount which would be available to the Civil Aeronautics Board in carryover.

Would the Senator from New Hampshire care to comment on that point?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I will say to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts that the committee went over this subject very carefully. In the light of the order of the President calling upon the Civil Aeronautics Board to review the matter of subsidies, and in view of the fact that in the bill we have called upon the Civil Aeronautics Board to report to the committee during the month of January, and in view of the further fact that existing subsidies run at the rate of about \$6,750,000 a month, it would appear that the amount which the committee recommended is needed so that the Board can meet its obligations until such time as the committee shall have had an opportunity to review the entire subject.

Mr. KENNEDY. Is not the fact that the average expenditures for subsidies for the CAB since last October, when the President's Reorganization Plan No. 10 went into effect and the compensation for carrying air mail was separated from subsidies, have been less than \$6,100,000? If the June expenses equal those estimated for May, which was an extraordinary month, the June expenses being \$7.8 million, the carryover on June 30 of this year for subsidies will be \$8.8 million. If the June expenditures for subsidies by the CAB equal the average for the 7 months preceding May, that average having been less than \$6 million, then there will be left over \$11½ million. There was requested for subsidies for this coming 7 months' period \$23 million for domestic carriers and \$17 million for international carriers. If we add to that an \$11 million carryover, there will be available \$51 million, which is \$11 million more than the CAB requested. Therefore, I do not feel that the amendment of the Senator from Illinois and myself, which would cut the appropriation by only \$10 million, would take away one cent from the amount available for domestic and international carriers.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, would the Senator like to have me comment on that point?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am not an attorney, as are many of my distinguished colleagues. However, the recent decision of the Supreme Court, as I understand it, forces the Civil Aeronautics Board, for the first time, to take into consideration all aspects of operation of an aviation company or airline company rather than limiting it to any particular part, such as flight operations. For that reason a wholly different situation presents itself as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court. That is another factor to which the committee gave consideration.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Supreme Court found that all operating divisions of an airline should be taken into consideration in figuring what the subsidy should be. Previous to that decision, as the Senator knows, if Pan-American, for example, operated an Atlantic division



and a South American division, and if the Atlantic division was operated at a deficit, Pan-American could go to the CAB—and "need" is the only requirement of the Civil Aeronautics Board—and say, "We 'need' so much to make up for the deficit in our Atlantic service," even though the South American service may have operated at a substantial profit. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Delta case and several others provided that the profits and losses of all the various divisions of a company should be added together before the company should go to the Civil Aeronautics Board for a decision as to whether or not it should have a subsidy.

As a result of the Supreme Court decision the Postmaster General seeks to recover \$50 million under the offset principle which the Supreme Court has recognized which he claims has been given to the airlines during the past few years in excess subsidies or which CAB is now proposing to give. Therefore it is impossible that the subsidies, for the next year can be greater than in the past. There is bound to be a saving.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is why the Appropriations Committee provided funds for only a part of the year and instructed the CAB to come back to Congress again in January.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I have the floor. As soon as the Senator from New Hampshire has concluded his remarks, I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. KILGORE. May I say something on that point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts has the floor. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. KILGORE. I should like to ask a question of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. KENNEDY. I shall be glad to yield, with the understanding that I do not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from West Virginia may proceed.

Mr. KILGORE. Was it not stated in committee that the subsidy would be granted for a definite time? Was it not said that the CAB would come back to Congress in January to justify that amount? If they effectuated a saving, that fact would be taken into consideration; and if they did not effect a saving, that fact also would be taken into consideration. Was not that what was said in committee? Was that not based upon a justification of the figures and of the facts to be presented by the CAB? Is that not the situation?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is a part of the situation.

Mr. KENNEDY. I will say to the Senator from West Virginia that the situation actually is that the committee has granted to the CAB for the payment of subsidies, domestic and international, \$40 million.

In addition to the \$40 million which the committee makes available to the

CAB, there will be a carryover of not less than \$8½ million, and most likely, if we estimate the general expenditure on the average of the previous expenditures, the carryover will be \$11½ million. Therefore, there will be available for the 7 months not merely the \$40 million referred to, but \$51½ million, for expenditures for domestic and international airlines, the greatest monthly rate of subsidy spending by far in the history of the country.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. KILGORE. That point was raised in the committee and in the subcommittee also. The point which probably has confused most Senators, and which I hope I may clear up by what I have to say, is that it was the CAB that stated that the amount would be sufficient for them for only 7 months. The committee did not make that statement. The committee did not say that it was a 7-month appropriation. The CAB made that statement. The CAB said that it will be sufficient for their purposes for only 7 months. The committee said in effect, "Let us find out. By January you give us the figures." The committee has tried to protect the next Congress against any undue demand on commitments of this kind.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator from West Virginia is concerned about protecting the next Congress, to make sure that there is no obligation on that Congress. I am sure no such obligation could be passed to the next Congress. But I am concerned about the appropriation for the 7 months, until the date the Senator has mentioned.

Mr. KILGORE. There was no agreement entered into that the amount to be made available will run only until February 1, or any other date. There was an agreement to the effect that the amount must be justified in January, and justification must be given for not only the amount to be spent in the future, but the amount that had been spent.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator from West Virginia is concerned with an important point. It is whether the next Congress would be obligated by our action to make an additional appropriation next year. I am also concerned about the size of the appropriation for the 7-month period until the 1st of February.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. KENNEDY. I shall yield for one more question.

Mr. KILGORE. The committee was not worried so much about that point, as it was worried about getting factual statements from the CAB as to what was actually justified in the way of subsidies. That was the question most frequently raised in committee. It was, "What can you justify by actual figures?" That is why the CAB was requested to return in January with facts and figures.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I invite the Senator's attention to page 1989 of

the Senate hearings, where there is listed a summary of 1955 estimates. It shows totals for domestic trunklines in table I, and local service in table II. A few moments ago when the Senator from Massachusetts was describing his amendment, I understood him to say that it did not apply to domestic lines.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator from Mississippi is correct.

Mr. STENNIS. Did the Senator from Massachusetts include in description of domestic lines those lines listed on the page of the hearings which are referred to as local service lines?

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator is correct. The amount requested for those lines in the whole year was only \$23 million.

It is the intention of the Senator from Illinois and myself that our amendment shall not apply to the domestic or local service lines. Therefore the full appropriation for such lines requested by the CAB would be given to them.

Mr. STENNIS. Even though the Senator's amendment should be adopted, the domestic trunk lines and local service lines would not be affected by the amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator from Mississippi is correct. I may say to the Senator that our amendment permits \$23 million to be appropriated for domestic and local service. There will also be an additional \$8 million available in left-overs. So, while our amendment proposes to cut the amount of new money from \$40 million to \$30 million, there will be a carryover of between \$8 million and \$11½ million. Therefore, the total available for international airlines will not be less than the amount requested by the CAB.

There is one other factor which should be taken into consideration. About a month ago Congress passed the appropriation bill for the Post Office Department, including an appropriation for compensation to airlines for carrying air mail. That was figured at slightly more than \$60 million. Since that Budget request was made and the appropriation granted, the CAB has refigured the compensation for carrying air mail, and there will be available for the airlines \$3½ million over and above the amount strictly needed for mail compensation. Therefore it is the opinion of the Senator from Illinois and my opinion that there will not be available under our amendment less than the amount requested by the CAB for both international and domestic and local service. Our amendment in no case will affect the amount to be paid for domestic and local service; and it is our opinion that the same amount will be available for international service as was requested originally by the CAB.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his statement. His statement has changed the meaning of the amendment as originally offered.

Mr. KENNEDY. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield to the Senator from Washington.



Mr. MAGNUSON. I am not too familiar with the figures presented by the Senator from Massachusetts, although the Senator from West Virginia and I did go into the matter in subcommittee. What I cannot understand is that under the 1936 act the CAB must make certain payments in the way of subsidies.

Mr. KENNEDY. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If that be so, then the act should be amended accordingly. At the present time the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is holding hearings on the McCarran bill. The bill would make some amendments in the 1936 act.

If it is proposed to cut the amount to be appropriated for international carriers, it is the wrong approach. Of course, the figures may be correct, and I understand that the amendment does not touch the domestic carriers, whose routes are laid out. There are no parallel routes in the domestic service, except in the large traffic centers. However, the operator in the international field has no idea how many lines he will have flying parallel with him. It may be an airline of any one of some fifty-eight nations with whom we have entered into an agreement. Therefore his subsidy, according to the 1936 act, must be somewhat flexible. On a route, for example, on which only 1 American carrier and only 1 British carrier are now operating, it may very well be that next week there may be 6 more lines in competition with those 2 lines.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I yield myself 10 more minutes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The figures may be correct; I do not know about that; but it seems to me we should be very careful when we start to cut the so-called international carriers operating under the 1936 act, because they have a tough job of competition. It is somewhat akin to the merchant marine. All of a sudden a small airline company which is completely subsidized by its own government decides to fly the North Atlantic route. Such lines have grown to such an extent that our carriers are confronted with competition which they cannot control. There is no time limit. I think we should watch that situation. The domestic carrier recognizes the fact that it has the middle route, the southern route, or the northern route, and it knows pretty well what its travel pattern and trade potential will be.

If the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts will leave the situation sufficiently flexible so that American airlines can meet, on international routes, that kind of competition, I suppose there is nothing wrong with it. But it is a serious matter to cripple the CAB in the case of American airlines flying international routes, because we have no idea what kind of competition they may have at any given time.

Mr. KENNEDY. In the first place, I believe the figures for the carryover are accurate. The CAB stated they would be approximately \$8½ million. If they expend the money at the same rate it was

expended in the previous months, the carryover would be \$11½ million.

Under the Civil Aeronautics Act the airlines are eligible for subsidy on the basis of need. Previous to the recent Supreme Court decision, as the Senator from Washington knows, certain airlines could get subsidies for each of their divisions on the basis of need. A South American division might be operating at a profit and an Atlantic division might be operating at a deficit. On the basis of previous actions of the CAB, the Atlantic division of the Pan American Co. could say, "We are operating at a deficit," and on the basis of need it could receive a large subsidy from the CAB, even though all the other divisions of the Pan American Line and the company as a whole might be operating at a profit.

The Post Office Department has estimated that the airlines have been overpaid in the past 4 years, or would be overpaid under pending proposals of CAB for airmail subsidies, to the extent of \$50 million, and the Department has instituted proceedings for recovery.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think there may be some question as to that. The figures may be broad Post Office figures. I appreciate the fact that the decision will change the whole concept. I think there must be a realignment on the question of subsidies. That was the real purpose of the committee. There will be many readjustments, and the committee said it wanted the lines to have sufficient money to operate for 6 or 7 months, whatever the time may be, and then see how it worked out.

Mr. KENNEDY. The concern which the Senator may have that suddenly an additional airline might begin to operate on a competitive route is unnecessary as it could be considered when the matter comes up before the Senator's committee, within 7 months, when the report requested by the subcommittee is submitted. The CAB must report, I believe, by January 15. Because of the carryover, the CAB will have available for subsidy payments to the international airlines the same amount they requested. Therefore, I do not believe the amendment which I have suggested will deprive the international lines of 1 cent less than the amount the CAB requested for payment to them.

I think we are dealing with great fairness to the airlines. In fact, I think the Senate is aware of the fact that we are going to appropriate this year for compensation and subsidies a higher monthly rate of expenditure than we ever appropriated in the history of the country, even under the amendment which I have offered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not think there is anything unusual about that, because airline traffic and travel is on a substantial increase.

Mr. KENNEDY. We hope however, that eventually the subsidies would be reduced.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We tried a year ago to have the air mail rates fixed. At this time air travel is steadily on the increase and competition with other countries has become keener. With reference to foreign lines, for what they lose

their governments foot the bill right up to the limit. That is the kind of competition our international routes are encountering. They spring up very fast. The Scandinavian countries got together and figured they could not compete separately with American lines, so three countries joined together. They are going to fly over the North Pole to and from Europe. They opened offices just a few days ago in Seattle.

I hope we do not cripple the CAB before it can adjust all these matters, because if that should be done, the airlines would suffer. Some international lines do not have to meet such competition as I have described. There is a line running north from Seattle which does not have any competition, so it would not make any difference to that line. But some day when the Japanese start up an airline, the line which I have mentioned may have some real competition.

Mr. KENNEDY. According to the Post Office Department, certain airlines have been overpaid since 1946. Most of the overpayments took place after 1950. The CAB has prepared its estimates for fiscal 1955 in this old divisional basis which conflicts with the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If they have been overpaid, the Attorney General should sue them. I should like to project myself into the time when I could see the results of those suits. I have had occasion to examine the figures of the Post Office Department this year. Sometimes they are a bit inaccurate. I do not know whether the figures which the Senator from Massachusetts has are correct. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the committee on that point, because I know he has heard a great deal of testimony on the question.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield me some time.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield some of my time to the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will not prevail. American airlines flying abroad are confronted with entirely different conditions from those faced by the airlines of other nations. British airlines are subsidized by the British Government. The same is true with reference to airlines of France and Italy. Our foreign lines are confronted not only with foreign competition but also with very strenuous competition at home from our own domestic airlines. That is a factor to be considered.

With regard to that which has been dealt with at length by the Senator from Massachusetts, namely, the carryover of \$8 million, I may say that \$7 million a month is required to pay the subsidies, so the \$8 million would disappear very rapidly.

Another proposition is this: The Senator from Massachusetts seems to over-



look the fact that our international airlines confront new conditions because of a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States. No one can say how the decision will affect those lines. It may be that they will be found to be losing as a result of the decision. It may be that they will be found to have too great a subsidy by reason of the decision. But being in a state of flux, as is the condition at present, the committee thought, and properly so, that the matter should remain as it is, and that the lines should be properly subsidized until such time as it can be determined what effect the decision of the Supreme Court will have. To my mind, it would be a grave mistake at this time to reduce the subsidy.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Does the Senator from West Virginia desire to speak to the amendment?

Mr. KILGORE. Not to the amendment; I simply wish to discuss the matter and make what I considered a clarifying statement from my own viewpoint.

Mr. BRIDGES. Would the Senator from West Virginia be willing to withhold his request until 1 or 2 other points can be stated? Then, if I have time remaining in my half hour, I shall certainly be glad to yield to him.

Mr. KILGORE. Very well.

Mr. BRIDGES. I desire to yield to the Senator from New York; and then, as soon as I have completed my own statement, I shall yield whatever time I may have remaining.

Mr. IVES. Perhaps the Senator from New Hampshire would like to complete his statement.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will complete my statement; then I will yield.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] is an intriguing amendment, but the Senator loses sight of several different propositions. To begin with, he says that this is the largest appropriation for airline subsidies in the history of the country. However, I must point out that never before, up to October 1 of last year, in this fiscal year, and in the last calendar year, were subsidies separated from mail pay. So the Senator must have a sort of communion with some spirit which enables him to make the positive statement which he has made.

I might point out that the combination in 1954 was \$136,725,000. On October 1, under the reorganization plan enacted by Congress, it was provided that mail pay be separated from the subsidy. So it has been only since October 1, 1953, that the subsidies have been considered by themselves. I do not know of any committee of Congress which has been able to ascertain exactly, definitely, or specifically how much was for mail pay and how much was for subsidy.

One of the reasons for passing the Reorganization Act was to settle that question. It has been argued throughout the years.

Prior to October 1, 1953, appropriations for both mail pay and subsidies were made to the Post Office Department. This procedure has been changed and now each category stands on its own footing.

If the appropriations for subsidies are to be continued, under the appropriation act, at the rate testified by the officials of the CAB, as they must be, then, under the Senator's amendment, accepting the CAB figures, the funds would last until about some time in December.

It was not the policy of the committee to put the CAB out of business or to shut off the subsidy payments from the domestic carriers or the international carriers. The committee recognized two factors. First, there was a Supreme Court decision in which the Court said:

The requirement is that the Board offset all of a carrier's revenues in determining the subsidy; there is no discretion in the Board to disregard any portion of the revenue because of economic or other policy considerations.

That is very clear, and it is a new policy now in effect.

Second, the President has just issued an order and instructions to the CAB, in which he has asked for a complete review of the subject, with the idea of eliminating duplicate payments of subsidies to airlines.

Because of those two new factors, the committee gave to the CAB what it would normally use under the current rate of making payments. Then we requested that the CAB appear before the committee in January and, considering the decision of the Supreme Court and the order of the President of the United States, review with the committee the amount it would need for the remainder of the year, with the thought that, perhaps, savings could be made. The committee hopes there will be some savings. On the basis of such a review, the committee will then appropriate.

This is a reasonable and sound move. No one is being deprived of his just deserts at the moment. The committee is simply saying that it hopes some savings will be made, and that the entire situation will again be reviewed in January.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. IVES. My statement is largely in the form of a question. When it comes to the question of economy, naturally I am sympathetic to economy. I wonder if the Senator from Massachusetts may not be making a mistake in approaching the matter in this way, inasmuch as the situation may not work out exactly as he anticipates.

I have listened with a great deal of interest to the colloquy which occurred during the debate, and particularly to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire. I am wondering what the effect of the amendment would be on some of the feeder lines. I understood the Senator from Massachusetts to say that they would not be affected at all; that they would receive the same amount.

On the other hand, there is a very important small feeder line in central New York. I have no personal interest in it, and do not even use it, but it is very important to the people in that section of the State. They are very much disturbed by the proposal.

I wish to ask the Senator from New Hampshire what the effect of the amendment would be on the feeder lines.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say that the effect on the feeder lines would be in proportion to the amount of subsidy paid. Under the act, as I understand, the CAB could make no distinction between feeder lines and other lines. I think that if the appropriation was lower than the amount of the subsidy, the CAB could not pay one in preference to the other, so the feeder line would receive a lower payment, just as would the other lines.

Mr. IVES. That being the case, some of the feeder lines might be put out of business.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes, that is conceivable. Let me read from the hearings:

Chairman BRIDGES. Now, I want to consider another problem. Assuming for a moment that the appropriations we allow are the same as the House or lower; how would you approach the payment of subsidies? How would you prorate it?

Mr. GURNEY. We would pay each carrier every month as long as the money lasted.

Mr. IVES. That would be the end of it.

Mr. BRIDGES. That would be the end of it.

Mr. IVES. I simply wanted to get the situation clear in my mind. It occurs to me that there is danger that the feeder lines would be put out of business.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KENNEDY. I do not understand how the Senator from New Hampshire can figure that if my amendment is agreed to, that the CAB will run out of money in December.

There is \$40 million of new money in the amount recommended by the committee. If the minimum carryover estimated by the CAB is added, it will provide an additional \$8,800,000. If a carryover is based on the assumption that the expenditures in June will be the same as they have been for the last 6 months, the carryover will equal almost \$11 million.

Assuming it equals \$9 million, \$9 million plus \$40 million equals \$49 million.

The average expenditures each month since last October, when the compensation and subsidy were separated, had averaged about \$5,800,000.

The expenditure for subsidies in April was \$5,400,000; for March, \$6,600,000; for February, \$6,100,000; and for January, \$5,400,000.

How does the Senator possibly estimate if \$49 million is available for 7 months, an average of \$7 million a month, that the CAB will run out of funds, when in the last 7 months the expenditure has averaged only \$5,800,000?

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall be glad to answer the Senator's question according to the testimony presented by the CAB. I quote Mr. Gurney, Chairman of the Board:

Our estimate, as you know, shows that for 1955 the payments will be about \$6,700,000 per month. I might state further that we received from the Post Office on October 1, \$60,400,000 to take us from that date through



the fiscal year of 1954. Up to June 30 we will have paid out close to \$48 million, leaving us with \$12,400,000 in actual cash on June 30. At that time there will be owing for 1954 operations, approximately \$5,400,000, so we will have, running into next year's appropriations, but still owing for June operations, 1954, the last month of this fiscal year; \$7 million.

That shows a figure different from what the Senator from Massachusetts has stated. Let me indicate how I arrived at my figure. The computation is very simple: I take the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, which reduces the appropriation to \$30 million. I add \$8 million, which is the figure of the CAB carryover. I then increase the result by \$6,700,000, which is the estimate of the Chairman of the CAB as to what the cost each month will be. The amount proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will cover approximately 5½ months, from July 1 to the middle of December. That is essentially how I arrived at the figure.

Mr. KENNEDY. Will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. KENNEDY. The average figure stated by the Senator, \$6,700,000, is a higher subsidy than has been granted in any month since last October, with the exception of May of this year.

Mr. BRIDGES. I read again from the hearings:

The difference between \$6 million and \$6,700,000, which Chairman GURNEY has referred to, approximately \$300,000 a month, would represent the final payments under the carrier claims, based on certifications from the Post Office, which thus far in this fiscal year we have not received, so that the payments made thus far in this fiscal year represent only partial payments.

There are many facts involved in the question. I know the Senator from Massachusetts is attempting to accomplish a laudable purpose, but I do not think he has all the facts to back up his amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. I should like to have the Senator from New Hampshire give a clearer explanation as to why the average payment sare estimated to be \$6,700,000. In addition, in the appropriation of \$60 million, which was recently allowed for compensation, the CAB has refigured its rates, so that \$3½ million will be available for expenditure for the carrying of airmail.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire is using the best figures he has been able to obtain, which are those from the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Chairman thereof. The items which go up to make up the figure of \$6,700,000 are the \$6-million-plus certifications of the Post Office and the subsidies which have been granted, which will make that average, according to the CAB. The advice of the officials and experts was available, and, after rather close examination, the committee came to its conclusions.

Mr. KENNEDY. The only point I make is that Reorganization Plan No. 10 was adopted in order to give Congress an opportunity to make it its business to determine the amounts to be paid as subsidies. If the Senator from New Hampshire accepts the statement of the

CAB without question, we might as well go back to the old plan. The purpose of Reorganization Plan No. 10 was to give Congress an opportunity to determine the amount of subsidies to be paid.

Mr. BRIDGES. As he has stated to the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from New Hampshire calls attention to two things. We said, in effect, to the Board, "We are giving you this amount to use. In January you will have to come before us and justify what you have done so that we can determine how much more money you need for the remainder of the fiscal year; but you cannot cut off the payments as you propose unless you have some basis on which to take such action."

I think that in January the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts might look into the question. That would be the time to have a survey of the situation, not at this time. I think the Senator from Massachusetts is raising the question too soon. Certainly I should like to see subsidy payments reduced, and I have been as critical of them as has anyone else. But the payments must be maintained in order that the Government may meet its bills. There are 300 pages of testimony contained in the hearings. I would not want to see a small airline, or any other airline, fail to receive its payments because of our action. However, I should like to see such subsidy payments reduced as soon as they can be, and I hope the time soon will come when we shall be able to reduce them.

Mr. KENNEDY. It was the intention of the Senator from Illinois and myself that none of the amounts we are concerned with in our amendment should affect local service carriers.

Mr. BRIDGES. That certainly could be accomplished. The CAB cannot give priority to any particular airline group; it has to pay the subsidies as they are presented for payments.

Mr. KENNEDY. There is no legal obligation on the part of the CAB to make payments for subsidies, although they have such an obligation with regard to compensation for carrying air mail, because the airlines carrying air mail are obliged to do so. Therefore, there is a legal obligation to pay service mail compensation but there is not with regard to subsidies.

Mr. BRIDGES. There is an obligation to pay subsidies.

Mr. KENNEDY. No. The determination of subsidies was a matter not for the CAB, but for Congress. When Reorganization Plan No. 10 was recommended, one of the reasons for the recommendation was to give Congress an opportunity to pass on subsidies. If it is to be the practice for Congress to accept the figures reached by the CAB, the reorganization plan would not be effective.

Mr. BRIDGES. If it were the policy of the Congress to take \$10 million for subsidies and divert it, that would be one thing, but Congress has adopted the other approach, and until Congress has an opportunity to review the various questions involved, we must provide funds for subsidy payments. I am just as desirous as is the Senator from Massachusetts to reduce subsidies. When the

time come to reduce subsidies, I shall be in the foreground of the fight to do so. However, until such reductions are put into effect, I think the bills must be paid and funds must be provided for those purposes.

Mr. President, how much time do I have left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. BRIDGES. I should like to save a couple of minutes in order that I may reply to the Senator from West Virginia in the event he makes statements with which I disagree. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia 8 minutes.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield me enough time to offer an amendment?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. KILGORE. I offer an amendment as a substitute for the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] for himself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], and I shall explain my amendment later.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from West Virginia.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the amendment of Mr. KENNEDY it is proposed to strike out "\$30,000,000", and to insert in lieu thereof "\$22,000,000."

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I may say the amendment is a legislative subterfuge, and is proposed because at the present time I think the record is very indefinite. I wonder if I may have time to say just a few words on the committee amendment which may clear up the ideas of the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from Illinois, and the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from West Virginia yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. KILGORE. Not at the present time. I shall yield as soon as I complete my statement.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I raise a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from West Virginia yield for that purpose?

Mr. KILGORE. Yes; I yield for a point of order.

Mr. McCARRAN. There is pending the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] on behalf of himself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. What is the nature of the instrument offered by the Senator from West Virginia?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia has offered an amendment to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts for himself and the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, there has been considerable misunderstanding concerning the airline subsidies. I have been very much interested in the airmail subsidy separation, and since 1948 have participated in reports recommending it. I do not believe our committee, of which I



have the honor to be a member, yet has enough facts and figures to determine whether the subsidies are being properly handled. Our committee reported the amount which had been approved by the House, and directed the CAB to report next January on the whole program.

The distinguished committee chairman said on Friday—*CONGRESSIONAL RECORD* June 11, page 7605—that the appropriation was not intended for the full fiscal year, but for only 7 months. It is technically true, as the committee chairman has stated, that the Civil Aeronautics Board testified that the House allowance would not last the full fiscal year; but, on the other hand, our committee made it abundantly clear that the recommended appropriation presently contained in House bill 8067 is all that is to be appropriated by the 83d Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. There is no commitment for additional funds. I respectfully submit that was the action of the committee.

First of all, Mr. President, one Congress cannot bind another. I know the committee chairman knows that many cases which have been decided by the courts clearly indicate that a legislature cannot bind its successor.

The Civil Aeronautics Board is to make to us, in January, a report which I interpret to be, in the words of our committee report—Senate Report 1541, page 18—a report “as to whether the amount recommended would be sufficient to meet subsidy payments.” “The amount recommended” is, of course, the \$40 million in new money, plus the \$8 million or more in the leftover of the 1954 postal appropriation which we are proposing to authorize the CAB to spend for subsidy purposes. Naturally, if the Civil Aeronautics Board can show us, next January, that additional subsidies are needed, I am confident that the committee will give the request careful consideration even though certain members of the committee will be newcomers to it.

As all of us know, any Government agency can, next year, ask Congress for additional sums, and its request will also receive careful consideration. Of course, this does not mean these agencies will receive the supplemental funds they seek; and if they spend their appropriations in too short a time, they do so at their own peril and at the further risk of causing serious harm to the programs they are undertaking.

I wish to make it clear that I am speaking merely as a member of our Committee on Appropriations who has looked at considerable length into the matter of subsidies. Until this year, Congress has not had an opportunity to give thorough study to the proper amount of subsidies, as distinct from mail pay.

In many cases, our committee has not yet received information it has requested. For instance, I have asked for information as to the extent of the tax windfalls which have occurred, and the Civil Aeronautics Board admits they have occurred, although it has not yet told us how much. We have to know how much. Then we have to know what, if anything, is being done to recoup the money. My colleagues will perhaps be interested in my frequent questioning of

the Civil Aeronautics Board on this point, as shown on page 2126, again on page 2166, and again on page 2168 of the hearings. I have not yet received any answer. What has been happening is that the Civil Aeronautics Board has been allowing additional subsidies to some airlines, to enable them to pay their income taxes. But it develops—and I cited CAB Order E 4561, which the Civil Aeronautics Board admitted was unquestionably correct—that because the CAB gave these tax-allowance subsidies on the basis of estimated tax, rather than actual tax as the Board admitted—

This policy undoubtedly resulted in a windfall to some carriers in some years (hearings, p. 2254).

We have to find out how much that is, and we also have to find out what is being done to recoup it.

Of course, if it turns out that millions of dollars are owing to the Government from these tax windfalls, and if it further turns out that the CAB has not done anything to recoup these amounts, then the simplest way for us to recoup the money is to hold up on further appropriations until the debt is paid back. We do that in the case of Government servants, so why not do it in regard to the subsidized airlines?

We are also waiting, for example, for a statement of how much the subsidized airlines have been, and are, spending on their subsidiaries. I do not feel that the Congress should be called upon to subsidize hotel chains, country clubs, and miscellaneous subsidiaries.

We are also waiting for an indication of the expense accounts, broken down by the names of the persons in the recipient subsidized companies.

Of course, Mr. President, we cannot allow ourselves to be used as a vehicle to circumvent the decisions of the Supreme Court. We find that the estimates that have been given us in the case of the international companies, which account for well over half of the subsidies, have been computed on a basis clearly in conflict with the offset principle, set forth by the Supreme Court in the two test cases of *Summerfield* against Civil Aeronautics Board, February 1, 1954.

The Postmaster General wrote me, on June 5, that the sum total involved in all the legal briefs and exceptions and other litigation he has instituted in opposition to proposed airmail subsidies is \$50,798,000—*CONGRESSIONAL RECORD*, June 8, pages A4324 and A4325.

For all these reasons, Mr. President, our committee is unable to commit itself for any larger sum than that which is presently in the reported bill; and I trust that the distinguished chairman will agree with me that we are not urging the Civil Aeronautics Board to continue spending at the same rate or at even a higher rate than the one at which it has been spending. It is unable to count on any funds in excess of what we have recommended. It is, of course, a settled principle of constitutional law, as noted in the Supreme Court case cited at the top of page 1720 of our hearings, that—

It is the settled and recognized policy of Congress to keep all of the departments of the Government, in the matter of incurring obligations for expenditures, within the ap-

priations annually made for conducting its affairs.

#### LOCAL SERVICE AIRLINES

Mr. President, I also wish to speak briefly about the local service airlines.

There are 14 local service airlines, serving 438 cities, of which 258 cities are served exclusively by the local service carriers. The function of the local service carriers is to provide scheduled air service to smaller, intermediate-type cities, by providing air service between these and other intermediate cities and between these and larger terminal cities. Let me say that they are the largest income gatherers the trunklines have.

The local service airlines are relatively young, with an average existence of less than 6 years. However, they are growing vigorously, as indicated by the fact that they carried 1,998,000 passengers in 1953, as compared to 425,000 in 1948. Furthermore, their revenue, excluding mail pay and subsidy, was \$24,300,000 in 1953, as compared with only \$5 million in 1948. As a matter of fact, in 1953 they carried 60 percent more passengers than all the United States trunk carriers carried in 1938. In 1953, the local service airlines' annual payroll subject to Federal income taxes was \$24,500,000.

Subsidy aid is essential to these vigorous young airlines now, while they are beginning to grow. However, it is important to note that while subsidy payments constituted 80 percent of their total revenues when they started operating, it constitutes only 50 percent now. This amounts to less than one-third of the total subsidy bill for the entire industry.

Mr. President, let me say in passing that I happen to live in a city that is served by one of these airlines. We have a perfect landing field, but none of the trunklines land there. The line landing at the city in which I live feeds into the trunklines at the capital of West Virginia, Charleston. Sometimes I think that my interest in airlines is similar to the interest of old Colonel Wilder in railroads. He was chairman of the Railroad Commission of Kentucky. I asked him how it happened that he, living away out in the hinterlands, happened to be railroad commissioner. He said, “No one knows railroads better than I do. I live 60 miles from the nearest railroad station. Until that little line came there I lived 70 miles from the nearest trunkline, so I can appreciate the value of these small lines.”

Two West Virginia cities, Beckley and Bluefield, are served exclusively by local-service carriers; and four other West Virginia cities, Parkersburg, Charleston, Wheeling, and Huntington, are served by local-service carriers as trunkline carriers. I cite these facts to show the valuable service performed by the local-service carriers and to emphasize that I personally feel that any cuts in airline subsidy should not be made at the expense of these local-service carriers.

Here are some statistics which I think will be of interest to the Senate on local-service carriers:

Fourteen local-service airlines (average age, 5½ years).

Serve 438 cities (258 exclusively).



Passengers carried: 1953, 1,998,000; 1948, 425,000.

Revenue, excluding mail pay and subsidy: 1953, \$24,300,000; 1948, \$5 million.

Payroll, 1953, \$24,500,000.

Subsidy constituted 80 percent of total revenues at beginning of local service and only 50 percent now.

Carried 60 percent more passengers in 1953 than all the trunklines in 1938.

West Virginia cities served by local-service carriers: Beckley (served exclusively), Bluefield (served exclusively), Charleston, Huntington, Parkersburg, Wheeling.

I wished to clarify what I and other members of the committee had in mind in voting for the appropriation. Inasmuch as neither the proponents nor the opponents were given sufficient time, I offered my amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts in order to gain time to place in the RECORD a statement showing the feeling of some of us on the question of how much the subsidy should be, and what is the true legislative interpretation in our minds.

We discussed the advisability of a 7-month, 6-month, or 8-month appropriation. We know that we cannot bind the next Congress. All we desire is to obtain some adequate, accurate figures from the Civil Aeronautics Board, which is required to furnish such figures, but was unable to do so at the hearing.

For that reason I offered by amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, only in order to gain time. Therefore I now withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia withdraws his amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY].

The Senator from Massachusetts has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield back the remainder of his time?

Mr. KENNEDY. No, Mr. President.

In summing up, I should like to make a point in answer to the statement made by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in considering whether, under my amendment, sufficient funds would be available to the Civil Aeronautics Board for payment of subsidies to local and domestic carriers as well as to international carriers.

I pointed out to the Senate the average rate of expenditure for subsidies for this year. In November CAB wrote subsidy checks in only \$5,500,000; in December the Civil Aeronautics Board disbursed \$6,500,000; in January only \$5,400,000; in February \$6,100,000; in March \$6,600,000; and in April \$5,400,000.

If we examine the figures, we find that the average rate of expenditure for those months—excluding the very low month of October so as to give CAB the benefit of every doubt—was only about \$5.8 million per month. Yet, even if my amendment were accepted, under the

appropriation which would be available to the Civil Aeronautics Board it would be found that it would have a minimum of more than \$48 million for 7 months, which would give the Board an average of \$6,857,000 a month.

If my amendment is not accepted—and the prospect seems rather dubious, I admit—there will be available for CAB for expenditure until the end of next January the largest monthly amount in the history of the country. In spite of the fact that the President recommended Reorganization Plan No. 10, which separated the compensation from the subsidy, it is proposed to appropriate this year the largest monthly expenditures in the history of the country.

In considering whether or not the Congress should take such action, we should remember that the Supreme Court decided less than 2 months ago, by a vote of 9 to 0, against the CAB, and ordered the CAB in the future, in figuring the amount which should be paid for subsidy, to take into consideration the total profit and loss of the entire corporation, including its Atlantic runs, its Pacific runs, its domestic runs, and its South American runs. The fact that the Supreme Court voted 9 to 0 against the CAB, and the fact that the Post Office Department has instituted suits or protests against more than \$50 million for overpayment of subsidies during the past 5 or 6 years indicates that in the next 7 months the Civil Aeronautics Board probably will not appropriate as much for subsidies as was appropriated during the past year, or during the past 2 or 3 years. This being true, how is the Congress justified in appropriating the largest amount in the history of the country?

If the amendment of the Senator from Illinois and myself is accepted, there will be available for expenditure more than \$40 million, which will more than take care of the \$23 million required for domestic local-service carriers, and will provide \$17 million for international carriers, which is only a modest reduction from what they received in a comparable period of time last year, at a time when the Supreme Court had not yet decided against the subsidy method which the CAB was using.

So I hope the Senate will adopt the amendment which the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and I have offered.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Does the Senator from Massachusetts intend to add certain language to modify his amendment?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes. In order to clarify the question which the Senator from New York raised, I suggest that my amendment be modified so as to read:

On page 31, line 12, strike out "\$40,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$30,000,000: Provided, That not more than \$15,000,000 shall be paid to international, overseas, and other territorial carriers."

This will make it certain that the domestic and local carriers, about which the Senator earlier interrogated me, will receive the exact amount which the Civil Aeronautics Board has requested for them.

Mr. STENNIS. What sum is that?

Mr. KENNEDY. Twenty-three million dollars.

Mr. STENNIS. For a period of 7 months beginning July 1, 1954?

Mr. KENNEDY. That is correct. In fact it would take care of the small feeder lines for the whole year.

It may be of interest to the Senator to know that that is the amount which the House Appropriations Committee recommended in House Report 1242 for the entire appropriation. It was only when the bill came to the floor that an amendment was offered which provided an additional \$17 million.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator very much. The yeas and nays not having been ordered on the Senator's amendment, he can modify his amendment so as to include the language suggested.

Mr. KENNEDY. That is correct. If that language is inserted, it will mean that the domestic and local carriers cannot receive less than the Civil Aeronautics Board requested.

Mr. President, I modify my amendment in the manner I have described.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has the right to modify his amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield 1 minute to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator.

I heard the very able junior Senator from Massachusetts say a moment ago that under the present plan the Civil Aeronautics Board does not have authority to set the amount which shall be appropriated for subsidies. That is completely at variance with my understanding of the legal situation. As I understand, under Reorganization Plan No. 10, which was put into effect on October 1, 1953, the Civil Aeronautics Board does have full authority to state the amount of subsidies which should be voted by the Congress. The Senator from Massachusetts asks, "How is that any improvement over the way the matter was handled previously?" It may not be an improvement. I do not know whether it is or not; but whether it is an improvement or not, that is the law. I know that a great many Senators were not exactly pleased with Reorganization Plan No. 10. Nothing can be gained from the fact that there is such dissatisfaction. Either the House or the Senate could have vetoed the reorganization plan, but neither House vetoed it. Therefore the plan went into effect.

The only difference between the present situation and the previous situation is that today the subsidy is identified as a subsidy and it is not a part of the mail pay, as it was previously. Legally, when CAB makes a recommendation to Congress, Congress is dutybound to follow the recommendation. I believe the Appropriations Committee has acted very wisely. I believe the committee is proceeding very judiciously and very logically in asking for another look at the matter next year. I commend the Appropriations Committee for doing what it has done.



Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The 2 minutes of the Senator from Colorado have expired.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I merely wish to say, without taking any more time of the Senate, that the amendment, as modified, is not acceptable to the Senator from New Hampshire. I do not believe it would have any useful effect. The committee has recognized the Supreme Court decision, the Presidential order, and the changes in the subsidy and mail payments, which were separated on October 1; and the CAB is required to come back to Congress in January to justify the existing payments and to show a revision with respect to one or all of the new elements entering into the picture.

I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] for himself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, have I any time remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate on the amendment has expired.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for 1 additional minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall not object, but I will not agree to any more time.

Mr. KENNEDY. I wish to reemphasize the point I made before. It is that the intention of the Senator from Illinois and myself is to provide all the funds requested by the CAB for the domestic and local carriers.

One other point I have in mind is to refer the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] to the opinion of Mr. James P. Radigan, Jr., of the American Law Division of the Legislative Reference Service on the question of whether Congress is obliged to pay the amount of the subsidy which the CAB requests. Mr. Radigan stated:

Because there is a legal obligation to pay fair and reasonable rates of compensation for the actual transportation of mail by air carriers, it does not follow that there is a legal obligation on the part of Congress to appropriate the amount of subsidies found to be desirable by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Therefore, Congress is not under any legal obligation to grant the subsidies requested.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] for himself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. The only amendments remaining are the amendments which the chairman of the committee has offered, to which objection has been raised. I believe the distinguished Sen-

ator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] wishes to speak on one of the amendments.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk which I should like to call up after the Senator from Georgia has spoken.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am always very loath to make a point of order against any provision that is inserted in a bill by a committee of which I am a member.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May the Chair inquire as to how the time for debate will be divided? No amendment is before the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I call up the first committee amendment which was passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The secretary will state the first committee amendment passed over.

The CHIEF CLERK. The first committee amendment passed over is on page 16, line 14, to insert the following new section:

SEC. 111. Any person appointed to the Foreign Service shall receive basic salary at one of the rates of the class to which he is appointed which the Secretary of State shall, taking into consideration his age, qualifications, and experience determine to be appropriate for him to receive.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, may I suggest to the Senator from New Hampshire that, with unanimous consent, section 112 on page 16 and section 305 on page 47 be considered jointly? The same point of order will be made against both. I shall lodge the same objection to both amendments.

Mr. BRIDGES. I should be glad to do so, except there are some elements of difference with respect to the two sections. Some elements would apply to the Department of State which would not apply to the Department of Commerce. A separate vote would be required, but I shall be glad to have them considered at the same time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Section 111 relates to the Foreign Service. I assume that the language is satisfactory to the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I shall interpose no objection to that provision.

Mr. BRIDGES. Then, Mr. President, can we not take action on section 111 at this time, prior to the consideration of the other two committee amendments?

Mr. MONRONEY. It is my intention to ask for an explanation of section 111. Inasmuch as the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is interested in section 112, I ask unanimous consent that that section be considered at this time, and that subsequently, after the Senate has completed consideration of section 112, we may have an explanation of section 111. Both sections appear on page 16 of the bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Then I shall withdraw my request for consideration of section 111 at this time. I ask unanimous consent that section 112, on page 16, line 19, be now considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the Secretary will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, line 19, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 112. The Secretary of State hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place 1 position in grade GS-18, 4 positions in grade GS-17, and 3 positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of State presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time is divided between the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the minority leader, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON]. Thirty minutes of debate is allowed to each side on the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, no action the Senate can take can deny me my right to make a point of order on an item in an appropriation bill. I rise for that purpose.

The amendment is very clearly legislation on an appropriation bill. I regret to be constrained to level a point of order against it for the reason stated a moment ago.

However, on April 28 we had before the Senate, a bill, reported by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, which undertook to raise these three high-grade civil service positions from the 400 authorized by existing law to 700.

In the course of the discussion the Senator from Georgia said that he deplored as strongly as did the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the ranking minority member the tendency of the Appropriations Committee to increase the number of positions without prior existing law.

The law requires that the Civil Service Commission shall make a recommendation to the President and that the President shall divide these highly-paid positions as he sees fit among the executive agencies of the Government.

The amendment proposes to create eight additional such high-salaried positions in the Department of State.

In keeping with my commitment to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] and to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] that I would oppose such legislation on appropriation bills, I intend to make a point of order.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I wonder whether the distinguished Senator from Georgia would be willing to withhold his point of order. I wish to assure him that I am in thorough accord with his statement. It has been my sincere hope that these positions could be placed under the Civil Service Commission, where they belong. It was on that basis that I reached an agreement with the Senator and with the Senate to reduce the 300 figure to 150. That should take care of the situation. I wonder whether the distinguished Senator would be willing to have offered an amendment which would take



these positions from the 150 authorized by the Senate provided the House adopts the 150 provision. I believe the State Department does need these places. I sincerely hope the House will approve the bill which has been passed by the Senate, with the amendment the Senate added to it. In order to keep faith with the Senate, I myself very much desire that these positions be taken from the 150 provided for in the bill I have mentioned.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection to having them come from the 150. What I am objecting to is the constant tendency on the part of the Committee on Appropriations, whenever it has a request from any executive department for additional help, to provide for any number of these highly salaried positions. I think it is a bad practice. I believe the Senator from Kansas realizes that it is within the jurisdiction of the committee of which he is the chairman, and not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations, to increase by legislative process the number of these positions.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to remind the Senator that that was the basis of our colloquy when the question was previously before the Senate. The Appropriations Committee from time to time reports bills which carry such provisions, I sincerely hope we can prevent that in the future. I am as much opposed to it as is the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to take a couple of minutes. I should be glad to accept the amendment suggested by the Senator from Kansas as applied to section 112 and section 305. I understand from the distinguished Senator from Georgia that it is agreeable to him to consider such an amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I should like to have the amendment offered and stated, and then I think we can better understand the situation.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 17, line 2, before the period, it is proposed to insert "Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the 2d session of the 83d Congress, of S. 2665: *Provided further*, That the positions described herein shall be allocated to the numerical limitations contained in S. 2665."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, as I understand the amendment, none of these positions would be created unless the bill to which referred to should be enacted into law, and the positions which would then be created would be taken from within the number authorized by law and not be in addition to those heretofore created.

Mr. CARLSON. That is the purpose of the amendment, and I sincerely hope that it will be adopted and approved on that basis. Otherwise, I would be opposed to it.

Mr. RUSSELL. In my opinion, it would also be necessary to strike out, on

line 21, page 16, the words "but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein." There would be an undoubted conflict if those words were not stricken.

Mr. CARLSON. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to modifying the committee amendment to that extent?

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I do not intend to object if I can get the information which I desire—I should like to ask the distinguished author of the amendment, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] if the language he proposes includes the qualifications for the super-salaried jobs under the provisions of the bill which passed the Senate, or is this provision for the supersalaried jobs limited only as to numbers rather than as to findings of qualifications and certification by the Civil Service Commission that the persons to be appointed are qualified, as ascertained by examination or otherwise, to fulfill the duties of the positions. I think the only purpose of the provision affecting high-salaried classifications was to give hope to the career Government workers that if they remain with the Government, if they develop their talents and their understanding of the job, they can have a future to which to look forward. I should not like to weaken the whole idea of supergrades by driving a wedge into that very noble purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will advise the Senate that in order to continue compliance with the unanimous-consent agreement Senators must adhere to the conditions of the agreement itself.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I allot such time as may be necessary to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, with reference to the number of supergrade jobs, I wish to state to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma that it is my hope that if the committee amendment is adopted it will embody the provisions of Senate bill 2665.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] to the committee amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Was action had on the amendment which I suggested eliminating the clause "without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein"?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will put the question on the amendment of the Senator from Georgia after action on the pending amendment.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the amendment of the

Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, are we now acting on section 112?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. Does the Senator from Georgia wish action taken on that section at this time?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is agreeable to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. I now ask for the consideration of the amendment, heretofore passed over, inserting section 305 on page 47, line 22.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 47, after line 21, the committee proposes to insert the following:

SEC. 305. The Secretary of Commerce hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place one position in grade GS-18, 14 positions in grade GS-17, and 5 positions in grade GS-16 in the general schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of Commerce presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer the same amendment to section 305 as was offered by the Senator from Kansas to section 112.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment to the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 48, line 6, before the period, it is proposed to add the following proviso: "Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the second session of the 83d Congress, of S. 2665: *Provided further*, That the positions described herein shall be allocated to the numerical limitations contained in S. 2665."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I do not know which would take priority, but I wish at the appropriate time to move to strike on page 47, line 24, the words "but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That may be done after action on the pending amendment. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] to the committee amendment. The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move to amend by striking out in line 24, page 47, the clause "but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein."

I wish to make a very brief statement. We may be somewhat impinging upon the prerogatives of the Civil Service Commission and the Chief Executive in allocating these positions, because un-



der existing law that is the method by which these positions should be allocated, but the committee has given the subject study, and, therefore, I shall support the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Georgia to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs upon agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I call up the amendment on page 16, line 14, section 111.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, it is proposed to insert section 111, as follows:

SEC. 111. Any person appointed to the Foreign Service shall receive basic salary at one of the rates of the class to which he is appointed which the Secretary of State shall, taking into consideration his age, qualifications, and experience, determine to be appropriate for him to receive.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, this amendment being legislation on an appropriation bill, I desire to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to explain why the section must be included in the bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment is a very important one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair desires to ask the Senator from New Hampshire the amount of time he desires to use, since the time is under limitation.

Mr. BRIDGES. I beg the pardon of the Presiding Officer. I yield myself 5 minutes in which to make an explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment is offered primarily to promote efficiency and economy in the operations of the Department of State. There are many persons in the Department who possess qualifications which would enable them to transfer to the Foreign Service tomorrow. The drawback is that in transferring from the State Department to the Foreign Service, they would have to accept the entrance salary of the Foreign Service, which usually is below the salary received before transfer. The amendment is to permit, as I understand, the same salary range and to permit the personnel to transfer from one salary range to the other, if they have the qualifications. In other words, it would not prevent an employee of the State Department from transferring to the Foreign Service if he is properly qualified for that service.

Mr. MONRONEY. I agree that that is a satisfactory reason, but the language reads:

Any person appointed to the Foreign Service shall receive basic salary at one of the rates of the class to which he is appointed

which the Secretary of State shall, taking into consideration his age, qualifications, and experience determine to be appropriate for him to receive.

As I read the amendment, it is an open-ended invitation which could, by misuse of authority granted in the proposed legislation on an appropriation bill, completely negate and destroy the career Foreign Service as it now exists. That is the reason why I have reserved the right to object.

I would be in sympathy with a provision which would limit the amendment to the purpose for which the distinguished chairman has stated it was offered, namely, to provide for the orderly transfer, at no reduction in pay, of career civil-service personnel or others in the State Department having a career status. But I do not wish to see the Foreign Service become a patronage organization. Too much money has been spent throughout the years in removing the Foreign Service from a patronage category. I believe that safeguards are needed in the amendment, if it is not to be destructive of the building of an honorable, well-educated, and well-experienced Foreign Service group.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the position of the Senator from Oklahoma is well taken. While I was authorized to offer the amendment on the floor, I think it is subject to the criticism made by the Senator from Oklahoma. My purpose in offering the amendment was to permit the entry of qualified personnel, but I do not desire to open the door wide. I think the Senator's criticism has some justification.

If the amendment could be worded so that the danger suggested by the Senator from Oklahoma would be eliminated, I should be glad to have the Senator's suggestion.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am not certain whether the language I shall propose will open the door too wide. It might be amended to provide that any person in civil-service status in the Government would be permitted to be appointed to the Foreign Service. I am trying to limit the transfers to career personnel, so that in making such appointments it will not be possible to go outside the Government or outside the category of persons who are familiar with and have qualifications for the Foreign Service.

There are some definite advantages in the Foreign Service field.

The Foreign Service has been so well guarded against political interference that the young men and women who study in the Foreign Service schools in Washington and pass their examinations are loath to have a Member of the Senate or a Member of the House express even the slightest interest in their career or even to write letters of recommendation as to their characters.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator from Oklahoma has made a good suggestion. I suggest that on line 14, after the word "service", there be inserted the words "from the classified civil service."

Mr. MONRONEY. That would meet my objection. I think we are both trying to accomplish the same end. But if the language in the proposed amendment in the bill is allowed to stand, it

would tend to destroy the qualifications which are sought to be maintained in the Foreign Service.

Mr. BRIDGES. I accept the suggestion, and I ask that the clerk state the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment as proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 16, at the beginning of line 15, it is proposed to insert "from the classified civil service."

Mr. MONRONEY. That amendment is satisfactory to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 17, it is proposed to insert between lines 2 and 3 a new section, as follows:

SEC. 113. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any officer or employee of the Bureau of Inspections, Consular and Security Affairs of the Department of State who, for the purpose of the act of August 2, 1939, as amended (5 U. S. C. 118i), shall not be included within the construction of the term "officer" or "employee."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How much time does the Senator from Oklahoma desire?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield myself 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONRONEY. The purpose of the amendment, which is a limitation on the appropriation bill, is merely to remove the uncertainty which now exists in the State Department regarding the head of the Bureau of Security, Consular Affairs, and Personnel, Mr. R. W. Scott McLeod. It is to remove the uncertainty with respect to his status under the Hatch Act.

We have all heard the pleas which have been made by the distinguished majority leader and the distinguished minority leader for a bipartisan foreign policy. I think it has become more and more apparent that officials of the State Department, other than those given specific exemption under the Hatch Act, should not be engaged in political activities and should not be required to fulfill strictly political speaking engagements in behalf of either political party.

During the years when the Democrats were in control of the Government, I believe efforts were made to make the Hatch Act as effective as possible, so as



to prevent the abuse of the exemptions of sensitive agencies like the State Department, which should certainly be kept out of the hurly-burly of political hucksterism. Our foreign policy should be kept above the exigencies of political campaigns.

The amendment is intended to accomplish only one purpose, namely, to declare that the employees and officers of this particular security branch of the State Department are not exempt from the Hatch Act. The Hatch Act defines exemptions in the following language, in section 118 (i), title V, of the Code, as follows:

For the purposes of this section the term "officer" or "employee" shall not be construed to include (1) the President and Vice President of the United States; (2) persons whose compensation is paid from the appropriation for the Office of the President; (3) heads and assistant heads of executive departments; (4) officers who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who determine policies to be pursued by the United States in its relations with foreign powers or in the nationwide administration of Federal laws. The provisions of the second sentence of this subsection shall not apply to the employees of the Alaska Railroad.

Mr. President, there is an area in the determination of whether Mr. McLeod was or was not under the Hatch Act which would leave him subject to prosecution under the Hatch Act, if anyone desired to call the situation to the attention of the Department of Justice, and if the Department chose to act. I have a letter which was written by the Civil Service Commission, which distinctly holds that Mr. McLeod's position is not included in the exempted features of the Hatch Act.

After reading this opinion of the Civil Service Commission, which was signed by Mr. George M. Moore, Commissioner, under date of January 29, 1954—and the Civil Service Commission, is considered by most authorities to be the last word in the enforcement of the Hatch Act—by no stretch of the imagination could I conceive that anyone could believe that Congress, in creating it, construed this position in the State Department to be exempt from the Hatch Act.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point the entire letter of the Commission, but, for the purpose of saving time of the Senate, I should like to read from the text of it, so that my colleagues may hear what the Civil Service Commission has held.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 29, 1954.

Hon. SCOTT MCLEOD,  
Administrator, Bureau of Security and  
Consular Affairs, Department of  
State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SCOTT: Reference is made to your telephone call requesting the Commission's opinion in respect to the application of the Hatch Act to the occupant of the position of Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, created by section 104 (b) of the act of June 27, 1952.

I have consulted the Commission's Legal Division and they are of the opinion that the occupant of the position referred to in

your inquiry is in fact subject to the political-activity restrictions of section 9 (a) of the Hatch Act. This particular section of the law applies to any "officer or employee in the executive branch of the Federal Government." There are a few specific exceptions listed in the section and unless an individual clearly falls within one of these exceptions he must be considered to be subject to the prohibitions of the section.

There are four categories of positions specifically listed in section 9 (a) as exceptions to the prohibitions set forth therein. The first two apply to the President, the Vice President, and the executive staff of the President and are not applicable in this case. The fourth exception would not apply as the individual incumbent in question is not a presidential appointee. There thus remains for consideration only the third category of exceptions which is "heads and assistant heads of executive departments." It is true that the act of June 27, 1952, specifically provides that the Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, shall have rank and compensation equal to an Assistant Secretary of State. However, our research indicates that an Assistant Secretary of State is not actually an assistant head of an executive department within the meaning of the exception of section 9 (a) of the Hatch Act. It would appear that in this case the actual assistant heads of the Department of State would be the persons occupying positions as Under Secretary of State.

It should be noted further that section 104 (f) of the act of June 27, 1952, indicates that this Bureau is under the immediate jurisdiction of the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration. This would further support our position in this matter as it would appear that the exception to the Hatch Act in question is intended to apply only to the heads and assistant heads of an executive department and not those occupying positions as bureau chiefs in a department.

On the basis of the above it is our opinion that the Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, is subject to the Hatch Act. It should be pointed out, however, that the Commission would have no jurisdiction in the case of a political activity complaint against such an individual as the position has been included in the excepted service under schedule C, section 6.302 (b) (6). The Commission has never exercised political activity enforcement jurisdiction over those serving in the excepted service. The enforcement jurisdiction in such case would rest with the Secretary of State.

Sincerely,

GEORGE M. MOORE,  
Commissioner.

APRIL 1, 1954.

Hon. LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RABAUT: This will acknowledge your letter of March 15, 1954, addressed to the Attorney General, requesting his opinion concerning the applicability of the Hatch Act (5 U. S. C. 118i) to the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the Department of State.

As you know, the statutes authorize the Attorney General to advise only the President and heads of executive departments. It has been the position of all Attorneys General that this authority does not extend to rendering opinions to Members of Congress. Moreover, as you will see from an examination of the Attorney General's opinion of June 6, 1940 (39 Op. A. G. 446), the practice of issuing rulings under the Hatch Act at the request of interested parties other than heads of executive departments was discontinued in April, 1940.

Accordingly, while the Attorney General would like to be of assistance to you in this

instance, he does not feel that he should depart from the prevailing practice.

Sincerely,

Deputy Attorney General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from Oklahoma that the 5 minutes which he yielded to himself have expired.

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to myself an additional 10 minutes, and shall try not to consume that much time.

I shall now read from the letter of Mr. George M. Moore, commissioner, to Mr. Scott McLeod:

I have consulted the Commission's legal division and they are of the opinion that the occupant of the position referred to in your inquiry is in fact subject to the political activity restrictions of section 9 (a) of the Hatch Act. This particular section of the law applies to any "officer or employee in the executive branch of the Federal Government." There are a few specific exceptions listed in the section and unless an individual clearly falls within one of these exceptions he must be considered to be subject to the prohibitions of the section. \* \* \*

It should be noted further that section 104 (f) of the act of June 27, 1952, indicates that this Bureau is under the immediate jurisdiction of the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration. This would further support our position in this matter as it would appear that the exception to the Hatch Act in question is intended to apply only to the heads and assistant heads of an executive department and not those occupying positions as bureau chiefs in a department.

On the basis of the above it is our opinion that the Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, is subject to the Hatch Act. It should be pointed out, however, that the Commission would have no jurisdiction in the case of a political activity complaint against such an individual as the position has been included in the excepted service under schedule C, section 6.302 (b) (6). The Commission has never exercised political activity enforcement jurisdiction over those serving in the excepted service. The enforcement jurisdiction in such case would rest with the Secretary of State.

When the letter went to the Secretary of State, the only authority which could be found to give Mr. McLeod the exemption was a rather tenuous one expressed in behalf of several employees in the Department. At that time the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] and others were attacking the Democratic Party's record through the past 20 years.

One of the important points of the memorandum under which Mr. McLeod chose to make the political speeches was the fact that the Department did not believe he was subject to the Hatch Act, because he was exercising the power of an Assistant Secretary of State. That opinion was nullified completely by the Civil Service Commission, which held that although he might be called an Assistant Secretary of State, the job of Assistant to the Secretary of State was limited to the Under Secretary of State, and could not pass on down to the 10 or 12 Assistant Secretaries of State whose positions were set up in the Department of State.

Furthermore, Mr. McLeod was not appointed by the President, or confirmed by the United States Senate, so he is not in the exempted category. The very fact that there is a strong degree of



doubt that Mr. McLeod has any right to exemption under the Hatch Act is gathered from the warning in the State Department's own memorandum that they cannot prevent him from speaking, even though they might feel he has no right to; but the final responsibility for determining whether his actions violate the Hatch Act rests on the relationship of Mr. McLeod, and the Department has no right or authority to rule that Mr. McLeod is in the exempted status.

If we are to live up to the Hatch Act, if we are to try to prevent its stretching by tenuous interpretation, if we are to have junior department heads adopting the theory that their task in highly important posts in the State Department is one to further political, partisan aims, then we might as well repeal the Hatch Act and let everybody have a fair go at participating in politics.

Even more than that, we had better play down the cry of bipartisanship in our foreign policy, if the security officer of the Department of State is to be one of the principal speakers at Republican political gatherings, we should reflect that there are enough Members of both parties in the House and the Senate to carry on political contests, without requiring that men be taken out of highly sensitive positions, whose bipartisanship might spell success or failure in their positions. If in this critical day and time we are to prevent the infiltration of subversives or other dangerous persons into our Government, then I believe it would be very wise on our part to give notice now, by the adoption of the limitation proposed by me, that the Hatch Act applies to the chief officer and employees of this highly sensitive operation, and that, while the Senate does not condemn the action he has taken, it is making it clear that, under its interpretation of the law, he is not eligible to further the political ambitions or political aims of strictly partisan politics.

I think the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations would be doing his party a very great service, and I believe he would be doing the country, the State Department, and those in charge of our foreign policy a very great service if he took the amendment to conference, because I believe that by no stretch of the imagination was the creation of this position made with the thought that Mr. McLeod was included in the four specific exemptions so clearly set forth in the Hatch Act, as I have read them to the Members of the Senate.

I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes.

I had no information that the Senator from Oklahoma was going to offer his amendment, but his amendment projects a question into the appropriation bill which must be met. I understand that what the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma said was to the effect that the post under discussion is a delicate one in the State Department, and that the letter from the Civil Service Commission stated that it would be a violation of the Hatch Act if Mr. McLeod made polit-

ical speeches. I desire to have the RECORD show that Mr. McLeod's own Department, the State Department, very clearly ruled that he did not come under the Hatch Act, and that he did have the right to make such speeches. So that there was a difference of opinion among the high authorities of Government. In one case, the Civil Service Commission took one position. On the other hand, the Department to which Mr. McLeod was directly responsible and for which he was working, took the opposite position. Frankly, I do not know which agency is correct regarding the question.

I want to keep the Foreign Service out of politics, just as does the Senator from Oklahoma. I want the Hatch Act complied with. On the other hand, I would classify Mr. McLeod's job as being in the same category as that of Assistant Secretary, and I think he is on that level. So far as levels of authority are concerned, his job could certainly be called a policy job. I really do not know what to say. I certainly do not wish the RECORD to show that Mr. McLeod was at fault in making some Lincoln Day speeches. I think he certainly had clearance from his superior officer.

On the other hand, the Senator from Oklahoma has pointed out that Mr. McLeod has a new position, and that inspection has entered the picture; and the Senator from Oklahoma has also pointed out that that broadens Mr. McLeod's position, and the Senator believes Mr. McLeod would be subject to the Hatch Act. Is that correct?

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, my purpose is not to reflect on what Mr. McLeod has done. He appeared to believe that he had a reason—although I considered it to be a rather tenuous one—for his previous activities.

But, since there is an area of disagreement as between the Civil Service Commission and the State Department's legal officer, I believe it is our duty to clarify the point, so that Mr. McLeod will not be under compulsion to accept invitations for political purposes. Therefore, in my opinion, he is entitled to have this no man's land, as regards his activities, clarified or defined, although I believe the law clearly defines its status.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, my own guess is that the amendment would be subject to a point of order as legislation on an appropriation bill. I myself would like to have more time to explore the matter. If the amendment constitutes a fundamental change, certainly it should be handled by a legislative committee.

Therefore, Mr. President, I take the position that the amendment constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill; and for that reason, I make the point of order.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 minutes on the point of order. Let me say that this amendment is strictly a limitation on expenditures under an appropriation bill, and in no way constitutes legislation.

When the amendment was submitted in the House of Representatives by Representative RABAUT, a member of the Appropriations Committee handling the

appropriation bill for the State Department, a similar point of order was made, but was promptly overruled by the then Presiding Officer, who submitted a substantial line of precedents showing that the amendment constituted a limitation on expenditures, and was not legislation on the appropriation bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Let me say that if what the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma has said is accurate, then Mr. McLeod comes under the Hatch Act. If so, no action by the committee is needed, and no amendment is needed.

On the other hand, if what the Senator from Oklahoma has said is not accurate, then I point out that the amendment is definitely legislation, because it would change Mr. McLeod's status.

Therefore, Mr. President, I believe my point of order should be sustained.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). The Chair rules that the amendment is merely a limitation in accordance with the Hatch Act, and therefore is a limitation, and not in itself legislation.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield back the time remaining to him?

Mr. MONRONEY. I wish to reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time must be yielded back before a quorum call is in order, under the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield back the remainder of his time?

Mr. BRIDGES. No, Mr. President; I wish to hold or reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Then the Senator from New Hampshire will have to use his time or the question will recur on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. [Putting the question.]

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. I make the point that a quorum is not present; and I think we are entitled to have a quorum in the Chamber before the vote on the amendment is taken. I have yielded back the remainder of the time under my control.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum call can always be had before the vote occurs on the amendment.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana will state it.

Mr. LONG. Does not the Senator from Oklahoma have time during which



he may suggest the absence of a quorum; and may not the Chair undertake to determine whether a quorum is present, during the time available to the Senator from Oklahoma?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the present unanimous-consent agreement, the Senate is proceeding under a time limitation. Therefore, in order to have a quorum call all the remaining time must be yielded back, used, or unanimous consent be granted to have a quorum call without the time being charged to either side.

However, after debate on the amendment has been concluded, it, of course, will then be in order to have the absence of a quorum suggested, inasmuch as all time on the amendment will then have been consumed.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee will state it.

Mr. GORE. At the point at which the Chair submits the pending question to a vote, is it not presumed that all time for debate on the amendment has expired?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from New Hampshire does not desire at that time to use the remainder of the time available to him, that is correct.

Mr. GORE. Then, when the Chair puts the question to a vote, it is presumed that the time available for debate has expired; and therefore the suggestion of the absence of a quorum will be in order, will it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that that is correct.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, as I understood, the Chair put the question; and I then suggested the absence of a quorum. However, the Chair ruled that such a suggestion was not then in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the belief of the Chair that, upon stating the question, the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] rose to a point of order; and the Chair was still endeavoring to determine whether the Senator from New Hampshire desired to yield or to use the time remaining at his disposal.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in order to clarify the situation, I will yield or waive the remainder of my time, so that the vote on the amendment can be taken; and at that point the Senator from Oklahoma may suggest the absence of a quorum, if he desires to do so.

Mr. MONRONEY. I appreciate the fairness of the Senator from New Hampshire. Certainly the rules of the Senate were not intended to make it impossible to have a quorum present, merely because of the refusal to yield back time.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, it is my belief that after such a unanimous-consent agreement has been entered, it may be changed or violated only by means of unanimous consent. I believe that to be the point the Chair was making.

In order to be as liberal as possible in my attitude on this matter, I shall waive the time remaining to me, so that a vote on the amendment may be taken at this time, and so that the absence of a quorum may be suggested, if that is desired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire has correctly stated the case.

The Chair now understands that the Senator from New Hampshire has yielded the remainder of his time.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair further understands that the Senator from Oklahoma has yielded the remainder of his time.

Mr. MONRONEY. Yes.

Mr. President, I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum is suggested, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

|               |                 |              |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Aiken         | Gore            | McClellan    |
| Barrett       | Green           | Millikin     |
| Beall         | Hayden          | Monroney     |
| Bennett       | Hendrickson     | Mundt        |
| Bowring       | Hickenlooper    | Murray       |
| Bridges       | Hill            | Neely        |
| Burke         | Holland         | Pastore      |
| Bush          | Hunt            | Payne        |
| Butler, Md.   | Ives            | Potter       |
| Butler, Nebr. | Jackson         | Purtell      |
| Byrd          | Jenner          | Saltonstall  |
| Capehart      | Johnson, Colo.  | Schoeppel    |
| Carlson       | Johnson, Tex.   | Smathers     |
| Case          | Johnston, S. C. | Smith, Maine |
| Clements      | Kennedy         | Smith, N. J. |
| Cordon        | Kerr            | Sparkman     |
| Daniel        | Knowland        | Stennis      |
| Dirksen       | Kuchel          | Symington    |
| Duff          | Lehman          | Thye         |
| Dworshak      | Long            | Upton        |
| Eastland      | Magnuson        | Watkins      |
| Ervin         | Malone          | Welker       |
| Ferguson      | Mansfield       | Williams     |
| Frear         | Martin          | Young        |
| George        | McCarran        |              |
| Gillette      | McCarthy        |              |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. LENNON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] would vote "yea."

I announce also that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is necessarily absent, and if present would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 41, as follows:

## YEAS—35

|          |                 |           |
|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| Burke    | Hill            | Mansfield |
| Byrd     | Holland         | McCarran  |
| Clements | Hunt            | McClellan |
| Daniel   | Jackson         | Monroney  |
| Eastland | Johnson, Colo.  | Murray    |
| Ervin    | Johnson, Tex.   | Neely     |
| Frear    | Johnston, S. C. | Pastore   |
| George   | Kennedy         | Smathers  |
| Gillette | Kerr            | Sparkman  |
| Gore     | Lehman          | Stennis   |
| Green    | Long            | Symington |
| Hayden   | Magnuson        |           |

## NAYS—41

|               |              |              |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Alken         | Duff         | Payne        |
| Barrett       | Dworshak     | Potter       |
| Beall         | Ferguson     | Purtell      |
| Bennett       | Hendrickson  | Saltonstall  |
| Bowring       | Hickenlooper | Schoeppel    |
| Bridges       | Ives         | Smith, Maine |
| Bush          | Jenner       | Smith, N. J. |
| Butler, Md.   | Knowland     | Thye         |
| Butler, Nebr. | Kuchel       | Upton        |
| Capehart      | Malone       | Watkins      |
| Carlson       | Martin       | Welker       |
| Case          | McCarthy     | Williams     |
| Cordon        | Millikin     | Young        |
| Dirksen       | Mundt        |              |

## NOT VOTING—20

|          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Anderson | Fulbright | Lennon    |
| Bricker  | Goldwater | Maybank   |
| Chavez   | Hennings  | Morse     |
| Cooper   | Humphrey  | Robertson |
| Douglas  | Kefauver  | Russell   |
| Ellender | Kilgore   | Wiley     |
| Flanders | Langer    |           |

So Mr. MONRONEY's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be a read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I shall delay the Senate only a few moments—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would advise the Senator that the time is controlled.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is not in order. The third reading of the bill has been accomplished.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 2 minutes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Is the Senator going to speak on the bill?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington that he may speak for 2 minutes? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Washington may proceed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, on page 40 of the bill there is language providing as follows:

No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal year from the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropriations and limitations contained in this act, or in any prior appropriation act, and all receipts which otherwise would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

I understand that language has been a part of appropriation bills for some



years. I intended to bring it up in committee, but I thought it was perhaps not the proper place. I wish the RECORD to show, however, that the language was originally suggested by the General Accounting Office, and under it all money coming in from ship mortgages, which, incidentally, are not often defaulted, instead of going into a revolving fund, which would provide money with which to construct ships, goes into the Treasury, and the Maritime Board must come to the Appropriations Committees to ask for specific funds.

I think it might be well, Mr. President, to make it a revolving fund so that these mortgages—it is sort of a "Fannie May" situation—could be sold to private financiers.

The amount involved is almost \$350 million. It should be in a revolving fund to stimulate ship construction.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I took the matter up with the General Accounting Office, and I think we shall be successful in taking care of the situation to which the Senator from Washington has referred by a bill which is now before the Subcommittee on Water-Borne Transportation of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The language really has no place in the bill. I understand that in the beginning the limitation was placed in the law so that some Maritime Board would not use the money for operational purposes. The Senator from Maryland and I are in agreement, but the effect of the language has always been to prevent the creation of a revolving fund.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. That is correct. Such a fund is very much needed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Maryland are correct. The question can be taken care of by appropriation legislation, as the Senator from Maryland has indicated.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I shall delay the Senate but a moment. I wish to ask one question of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations with reference to page 23 of the committee report, under the heading "Weather Bureau," from which I read:

For the Weather Bureau the committee has allowed \$24,750,000, the budget estimate, and the same amount is allowed by the House. The committee was informed that with the allowance present services would be maintained.

Mr. President, in Mississippi there are some very fine Weather Bureau stations which have been rendering good service for 60 or more years. Although they are becoming of more and more importance and value, especially with reference to radio communications and television communications, they are threatened with curtailment of service. As I interpret the second sentence on page 23 of the report, it means that we are providing enough money for the continuation of all present services.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Mississippi that it is the understanding of the committee that the present services maintained by the Weather Bureau will continue to be maintained by that Bureau or by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, through radio facilities which they have. As the Senator knows, the facilities are tied together. It is the understanding of the committee that the service will be maintained. If it is not, the committee would like to know about it.

Mr. STENNIS. Is my understanding correct that it is the intention of the committee that the people in that region will receive the same quality and type of weather information as they are now receiving, based upon the high standards now in effect?

Mr. BRIDGES. Some stations will be closed, but the people in that area will continue to receive the same type of service from the integrated agencies as they have heretofore received. It will be service of the same quality, or much better.

Mr. STENNIS. There is some debate about its being better service, but it is clear that the committee does not intend that the service shall be curtailed in any way, but intends to provide the funds with which to maintain the service.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, there will be no curtailment. If that does not develop to be the case, certainly the committee wants to know about it.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 8067) was passed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. PAYNE in the chair) appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. HILL conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 1004. An act to amend section 86, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, as amended;

S. 2654. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to sell certain property owned by the District of Columbia located in Montgomery County, Md., and for other purposes;

S. 2657. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia"; and

S. 3213. An act relating to the merger of the Columbus University, of Washington, D. C., into the Catholic University of America, pursuant to an agreement of the trustees of said universities.

#### TRANSFER OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY IN NAPA COUNTY, CALIF.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, I may say that the unfinished business is the bill which was before the Senate at the time the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill was taken up, namely, Calendar No. 1512, House bill 3097, to authorize the transfer to the regents of the University of California, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in Napa County, Calif. The consideration of the bill was deferred at the request of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from California that, under the previous order, the call of the calendar is now in order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understand, but I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may proceed as I have indicated.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3097) to authorize the transfer to the regents of the University of California, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in Napa County, Calif.

#### ORDER FOR CALL OF THE CALENDAR—LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KNOWLAND. Because of the lateness of the hour, and at the request of a number of Senators on both sides of the aisle, instead of proceeding now with the call of the calendar, following the completion of action on the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, following the usual morning hour, the Senate proceed with the call of the calendar of bills to which there is no objection, beginning from the point where the last call of the calendar ended, namely, Calendar No. 1519 (S. 1308) for the relief of Leonard Hungerford.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is it then proposed to continue to the end of the calendar?

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct, so far as information and reports are available to the Senate.

Pursuant to the last unanimous-consent request, which appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in addition to the bills to which there is no objection, beginning at the point where the last call of the calendar was concluded, it is the intention to include in the calendar call Calendar No. 1466, House bill 2566, to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, so as to establish a time limitation upon the filing of certain claims thereunder; Calendar No. 1498, House bill 2844, providing that the ratification of the Revenue Bond Act of 1935, enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, shall apply to all amendments of said act by said legislature to and including the act of the 1953 regular session of said legislature, and to all extensions of the period for issuance and delivery of revenue bonds thereunder, heretofore, or hereafter enacted by said legislature; and Calendar No. 1514, Sen-



ate bill 3487, to authorize the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the Regional Banks for Cooperatives to issue consolidated debentures, and for other purposes.

For the further information of the Senate, I may say that it is planned to take up on Wednesday, Calendar No. 1594, House bill 8873, the Department of Defense appropriation bill.

#### REMOVAL OF ARMY QUARTERMASTER PURCHASING AGENCY FROM NEW YORK CITY TO PHILADELPHIA

Mr. DUFF. Mr. President, last week, on Monday, June 7, the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] offered a rider to the Defense Department appropriations bill opposing a return of the Army's Quartermaster Purchasing Agency from New York City to Philadelphia, Pa. This rider is designed to delay, suspend, or prevent the retransfer.

The rider proposed by the Senator from New York would bar the Department of the Army from using any funds to effectuate the retransfer of the quartermaster purchasing office from New York to Philadelphia, Pa., "until the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government makes a complete study."

This limitation on the Department of the Army is completely unrealistic. The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government has not even begun a study of this particular problem which involves exclusively intradepartmental transfer in the interest of efficiency and economy. There is no apparent reason for sacrificing a present and certain economy for the indefinite and uncertain prospect of some possible future economy. Moreover, there is no reason to believe that any determination by the Commission sometime in the indefinite future would differ from the present recommendations of the Department of the Army itself.

The thoroughly considered decision of the Army made after extensive study will result in annual savings, conservatively estimated, of more than \$700,000.

The Senator from New York ignores these savings and speaks only of the cost of the move, using a higher figure than that estimated by the Army without stating that the cost will be completely amortized in about 4 months. The Senator from New York admits that he does not know the facts about the move, and now asks that an action which will produce immediate extensive savings and increased efficiency in quartermaster operations be delayed to some indefinite future date.

If the information furnished to me is correct, and I think it is, the coordination between the services, which is needed to prevent duplication in buying and to provide standardization of items used by the services, does not occur and cannot be effectively brought about where purchasing offices are located; but is and must be done on the departmental level, where the supplies the services need for their operations are determined. Since the ineffective joint agency, the

Armed Services Textile and Apparel Procurement Agency, ceased operations, the services have developed effective plans both for the coordination of buying operations and the standardization of items.

Considerable time could be spent discussing the merits, from a national point of view, of any action by the armed services designed to save money and increase efficiency. But one position of the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] deserves special comment. He protests strongly that the Army's decision to move one of its many agencies should have been cleared with the New York delegation first. I believe the Army has explained to many of the Members of Congress from New York the facts of this move, and, indeed, to any who desired to listen. The Army must be free to make its own considered decision. I have seen nothing yet presented by the Members from New York which affects the validity of the Army decision or calls for any delay in the move.

In this connection, the Senator from New York argues that the Army is endeavoring to thwart the Senator's riders by speeding up the move. Is the Senator aware that an officially published order was issued by the Army on May 7 which required that the transfer be effected by July 1? It seems evident that the agencies affected cannot do anything else but comply with an order issued long before the Senator's riders were introduced.

The Senator also complains about the hardships upon the employees of the agency being moved. The number involved is less than 1,000, and not the 1,600 the Senator erroneously refers to. I wonder if the Senator has given any consideration to the hardship which will be imposed, if the move is delayed, upon the considerable number of employees who, in reliance upon the decision of the Army, have found accommodations in the Philadelphia area.

Finally, the Senator from New York has suggested the removal of the purchasing operation at Philadelphia and consolidation with the quartermaster purchasing operation at New York. The Senator either does not know or has failed to understand the fact that the purchasing operation at Philadelphia is only one part of the activities at the depot which are closely related to the procurement function, such as manufacturing, acceptance testing, and Government-furnished property operations.

These operations together are more extensive than the quartermaster purchasing activity in New York. Moving all these closely related activities to New York would not be feasible, and the cost undoubtedly would be prohibitive. The move to Philadelphia is expected to increase the efficiency of over-all Quartermaster Corp operations, and be beneficial as well to quartermaster contractors through having all the closely related procurement activities together.

In the final analysis, it is in the best interests of the Army, the defense program, and the country to effect this retransfer.

#### FLAG DAY

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, this is Flag Day, the 177th anniversary of a memorable day in the history of American independence. One hundred and seventy-seven years ago, we were in the second year of the Revolution. It was a time of gloom and discouragement.

Washington's ragged and half-starved Army was inadequately equipped and poorly disciplined. Many had lost faith. The Army was falling back before the trained regulars of the world's most powerful empire. Only the sublime character and the military genius of General Washington saved the small patriot force from total disaster.

But the Founding Fathers did not waver in their faith. Meeting in the Old State House in the city of Philadelphia, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution directing that the Flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Thus the Stars and Stripes came into being, a new emblem of human liberty, and the banner of a free people who put their trust in God and placed "firm reliance on the protection of divine providence."

Today, with the passage of 177 years, the Stars and Stripes is the oldest, the proudest, and the best loved flag in the world.

In many dark corners of the world freedom-loving men and women look to the American Flag as their last remaining hope of liberation from persecution and enslavement.

Half the world would flock to our shores, if it were possible to gain admission, in order to share with us the glorious privilege of being an American. No restrictions are necessary to hold our people within our borders.

How proud we can be that in all its glorious history the Star-Spangled Banner has never been carried in a war of aggression. It has never led our forces in ambition for conquest or territorial gain. It has never brought tyranny or oppression to any people on earth.

Wherever Old Glory has been unfurled to the breeze its noble and inspiring message has been: "Here men shall be free!"

America is in another critical period. There is unrest all over the world. Two forms of government are fighting for supremacy. In one, the State is the supreme master of the people. The citizen is told where to work, when to work, and the wage that he is to receive.

In the other, the individual is the source of all power. He is master of his government—a government based upon God's greatest gift to mankind, freedom of the individual.

In one, worship of the government is enforced as the religion of the people. In ours, religion is the free choice of the individual. He worships God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

In the one form, all property rights have been wiped out. In the other, the individual is entitled to enjoy the results of his ability, his energy, and his sacrifice.











# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 22, 1954  
For actions of June 21, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 114

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee acted on diverted acres. House received conference report on Army flood-control appropriation bill. Rep. Davis urged House to adopt Senate amendment to include coffee under Commodity Exchange Act.

## HOUSE

- FARM PROGRAM.** The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Agriculture: Continued executive consideration of the general farm program and agreed to strike out section 403 of the committee print entitled 'Diverted Acres.' This action was taken on the premise that Secretary of Agriculture Benson has stated that the Department already has authority in this connection and that further legislation was needless." (p. D711.)
- APPROPRIATIONS.** Received the conference report on the Army civil functions appropriation bill for 1955, H. R. 8367, which includes appropriations for flood-control (H. Rept. 1892)(pp. 8088-90).  
House conferees were appointed on H. R. 8873, the defense appropriation bill; H. R. 8680, the Interior appropriation bill, and H. R. 8067, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill (p. 8088). Senate conferees have been appointed on these bills.  
Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$553,150 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (H. Doc. 440)(p. 8100).
- WATER COMPACT.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 3336, to include Nevada and Utah among the States authorized to negotiate a compact for division of Columbia River waters (H. Rept. 1895)(p. 8100).
- SURPLUS PROPERTY.** The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9232, to extend until June 30, 1955, the period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation (H. Rept. 1891)(p. 8100).
- LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** Today the House is to consider the Consent and Private Calendars and the Virgin Islands Bill (pp. 8091, D711).

## SENATE

- LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** Adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Sen. Hunt. Today the Senate is expected to consider the calendar, followed by trade agreements bill (p. D709).



7. SOIL CONSERVATION. As reported (see Digest 113), H. R. 6788, which would be cited as the "Watershed Protection Act," provides as follows:

Sec. 1 states that the Federal Government should cooperate with State and local agencies in flood-control and water-management projects.

Sec. 2 defines a "work of improvement" as any undertaking for flood prevention and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding 250,000 acres and not including any single structure which provides more than 2,000 acre-feet of total capacity or such greater capacity, not exceeding 5,000 acre-feet, as may be authorized by act of Congress.

Sec. 3 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, upon application of local organizations made with the approval of the appropriate State agency, to assist them in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement by conducting investigations and studies, furnishing financial and other assistance, and obtaining the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies.

Sec. 4 requires local organizations desiring assistance to (1) acquire needed land, easements, and rights-of-way; (2) assume a share of the cost deemed equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits; (3) make arrangements for defraying costs of operation and maintenance; (4) obtain necessary water rights; and (5) obtain agreements from owners of 50 percent of the lands above each retention reservoir to carry out recommended soil conservation measures.

Sec. 5 provides that before assistance in the installation of any work may be furnished, (1) the plan must be agreed upon by the appropriate State agency, the local organization, and the Secretary; (2) the Secretary must have determined that the benefits exceed the costs; (3) the plan and the justification therefor must have been transmitted to Congress through the President and 45 session days must have elapsed thereafter; and (4) the plan must have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior if it includes reclamation or irrigation works or affects public lands under his jurisdiction, or to the Secretary of the Army if it includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention structures, at least 90 days before its transmission to Congress, and their views received within that time must be transmitted to Congress with the plan. No such assistance could be furnished until the President issues appropriate regulations to assure coordination of the work.

Sec. 6 authorizes cooperation in watershed investigations and surveys to develop coordinated programs. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate in the planning and development of works or programs affecting lands under his jurisdiction.

Sec. 7 repeals the Secretary's authority under the Flood Control Act of 1936 to make preliminary examinations and surveys and prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on watersheds, but preserves his authority to prosecute the 11 projects authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 and to prosecute emergency measures under the 1938 act.

#### BILL INTRODUCED

8. COCONUT OIL. H. R. 9628, by Rep. Dingell, to repeal the 3 cents per pound processing tax on coconut oil; to Ways and Means Committee. (p. 8101.)

#### BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

9. FORESTRY. S. 1399, to authorize sale of certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association. Approved June 18, 1954. (Public Law 401, 83rd Cong.)

10. HOMESTEADING. S. 1823, to give to veterans of the Korean conflict the same





United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1954

No. 114

## Senate

(Legislative day of Friday, June 11, 1954)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal spirit, who hast set eternity in our souls, Thou art the law within our minds, the life of every breath we draw, the love that never forgets, and the life that never ends.

At the beginning of another week, as we come to this daily altar of Thy grace, it is ours again to deeply mourn the passing from this sphere of action of an honored Member of this body. We are vividly conscious that across the busy months of this session grim death has been no infrequent visitor to this Chamber where the few deliberate for the many. Our hearts are comforted by the assurance that when to us, from our little, finite point of view, where is naught but the encircling gloom, the darkness and the light are both alike to Thee, and Thou seest what is in the darkness. Our mortal bodies are harps of a thousand strings, and die if one is gone. Strange that a harp of a thousand strings should keep in tune so long. But we are grateful that discordant notes that mar the music here are subdued again into the perfect harmony of the deathless life when this mortal puts on immortality.

We are thinking gratefully today, in this place where he came to the acme of his service, for all the able and devoted contributions made by our departed colleague to his profession and to his State and to his country.

May the benedictions of Thy sustaining grace rest upon his stricken companion and the children who sit today in the bowed circle of grief. And, at last, bring

us all to the homeland of Thy eternal love. We ask in the name of that One who is the resurrection and the life. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, June 18, 1954, was dispensed with.

### DEATH OF SENATOR HUNT, OF WYOMING

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the plan is to have no legislative business conducted today. After the resolution respecting the death of the late Senator from Wyoming, Mr. HUNT, has been submitted by his colleague, the Senate will stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

At a later date and a time agreeable to the family of the deceased, to the minority leader, and to the colleague of the late Senator from Wyoming, time will be set aside for memorial services in the Senate; and adequate notice in advance will be given of the date.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, it is my sad duty to advise the Senate of the untimely death, on Saturday last, of my

colleague, the senior Senator from Wyoming, Mr. HUNT.

I offer the resolutions, which I send to the desk, and for which I request immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 263) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. LESTER C. HUNT, late a Senator from the State of Wyoming.

*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee, of which he shall be a member, to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The VICE PRESIDENT, under the second resolving clause, appointed the following Senators to constitute, together with the Vice President, the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator: Mr. BARRETT, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. MALONE, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KERR, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. HENNING, Mr. MONROE, Mr. MANSFIELD, and Mr. SYMINGTON.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 22, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.



# House of Representatives

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the only source of wisdom and power that can make and keep us strong and courageous in character and conduct, may we daily bring our life into harmony with the enduring principles of truth and righteousness.

Inspire us with a sincere desire to cultivate a growing interest and capacity for the nobler and more magnanimous qualities of mind and heart.

We penitently confess that we are continually consulting and following our own personal inclinations in preference to Thy divine will and purpose.

May we never interpret and look upon our high vocation merely as a way of making a living but as a glorious opportunity to minister to the welfare of humanity and lift it into higher levels of thought and feeling.

We thank Thee for Thy servant who now dwells with Thee in eternal blessedness. Thou hast opened unto him the gateway to a larger service and received him into Thy holy presence. Grant unto the members of his bereaved family the consolations of Thy grace.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 17, 1954, was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2848. An act to amend section 89 of the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended;

H. R. 3350. An act for the relief of Ralston Edward Harry; and

H. R. 5840. An act to authorize the Hawaiian Homes Commission to exchange certain Hawaiian Homes Commission land and certain easements for certain privately owned land.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4030. An act to repeal section 4 of the act of March 2, 1934, creating the Model Housing Board of Puerto Rico;

H. R. 6435. An act to amend the Commodity Exchange Act;

H. R. 7434. An act to establish a National Advisory Committee on Education;

H. R. 7601. An act to provide for a White House Conference on Education;

H. R. 8873. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense and related independent agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 9040. An act to authorize cooperative research in education.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2900. An act to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the Harding Lake Camp, Inc., of Fairbanks, Alaska, for use as a youth camp and related purposes;

S. 3487. An act to authorize the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the regional banks to issue consolidated debentures, and for other purposes; and

S. Con. Res. 89. Concurrent resolution to authorize the printing of additional copies of Senate report on Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 8873) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and related independent agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WIGGLESWORTH, SCRIVNER, FORD, MILLER of Maryland, OSTERTAG, HRUSKA, MAHON, SHEPARD, and SIKES.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. JENSEN, FENTON, BUDGE, TABER, KIRWAN, NORRELL, and CANNON.

## DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, AND THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CLEVENGER, COUDERT, BOW, COON, TABER, ROONEY, PRESTON, SIKES, and CANNON.

## CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes:

### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1892)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8367) "making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, and 6.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 15, and 17, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,489,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,907,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-











# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 30, 1954  
For actions of June 29, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 120

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on surplus commodities bill. House Rules Committee cleared farm program bill for debate today. House debated foreign aid bill and agreed to amendment requiring use of  $\$1\frac{1}{2}$  billion for disposal of surplus commodities. House committees reported bills to extend unemployment compensation to Federal employees and to codify food-drug laws. House received conference reports on Labor-HEW and State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bills. Senate concurred in House amendment to trade agreements bill. Senate debated tax revision bill, and Sens. Douglas and Long discussed decrease in farm income. Rep. Budge introduced bill to require potato labeling and inspection. Rep. Herlong inserted Benson-Nixon radio discussion of farm program. President approved agricultural appropriation bill and bills to authorize 3/8 bushel basket and to continue housing program 1 mo. Sen. Aiken criticized charge that President promised 90% price supports.

## HOUSE

1. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Received the conference report on S. 2475, to authorize the President to use agricultural commodities to improve the foreign relations of the U. S. The conferees reduced from \$1,000,000,000 (House figure) to \$700,000,000 the amount under Title 1. The revised bill, as reported from conference, is printed in the Record (pp. 8673-5).
2. FARM PROGRAM. The Rules Committee reported a resolution providing for consideration of the farm program bill, H. R. 9680. The rule provides for 4 hours of general debate (before the bill is read for amendment under the 5-minute rule) and waives points of order. It is expected that debate on the bill will begin today following votes on the foreign aid bill and several conference reports on appropriation bills (pp. 8734, 8740, D755).
3. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on H. R. 9678, to authorize a foreign aid program for the fiscal year 1955 (pp. 8676-740). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Judd to require at least \$500 million of foreign aid funds to be used to finance the purchase and export of surplus agricultural commodities or products thereof and to require that foreign currency proceeds therefrom be used pursuant to the surplus commodities bill, S. 2475 (pp. 8733-4). Rep. Godley criticized



"operation reindeer" under which, he claimed, Christmas food packages were distributed in foreign countries (pp. 8729-30).

4. PERSONNEL. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9709, to extend and improve the unemployment compensation program, including its extension to Federal employees (H. Rept. 2001)(p. 8747).
5. LAW REVISION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment bills to revise, codify, and enact into positive law parts of the U. S. Code, as follows: H. R. 9723, title 21, "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics" (including various provisions enforced by this Department regarding animals and poultry)(H. Rept. 1979); H. R. 9730, correction of obsolete references (H. Rept. 1981); and H. R. 9729, "Census" (H. Rept. 1930)(p. 8747).
6. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Johnson, Wis., commended the dairy products of Wis. (pp. 8670-1).
7. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9517, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1955, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement (pp. 8670, 8757). This bill will now be sent to the President. Received the conference report on H. R. 9203, the legislative-judiciary appropriation bill for 1955 (p. 8742). House conferees had been appointed earlier in the day (pp. 8669-70).  
Received the conference report on H. R. 9447, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill (pp. 8742-4). The conferees agreed to \$50,000 (instead of \$100,000 as provided by the Senate amendment), under Bureau of Labor Standards, for improving conditions of migratory labor. The statement of House conferees includes the following: "The managers on the part of the House and Senate are disturbed by the lack of central coordination of the increasing activities in this field by many executive agencies. The managers believe that the expenditures of the same amount of Federal funds would result in a more effective program if these activities were more closely coordinated, and strongly urge that the 1956 budget for the executive branch be prepared with a view to correcting this deficiency," (pp. 8742-4).  
Received the conference report on H. R. 8067, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1955. The conferees struck out the provisions for additional supergrades in the State and Commerce Departments and agreed to the Senate provision limiting the Commerce Department's funds for management studies. The provision for a census of agriculture was reported in disagreement. Also reported in disagreement was the provision to create an additional position as Assistant Secretary of Commerce in lieu of the present position as Administrative Assistant Secretary of Commerce. (pp. 8744-6.)

#### SENATE

8. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Concurred in the House amendment to a Senate amendment to H. R. 9474, to extend until June 12, 1955, the authority of the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements (pp. 8764-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 8300, the general tax revision bill (pp. 8761, 8774-96). Sens. Douglas and Long discussed the decrease in farm income (pp. 8780, 8783).
10. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Aiken criticized the charge that the President promised 90% price supports during the 1952 campaign, and claimed that the President's speech at Kasson, Minn., was "doctored by deleting words and sentences until



DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE,  
AND THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY  
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

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JUNE 29, 1954.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. CLEVENGER, from the committee of conference, submitted the  
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8067]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 12, 13, 19, 20, 22, 29, 32, 34, 36, 44, 45½, and 48.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 18, 24, 38, and 39, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert *seven*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *\$475,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$245,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$310,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,700,000; and the Senate agree to the same:

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,472,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

*SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Southern Division, by the United States of America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, a public service corporation of the State of California, and others: Provided, That this section shall have no force and effect after the effective date of H. R. 5731, Eighty-third Congress, as finally enacted into law.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,050,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$97,650,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:



In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,320,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$65,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *and twelve*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

*War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$6,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available during the current fiscal year, and shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred against the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce, War Shipping Administration functions, December 31, 1946".*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Amendment No. 13—*Section 112*: Strikes out the language of the Senate relative to additional supergrades.

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 14—*Salaries and expenses, general administration*: Appropriates \$2,472,500 instead of \$2,450,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,495,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15—*Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals*: Appropriates \$14,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16—*Fees and expenses of witnesses*: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House.

### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 17—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Amendment No. 18—*Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons*: Eliminates the limitation on departmental personal services as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19—*Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons*: Appropriates \$26,385,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$26,850,000 as proposed by the Senate.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 20—*Section 202*: Restores the provision of the House relative to the minimum annual salary of certain attorneys.

Amendment No. 21—*Section 207*: Restores the provision of the House restricting the use of funds for the preparation or prosecution of the suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Southern Division, by the United States of America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, with the provision that this section shall have no force and effect after the effective date of H. R. 5731, 83d Congress, as finally enacted into law.

Amendment No. 22—*Section 207*: Strikes out 5 percent transfer proposal of the Senate.

## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 23—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$2,050,000 instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Amendment No. 24—*Salaries and expenses*: Strikes out the language of the House relative to the compilation of statistics on coffee.



Amendment No. 25—*Census of agriculture*: Reported in disagreement.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 26—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$97,650,000 instead of \$96,450,000 as proposed by the House and \$97,850,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27—*Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory of Alaska*: Appropriates \$600,000 instead of \$550,000 as proposed by the House and \$650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 28—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$6,320,000 instead of \$6,070,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,820,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

Amendment No. 29—*Salaries and expenses*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate relative to the purchase of materials for exhibits for use in international trade fairs.

Amendment No. 30—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$2,000,000 instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 31—*Operating-differential subsidies*: Appropriates \$65,000,000 instead of \$55,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$85,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32—*Operating-differential subsidies*: Strikes out the transfer proposal of the Senate.

Amendment No. 33—*Operating-differential subsidies*: Provides that not less than 112 voyages shall be for operators who have not held contracts prior to July 1, 1952, instead of 150 as proposed by the House and 100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—*Salaries and expenses*: Strikes out the transfer proposal of the Senate.

Amendment No. 35—*War Shipping Administration liquidation*: Provides that not to exceed \$6,000,000 of the unexpended balance is continued available instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36—Strikes out the language inserted by the Senate.

#### PATENT OFFICE

Amendment No. 37—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$11,500,000 instead of \$11,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Amendments Nos. 38 and 39—*Federal-aid highways*: Adjust appropriation between 1953 and 1954 fiscal year authorizations as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40—*Inter-American Highway*: Reported in disagreement.

#### NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Amendment No. 41—*Research and testing*: Appropriates \$3,150,000 instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42—*Radio propagation and standards*: Appropriates \$2,100,000 instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 43—*Section 304*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 44—*Section 305*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate relative to additional supergrades.

Amendment No. 45—*Section 306*: Inserts the proposal of the Senate limiting the amount available for management studies, and changes section number to "305."

#### TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Amendment No. 45½—*Salaries and expenses*: Restores language proposed by the House in lieu of language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$77,114,000 instead of \$75,814,000 as proposed by the House and \$83,814,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 48—*Salaries and expenses*: Strikes out the language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 50—*Salaries and expenses*: Provides that not to exceed \$35,000 may be used for representation abroad instead of \$30,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51—*Salaries and expenses*: Provides that no appropriation in this act shall be available for more than 20 employees and 2 studios for the operation of the International Broadcasting Service in New York City after December 31, 1954.

CLIFF CLEVENGER,  
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
SAM COON,  
JOHN TABER,  
JOHN J. ROONEY (except  
as to certain amendments),  
PRINCE H. PRESTON,  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*



Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,327,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: ", of which not more than \$85,000 shall be for international labor affairs"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "not to exceed \$50,000 for improving the conditions of migratory labor"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$722,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,705,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,116,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$635,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$850,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,737,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$14,147,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$16,668,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,270,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree

to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,180,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,600,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$64,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,487,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,112,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided, That, except as may be otherwise provided for herein, not more than \$200,000 of the funds, including trust funds, appropriated by this title may be used at the departmental level under authority of section 601 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 417), as amended, and section 7 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "\$90,000, of which \$45,000 shall be available only to the National Institutes of Health"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$425,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 18 and 30.

HAMER H. BUDGE,  
BEN F. JENSEN,  
JOHN TABER,  
CLIFF CLEVENGER,  
JOHN E. FOGARTY,  
A. M. FERNANDEZ,  
CLARENCE CANNON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

EDWARD J. THYE,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
LISTER HILL,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9447) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

*Office of the Secretary*

Amendment No. 1—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,327,000 instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,354,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2—Salaries and expenses: Restores language proposed by the House limiting amount available for international labor affairs and increases such amount to \$85,000 instead of \$60,000 as proposed by the House.

*Bureau of Labor Standards*

Amendment No. 3—Salaries and expenses: Provides not to exceed \$50,000 for improving the conditions of migratory labor instead of \$100,000 proposed by the Senate. The managers on the part of the House and Senate are disturbed by the lack of central coordination of the increasing activities in this field by many executive agencies. The managers believe that the expenditure of the same amount of Federal funds would result in a more effective program if these activities were more closely coordinated, and strongly urge that the 1956 budget for the executive branch be prepared with a view to correcting this deficiency.

Amendment No. 4—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$722,500 instead of \$665,000 as proposed by the House and \$780,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Bureau of Employment Security*

Amendment No. 5—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$4,705,000 instead of \$4,650,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,760,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6—Salaries and expenses: Strikes language proposed by the House and inserts language as proposed by the Senate to give the Department discretion in determining the total amount to be set aside for the Veterans' Employment Service.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8—Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment services administration: Establish a contingency fund of \$16,400,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and strike language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9—Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program: Appropriates \$1,581,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,521,000 as proposed by the House.

*Wage and Hour Division*

Amendment No. 10—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$6,116,500 instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,233,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*General Provisions*

Amendment No. 11: Strikes language proposed by the Senate to provide authority to transfer funds between appropriations.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

*American Printing House for the Blind*

Amendment No. 12—Education of the blind: Appropriates \$205,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$175,000 as proposed by the House.

*Food and Drug Administration*

Amendment No. 13—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$5,100,000 as proposed



by the House instead of \$5,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### Office of Education

Amendment No. 14—Payments to school districts: Appropriates \$55,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$58,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15—Payments to school districts: Strikes language proposed by the Senate regarding the effective date of the 3-percent absorption feature of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, as amended.

#### Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Amendment No. 16—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$635,000 instead of \$620,000 as proposed by the House and \$650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### Public Health Service

Amendment No. 17: Strikes language proposed by the Senate for the purpose of paying expenses for schooling for dependents of personnel stationed abroad under certain circumstances.

Amendment No. 18—Tuberculosis: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19—Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene: Appropriates \$3,565,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,295,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20—Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska: Restores language proposed by the House relating to the marine health units "Health" and "Hygiene."

Amendment No. 21—Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services: Appropriates \$850,000 instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House and \$950,000 as proposed by the Senate. In acting on this item the managers took into consideration the pending request for a supplemental appropriation of \$200,000 for this activity.

Amendment No. 22—National Cancer Institute: Appropriates \$21,737,000 instead of \$21,237,000 as proposed by the House and \$22,737,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23—Mental health activities: Appropriates \$14,147,500 instead of \$13,460,000 as proposed by the House and \$14,460,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24—National Heart Institute: Appropriates \$16,668,000 instead of \$16,168,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,168,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25—Dental health activities: Appropriates \$1,990,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,740,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 26—Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: Appropriates \$8,270,000 instead of \$7,270,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,270,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27—Microbiology activities: Appropriates \$6,180,000 instead of \$5,930,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,430,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28—Neurology and blindness activities: Appropriates \$7,600,500 instead of \$6,913,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,413,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### St. Elizabeths Hospital

Amendment No. 29—Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate to provide for reimbursement of a portion of these expenses by the executive agencies and the District of Columbia using the facilities of the hospital.

Amendment No. 30—Construction, maximum security building: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur in the language of the Senate which provides \$110,000 for the preparation of tentative drawings for a maximum security building and for reimbursement of a pro rata share of the expenses of future construction by the District of Columbia with an

amendment which would add to the latter provision the expenses of major repairs. In agreeing to this language the managers on the part of the House and the Senate anticipated a consolidation of appropriation items for future years to include under "Construction" all major repairs and to include under "Salaries and expenses" any minor items. The managers therefore desire that the budget for 1956 be prepared in this manner.

#### Social Security Administration

Amendment No. 31—Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: Authorizes \$64,400,000 instead of \$64,150,000 as proposed by the House and \$64,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32—Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: Strikes provision of the Senate relating to the position of Director, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

Amendment No. 33—Grants to States for public assistance: Appropriates \$1,487,500 instead of \$1,450,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,550,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 34—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,112,500 instead of \$1,075,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35—Salaries and expenses: Restores, with perfecting language, the provision of the House limiting the transfer of funds for the performance of centralized activities at the departmental level.

Amendment No. 36—Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Services: Appropriates \$1,800,000 instead of \$1,775,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,835,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37—Working capital fund: Strikes language proposed by the Senate relating to the use of this fund for the additional functions of central accounting service and central internal audit service.

#### General provisions

Amendment No. 38—Section 204: Provides a limitation of \$90,000 on the amount which may be used for expenses of travel to meetings instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and \$105,000 as proposed by the Senate and provides that \$45,000 of such limitation shall be available only to the National Institutes of Health as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: Strikes language proposed by the Senate to provide authority to transfer funds between appropriations.

#### TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Amendment No. 40—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$425,500 instead of \$422,000 as proposed by the House and \$429,000 as proposed by the Senate.

HAMER H. BUDGE,  
BEN F. JENSEN,  
JOHN TABER,  
CLIFF CLEVENGER,  
JOHN E. FOGARTY,  
A. M. FERNANDEZ,  
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, AND THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CLEVENGER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Department of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2000)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 12, 13, 19, 20, 22, 29, 32, 34, 36, 44, 45½, and 48.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 18, 24, 38, and 39, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert "seven"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$475,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$245,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$310,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$14,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,472,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Southern Division, by the United States of America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, a public service corporation of the State of California, and others: *Provided*, That this section shall have no force and effect after the effective date of H. R. 5731, 83rd Congress, as finally enacted into law."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,050,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:



In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$97,650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,320,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$65,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "and twelve"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$6,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available during the current fiscal year, and shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred against the working fund titled: 'Working fund, Commerce, War Shipping Administration functions, December 31, 1946.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed in said amendment insert "305"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree

to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$77,114,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$35,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "more than twenty employees and two studios for the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 17, 25, 40, 43, 47, and 49.

CLIFF CLEVENGER,  
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
SAM COON,  
JOHN TABER,  
JOHN J. ROONEY, (except  
as to certain amend-  
ments).

PRINCE H. PRESTON,  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,  
CLARENCE CANNON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

STYLES BRIDGES,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
HOMER FERGUSON,  
H. ALEXANDER SMITH,  
LISTER HILL,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 1—Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement. The \$200,000 provided by transfer is for the continuation of the Foreign Relations volumes.

Amendment No. 2—Salaries and expenses: Authorizes the purchase of seven vehicles at not to exceed \$3,600 each, instead of five as proposed by the House and fifteen as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3—Salaries and expenses: Inserts language of the Senate relative to the Metals and Minerals staff.

Amendment No. 4—Representation allowances: Appropriates \$475,000 instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the House and \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5—Acquisition of buildings abroad: Inserts language of the Senate providing that certain salaries and expenses previously paid from another appropriation item be paid from this appropriation.

Amendment No. 6—Acquisition of buildings abroad: Appropriates \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7—Acquisition of buildings abroad: Provides that not less than \$2,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8—Missions to international organizations: Appropriates \$1,050,000

as proposed by the House instead of \$1,053,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9—American sections, international commissions: Appropriates \$245,000 instead of \$235,000 as proposed by the House and \$248,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10—International fisheries commissions: Appropriates \$310,000 instead of \$295,000 as proposed by the House and \$325,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11—International educational exchange activities: Appropriates \$14,700,000 instead of \$9,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12—Section 111: Strikes out the language of the Senate relative to appointments to the Foreign Service.

Amendment No. 13—Section 112: Strikes out the language of the Senate relative to additional super grades.

#### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

##### *Legal activities and general administration*

Amendment No. 14—Salaries and expenses, general administration: Appropriates \$2,472,500 instead of \$2,450,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,495,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15—Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals: Appropriates \$14,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16—Fees and expenses of witnesses: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House.

##### *Immigration and Naturalization Service*

Amendment No. 17—Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Federal prison system*

Amendment No. 18—Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: Eliminates the limitation on departmental personal services as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19—Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: Appropriates \$26,385,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$26,850,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *General provisions—Department of Justice*

Amendment No. 20—Section 202: Restores the provision of the House relative to the minimum annual salary of certain attorneys.

Amendment No. 21—Section 207: Restores the provision of the House restricting the use of funds for the preparation or prosecution of the suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Southern Division, by the United States of America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, with the provision that this section shall have no force and effect after the effective date of H. R. 5731, 83d Congress, as finally enacted into law.

Amendment No. 22—Section 207: Strikes out 5-percent transfer proposal of the Senate.

#### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### *Office of the Secretary*

Amendment No. 23—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$2,050,000 instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Bureau of the Census*

Amendment No. 24—Salaries and expenses: Strikes out the language of the House relative to the compilation of statistics on coffee.

Amendment No. 25—Census of agriculture: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Civil Aeronautics Administration*

Amendment No. 26—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$97,650,000 instead of \$96,450,000 as proposed by the House and \$97,850,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27—Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory of Alaska: Appropriates \$600,000 instead of



\$550,000 as proposed by the House and \$650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Business and Defense Services Administration*

Amendment No. 28—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$6,320,000 instead of \$6,070,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,820,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Bureau of Foreign Commerce*

Amendment No. 29—Salaries and expenses: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate relative to the purchase of materials for exhibits for use in international trade fairs.

Amendment No. 30—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$2,000,000 instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Maritime activities*

Amendment No. 31—Operating-differential subsidies: Appropriates \$65,000,000 instead of \$55,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$85,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32—Operating-differential subsidies: Strikes out the transfer proposal of the Senate.

Amendment No. 33—Operating-differential subsidies: Provides that not less than one hundred twelve voyages shall be for operators who have not held contracts prior to July 1, 1952 instead of one hundred fifty as proposed by the House and one hundred as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—Salaries and expenses: Strikes out the transfer proposal of the Senate.

Amendment No. 35—War Shipping Administration liquidation: Provides that not to exceed \$6,000,000 of the unexpended balance is continued available instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Strikes out the language inserted by the Senate.

*Patent Office*

Amendment No. 37—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$11,500,000 instead of \$11,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Bureau of Public Roads*

Amendments Nos. 38 and 39—Federal-aid highways: Adjust appropriation between 1953 and 1954 fiscal year authorizations as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40—Inter-American Highway: Reported in disagreement.

*National Bureau of Standards*

Amendment No. 41—Research and testing: Appropriates \$3,150,000 instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42—Radio propagation and standards: Appropriates \$2,100,000 instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*General Provisions—Department of Commerce*

Amendment No. 43—Section 304: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 44—Section 305: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate relative to additional super grades.

Amendment No. 45—Section 306: Inserts the proposal of the Senate limiting the amount available for management studies, and changes section number to 305.

*TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY*

Amendment No. 45½—Salaries and expenses: Restores language proposed by the House in lieu of language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$77,114,000 instead of \$75,814,000 as proposed by the House and \$83,814,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47—Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 48—Salaries and expenses: Strikes out the language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49—Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 50—Salaries and expenses: Provides that not to exceed \$35,000 may be used for representation abroad instead of \$30,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51—Salaries and expenses: Provides that no appropriation in this act shall be available for more than 20 employees and 2 studios for the operation of the International Broadcasting Service in New York City after December 31, 1954.

CLIFF CLEVINGER,  
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
SAM COON,  
JOHN TABER,  
JOHN J. ROONEY (except  
as to certain amendments),  
PRINCE H. PRESTON,  
ROBERT L. F. SYKES,  
CLARENCE CANNON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

**HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW**

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

**PERMISSION FOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES TO MEET DURING GENERAL DEBATE TOMORROW**

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow legislative committees of the House may meet while the House is engaged in general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

**CORRECTION OF ROLLCALLS**

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct rollcall No. 88 of yesterday. I am not recorded as having been present. I was present and answered to my name. On rollcall No. 89 today, I voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

**SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED**

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order I had for today may be transferred to tomorrow, following the legislative program of the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

**GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND**

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill, H. R. 9678.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

**GEORGE JAPHET**

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk, the bill (H. R. 2636) for the relief of George Japhet, with an amendment of the Senate thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**DAVID HANAN**

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5436) for the relief of David Hanan, with an amendment of the Senate thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, lines 5 and 6, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. GROSS and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SPRINGER and include a newspaper article from the Washington Star of last Sunday.

Mr. KILBURN and include an editorial.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GRAHAM.

Mr. MARSHALL in two instances.

Mr. LANE in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PATMAN in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SHEPPARD.

Mr. CARNAHAN and to include an editorial.

Mr. PRICE in six instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. EVINS in two instances and to include extraneous matter.









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 1, 1954  
For actions of June 30, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 121

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on surplus commodities bill. House debated farm program bill. House passed foreign aid bill. House committee approved \$20 million item for USDA flood control. Both Houses agreed to conference reports on Labor-HEW and State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bills. House passed temporary appropriations continuation measure. Senate debated tax revision bill. Sen. Aiken and Rep. Wolcott introduced bills to increase CCC borrowing power.

## HOUSE

1. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 2475, to provide various methods for disposal of surplus commodities (pp. 8878, 8804). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. FARM PROGRAM. Began and concluded general debate on H. R. 9680, to provide for continued price support for agricultural products, to augment the marketing and disposal of such products, to provide for greater stability in the products of agriculture, etc. The bill will be read for amendment beginning today. (pp. 8896-946.)
3. FOREIGN AID. Passed, 260-126, with amendments H. R. 9678, to authorize foreign aid appropriations for 1955 (pp. 8878-94). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Tollefson requiring that at least 50% of the commodities exported under the bill be carried in American-flag vessels (pp. 8879-85).
4. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to conference reports on the following bills and completed congressional action so that they are ready for Presidential action: H. R. 9203, Legislative-Judiciary bill (pp. 8873-4, 8802-3). H. R. 9447, Labor-HEW bill (pp. 8874-5, 8800-1). H. R. 8067, State, Justice, Commerce bill (pp. 8875-8, 8801). The House concurred in the Senate amendments to

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provide \$16,000,000 for a census of agriculture and to provide a position as Assistant Secretary of Commerce in lieu of an Administrative Assistant Secretary (p. 8877).

Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 552, to continue appropriations for foreign aid and various other activities pending enactment of regular appropriations. This measure had been reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 2008). (pp. 8949, 8944-5.)

5. FLOOD CONTROL. During consideration of a proposed omnibus flood-control bill, the Public Works Committee approved an authorization item of \$20 million for the work of this Department on watersheds (p. D763).

#### SENATE

6. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 8300, the general tax revision bill (pp. 8813-65, 8868-9).
7. INSECT AND PLANT-DISEASE CONTROL. Received from this Department a proposed bill to authorize cooperation with Mexico and Canada in the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases in those countries; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 8804).
8. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Received from the Tariff Commission a report on the operation of the trade agreements program; to Finance Committee (p. 8804).
9. PROPERTY. A Government Operations subcommittee voted to recommend to the full committee approval of H. R. 5605, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act to provide that transfers of real property from certain Government corporations to other Government agencies shall not operate to remove such real property from local tax rolls (p. D760).
10. RETIREMENT. Sen. Morse inserted a National Association of Retired Civil Employees of Eugene, Oreg., resolution favoring H. R. 8894, to provide that annuity increases be placed on a permanent basis (p. 8870).
11. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Morse inserted a Riverview Farmers' Union, Oreg., resolution favoring continuation of rigid price supports (p. 8871).
12. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Morse inserted a Coos County, Oreg., Farm Bureau resolution favoring the Coquille River flood-control project as an aid to irrigation and watershed development (p. 8871).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

13. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. S. 3686, by Sen. Aiken, and H. R. 9756, by Rep. Wolcott, to increase the borrowing authority of CCC by \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$  billion additional; to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and House Banking and Currency Committee (pp. 8805, 8949).
14. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H. R. 9752, by Rep. Knox, to provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance under Social Security Act programs through the issuance of certificates to be used to obtain surplus agricultural commodities; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8949). Remarks of author (pp. A4758-9).
15. ELECTRIFICATION. H. R. 9751, by Rep. Rhodes, Ariz., to authorize Interior to sell certain Parker-Davis transmission facilities; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 8949).



amendment inadvertently made more liberal provision than the original act, Public Law 874. And so after much discussion the Senate conferees receded, with the understanding though that the House conferees would have a full discussion with members of the House Committee on Education and Labor, and that they would entertain a similar amendment to suspend for 1 year the 3 percent absorption provision, but with no more liberal benefits than obtained under Public Law 874, which required that to qualify for any benefits, a school district must have 3 percent of the average daily attendance in federally affected children.

The Senate conferees as a result of the action taken on amendment No. 15 also receded on Amendment No. 14, by which was added in the Senate \$3,500,000 for the appropriation for payments to school districts as authorized by Public Law 874, as amended by Public Law 248. The action to be taken later on the 3 percent absorption provision will necessitate, of course, a supplemental appropriation, and we will have for consideration then an estimate to pay in full all benefits accruing to the local educational agencies under the law.

The Senate had increased the funds for the sundry items in the National Institutes of Health, amendments 22 to 28, by a total of \$7,750,000. The conference agreement allows one-half of the Senate increase, \$3,875,000, distributed as follows:

To the National Cancer Institute, \$500,000;  
To the mental health activities, \$687,500;  
To the National Heart Institute, \$500,000;  
To the dental health activities, \$250,000,  
all of the Senate increase;

To arthritis and metabolic disease activities, \$1 million;

To microbiology activities, \$250,000; and  
To neurology and blindness activities, \$687,500.

The Senate conferees hoped to retain the full Senate increases, of course, but some compromise was necessary, and with some reluctance perhaps the House conferees allowed one-half of the Senate increases. I might add however that the amounts agreed to in conference for the National Institutes of Health are \$10,140,000 over the budget estimates, and \$10,115,000 over the 1954 appropriations.

While not a subject to conference, I must remark on the many requests presented to our committee for funds for Grants for the Construction of Research Facilities. Our report to the Senate, Report No. 1623, made brief mention of this, as follows:

"The committee urges the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to investigate this problem to determine the public policy. If such a program is adopted it is the view of this committee that it should be put on a matching basis and the grants be authorized according to formula."

On my own behalf I shall expect the committee staff assigned to this appropriations bill to assist in the preparation of data and the survey of the whole problem in an effort to bring the question before the Senate for a definite conclusion as to whether public moneys should be granted to our colleges and hospitals and other nonprofit institutions to add to the total research facilities in the fight against disease. I hope our study and investigations will offer sufficient evidence to permit us to reach an affirmative conclusion. I personally think that such an expenditure of Federal funds would inure greatly to the public benefit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the

House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 9447, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

June 30, 1954.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 18 to the bill (H. R. 9447) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes," and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "of which not less than \$4,500,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case-finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoria."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 30, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "Construction, maximum security building: For the preparation of tentative drawings for a maximum security building at St. Elizabeths Hospital, \$110,000: *Provided*, That with respect to construction of new facilities hereafter authorized, and expenditures for major repairs of buildings and grounds, the per diem rate calculated for the District of Columbia pursuant to section 2 of the act of August 4, 1947 (24 U. S. C. 168a), shall include a proportionate share of repairs and of the annual increment of the depreciated total cost of such construction, such depreciation to be based on the estimated life thereof, not exceeding 40 years, beginning with the fiscal year following completion of construction, and such proportionate share shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts."

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 18 and 30.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, AND UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the 2 Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 29, 1954, pp. 8744, 8745, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire a question. Did all the conferees on the part of the Senate sign the report?

Mr. BRIDGES. In answer to the question of the distinguished minority leader, let me say that all the Senate conferees except one signed the report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am informed as to the situation with respect to that particular Senator, and I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 8067, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
June 30, 1954.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 25, 43, and 47 to the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "\$62,500,000, and in addition \$200,000 to be derived by transfer from the unobligated balance of the 1954 appropriation, 'Government in Occupied Areas.'"

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "*Provided*, That so long as the position is held by the present incumbent the compensation of the Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, shall be \$15,000 per annum."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be allocated for expenditures in a particular country except with the approval of the President and a report to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$200,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 17, 40, and 49.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The motion was agreed to.



# LEGISLATIVE - JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9203) making appropriations for the legislative branch and the judiciary branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of June 29, 1954, p. 8742, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD).

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Did all the conferees on the part of the Senate sign the report?

Mr. BRIDGES. All except one member, who was out of town.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if action on this conference report will complete action on the regular appropriation bills for fiscal 1955?

Mr. BRIDGES. When action is taken on this bill it will complete action on all the regular appropriation bills for fiscal 1955. The only appropriation bills remaining to be acted on will be the supplemental appropriation bill, which probably will come up for action toward the latter part of the session, and the foreign-aid appropriation bill, the authorization act which has not been passed by Congress as yet. However, all the regular appropriation bills will have been acted on.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I asked the question because I wished to direct attention to the fact that action on all the regular appropriation bills for fiscal 1955 has been completed on this closing day of the fiscal year 1954. In the 18 years I have been in Congress, in the Senate and in the House, this is one of the few times that has happened—the second time, I believe—in the last decade.

I call attention to that fact because both times when this result has been achieved the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has been the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the distinguished Member of the House of Representatives, the Honorable JOHN TABER, has been the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House. The two times have been when the Republican Party was in control of the House of Representatives and of the Senate.

The other times, as I recall, was in 1948, when similar prompt action was taken an appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1949. That was in one of the years of the 80th Congress—the much maligned but underrated 80th Congress.

The work of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the work of the distinguished Member of the House of Representatives, the Honorable JOHN TABER, should be noted on this occasion. It is a noteworthy achievement that this year again, for the second time in many years, the fiscal housekeeping of the United States is in order, and Congress is not being called upon to pass continuing resolutions in order that Government agencies may have operating funds for July or August or September. The two Committees on Appropriations and their staffs have done their work well and have completed their work on schedule. The fact should be noted in the RECORD, and I hope that some of the commentators and columnists, who have been talking about the schedule of Congress, will take note of that fact.

And, Mr. President, in the presence of my colleague, the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], who presided over the so-called McCarthy hearings, I should like to point out again that the work of Congress was not interrupted by the work of the Committee on Government Operations or by the work of the special investigating subcommittee of that committee, presided over by my colleague from South Dakota. I take this occasion also to pay my respects to him for the way in which he presided at those hearings. There may have been times when, had it not been for his good nature and his capacity for geniality and his capacity for saying a gentle word, when tempers were inflamed, there might have been an interruption of the work of Congress, certainly an interruption of the work of the committee. The investigating committee kept on with its work and the other committees and the Congress, as a whole, kept on with theirs.

So, while expressing my compliments to the able Senator from New Hampshire as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and to his associates, for keeping the work of Congress on schedule, I also want to compliment my colleague for his work in presiding over the Committee on Investigations. He did a good job. The intensive hearings of his committee did not interfere with the regular work of the Senate.

However, I arose at this time primarily to speak of the work of the Committee on Appropriations, because this is the closing day of the fiscal year, and I commend the committee, its chairman, its members, and its staff for having completed their work on time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from South Dakota will agree that so far as this side of the aisle is concerned there was no delay on the part of any Democrat on the Committee on Appropriations in having the committee do that excellent job.

Mr. CASE. I am happy to have the Senator from Washington add that point. There has certainly been cooperation from both sides of the aisle. The compliments I am extending apply to all members of the Committee on Appropriations who, under the leadership of the Senator from New Hampshire, have done such a fine job.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I will say to the Senator from South Dakota that it was only natural for the Democrats on the committee to give such fine cooperation, because most of the appropriations were for continuing the provisions of statutes which the Democratic Congresses had enacted during the past 20 years.

Mr. BRIDGES. Inasmuch as the subject has been brought up, I should like to thank the distinguished Senator from South Dakota for his remarks. I may say also that I wish personally to thank the various members of the Committee on Appropriations, both Republicans and Democrats, who very conscientiously and tirelessly worked on these bills, and did an excellent job. In particular, I wish to thank the chairmen of the various subcommittees who have worked so diligently on their respective appropriation measures.

Secondly, I wish to thank the majority leader and the other Republican Members of the Senate, and the minority leader and all the Democratic Senators, for their cooperation in expediting the passage of the bills.

This year the Eisenhower administration presented the lowest budget request in years. The budget submitted was a good one, the result of months of careful study. But, despite this, the Congress was able to reduce this budget by over \$1,500,000,000. This was an outstanding performance on the part of the Congress in general and the Appropriations Committees in particular. And it was done, in my belief, without impairing a single essential function of government.

Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a summary of the action on appropriation bills. It is a table which shows that the budget estimates submitted were \$44,208,559,415, and that the total appropriations are \$42,668,315,103.

Congress has reduced the budget estimates by \$1,540,244,312. I ask that the summary be printed in the RECORD at this point because it shows the remarkable work that has been done.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:



in prevention and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoria."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: Page 27, line 15, insert the following:

"Construction, maximum security building: For the preparation of tentative drawings for a maximum security building at St. Elizabeths Hospital, \$110,000: *Provided*, That with respect to construction of new facilities hereafter authorized the per diem rate calculated for the District of Columbia pursuant to section 2 of the act of August 4, 1947 (24 U. S. C. 168a), shall include a proportionate share of the annual increment of the depreciated total cost of such construction, such depreciation to be based on the estimated life, not exceeding 40 years, of such construction, to be determined by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, beginning with the fiscal year following completion of construction, and such proportionate share shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts."

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BUDGE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

"Construction, maximum security building: For the preparation of tentative drawings for a maximum security building at St. Elizabeths Hospital, \$110,000: *Provided*, That with respect to construction of new facilities hereafter authorized, and expenditures for major repairs of buildings and grounds, the per diem rate calculated for the District of Columbia pursuant to section 2 of the act of August 4, 1947 (24 U. S. C. 168a), shall include a proportionate share of repairs and of the annual increment of the depreciated total cost of such construction, such depreciation to be based on the estimated life thereof, not exceeding 40 years, beginning with the fiscal year following completion of construction, and such proportionate share shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, AND THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 29, 1954.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman expect to explain the conference report and the action of the conferees?

Mr. CLEVINGER. Not at the present time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me 5 minutes?

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, although it seems the majority do not want to talk about it, I feel that the Members of the House and the public should be advised of the action of the conferees with regard to this conference report; but, first, I should like to take this opportunity to say something which was not but should have been said at the time last March when this bill was originally before the House for consideration.

I refer to the faithful and painstaking service to this committee of Mr. Jay B. Howe, executive secretary. He is one of the most capable and trusted members of the top staff of the House Committee on Appropriations. It does not make any difference to Jay which party is in power or who is the chairman. His allegiance and efforts are always for that chairman. And I am in a position to know, because I served for 4 years as chairman of this subcommittee and was a member of it when Jay first came to the Hill. He was loyal and faithful to the late Karl Stefan, of Nebraska, to myself, and to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER]. I see my

friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER], vigorously nodding his head, and I know he agrees with every word I say with regard to Jay Howe. He and I and every member of this committee admire and respect him.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I want to add a word to what the gentleman from New York has said about Mr. Howe. While it rarely occurs to us to be lavish in our praise, I agree heartily with what the gentleman from New York has said about him. He is a fine public servant, wholly selfless in his service to his Government. He has been unflinching in providing the committee the assistance it requires in handling these highly complicated matters. There is no finer, no more able, no more objective man to be found.

Mr. ROONEY. In regard to this pending conference report, Mr. Speaker, when this bill H. R. 8067 passed the House last March 5 it contained appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and for the United States Information Agency in the total amount of \$1,168,988,000. The other body, upon its consideration of this bill, inserted a number of very extravagantly substantial amendments which increased the total of the bill to \$1,235,021,280. So, your majority conferees are here this morning in full control with a conference report which is \$36,122,500 above the action of the House. This interesting table sets forth figures which show some of the reasons why the budget isn't going to be balanced this year as they promised:

| Department                    | Estimate      | House         | Senate                     | Conference                 | Conference below estimate |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| State.....                    | \$116,191,960 | \$108,410,000 | <sup>1</sup> \$114,783,280 | <sup>2</sup> \$114,110,000 | —\$2,081,960              |
| Justice.....                  | 177,732,000   | 176,542,000   | 177,352,000                | 176,864,500                | —867,500                  |
| Commerce.....                 | 930,997,000   | 808,222,000   | <sup>3</sup> 859,072,000   | 837,022,000                | —93,975,000               |
| U. S. Information Agency..... | 89,000,000    | 75,814,000    | <sup>4</sup> 83,814,000    | <sup>4</sup> 77,114,000    | —11,886,000               |
| Total.....                    | 1,313,920,960 | 1,168,988,000 | 1,235,021,280              | 1,205,110,500              | —108,810,460              |

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$1,000,000 reappropriation.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$200,000 reappropriation.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$90,000,000 reappropriation.

<sup>4</sup> Includes transfer of \$3,200,000 reappropriation.

We have added such niceties—and when I say "We," I mean the majority House conferees agreeing with the majority conferees of the other body—as \$200,000 for the Department of State for printing foreign relations volumes, which, I dare say, although allocated and delivered to every Member over the years, have not been read by very many Members of the House.

They have increased the diplomatic representation allowance from \$450,000 to \$475,000. A few years ago, when they were in the minority, they were going to wipe it out completely.

Although, when this bill passed the House, it contained a very ample \$9 million for the international educational exchange program, we now find that that very substantial sum has been increased to \$14.7 million.

You will find that in regard to the legally required census of agriculture, for a sample census of which the committee and House turned down wholly a request in the amount of \$3.5 million when this bill was originally before us for consideration, there is now inserted in the bill \$16 million. You will remember I predicted that. I predicted it when you thought you were saving \$3.5 million at the time this bill was before the House and I said that a full census of agriculture would be inserted. Now we have a real good one; a \$16 million one.

In regard to the Civil Aeronautics Administration item and others, we find that the majority conferees do not seem to have much confidence in the Republican executive department, because they insist in this bill on giving them substantial sums of the taxpayers' money that they do not want, that they did not



ask for, and which they frankly said they did not need.

In regard to the Patent Office in the Department of Commerce, the Commissioner of Patents and President Eisenhower's Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of Commerce said they could run a better Patent Office this coming year than ever has been run before, for \$11 million. You appropriated every nickel of it when you had this bill. So, what did our friends on the conference do? They added \$1 million to the appropriation for the Patent Office, making it \$12 million. Of course, it is only a million dollars of John Q. Public's money and maybe they will balance the budget next year; who knows? You would not think so from the following colloquy with Commissioner of Patents Watson, at page 126 of the regular printed hearings on appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for 1955:

Mr. ROONEY. In your proposed plan which you described with a chart a while ago—a copy of which I have in my hand—you would expect that by 1956 fiscal year you would have an annual appropriation for the Patent Office of almost \$15 million; to wit, \$14,700,000. This would compare, would it not, with an appropriation of \$11,500,000 for the fiscal year 1951? Correct?

Mr. WATSON. Yes.

Who said they were going to cut Government spending?

They have created an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce in this bill. They have increased the cost of the Voice of America by \$1,300,000.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Let me say that with regard to some of the 51 items I was in complete agreement. But I think the public is entitled to know all about this and have all the cards placed on the table. These expenditures of taxpayers' money should be explained to the House. If you are really going to try to balance the budget this year, as you said, and you get the opportunity to vote in a conference with the Senate, you do not proceed toward that goal by adding \$36,122,500 in public funds to a bill such as this. This is your responsibility; you have the votes and the control if you want to use them.

With the bill increased by over \$36 million you will find that the conferees have not appropriated the necessary funds to operate the American merchant marine. The conferees did increase the funds for operating-differential subsidies by 10 million but denied 15 million. That 15 million is no saving at all. The request of President Eisenhower and the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of Commerce was in the amount of \$80 million for these subsidies to operate our merchant marine and enable it to compete with foreign shipping. The amount has now been compromised in the sum of \$65 million. I repeat, that is no saving at all because under the law these subsidy payments for years gone by must be paid and will be paid.

I do not mean to say that my colleagues from the majority side of the House did not do the best they could on every item, and under all the circumstances, political and otherwise; the great pressures, and so forth. You should know that they tried to save some money, and I should tell you that they tried to save some money; some money such as these operating subsidies for the American merchant marine which by law have to be paid anyhow, and which are going to be paid.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. As I understand the statement of the gentleman, it is that they have added to this bill, and the gentleman says that as to some of those additions he agrees. Still the gentleman complains as to the overall picture. Now, what can I do or what can other Members of the House do to make it better? I am willing to vote "No" if the gentleman will explain what can be done.

Mr. ROONEY. The very able gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] well

knows that he can offer a motion to recommit this conference report with instructions to the conferees to insist on the House version of some of the items I have mentioned.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Will the gentleman offer such a motion? I will vote for it, if the gentleman will make it.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not intend to do so. The Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce run out of money at midnight tonight.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks).

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, this bill as agreed upon by the conferees appropriates, \$1,201,910,500 for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the United States Information Agency for fiscal year 1955. This is a reduction of \$112,010,460 below the budget estimate, and is \$210,307,101 below the appropriation for the present fiscal year for these departments. The following table sets forth the action in regard to this bill:

| Department                    | Estimate      | As passed the House | As passed the Senate       | Conference                 | Conference below estimate |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| State.....                    | \$116,191,960 | \$108,410,000       | <sup>1</sup> \$114,783,280 | <sup>2</sup> \$114,110,000 | —\$2,081,960              |
| Justice.....                  | 177,732,000   | 176,542,000         | 177,352,000                | 176,864,500                | —867,500                  |
| Commerce.....                 | 930,997,000   | 808,222,000         | <sup>3</sup> 859,072,000   | 837,022,000                | —93,975,000               |
| U. S. Information Agency..... | 89,000,000    | 75,814,000          | <sup>4</sup> 80,614,000    | <sup>4</sup> 73,914,000    | —15,086,000               |
| Total.....                    | 1,313,920,960 | 1,168,988,000       | 1,231,821,280              | 1,201,910,500              | —112,010,460              |

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$1,000,000 reappropriation.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$200,000 reappropriation.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$90,000,000 reappropriation.

<sup>4</sup> Plus transfer of \$3,200,000.

As in most conference agreements, some of the items are not exactly as everyone would like. However, the differences of the two Houses must be settled and a compromise arrived at. The bill before you is approximately \$30 million lower than it was when it passed the Senate. The 2 largest increases over the bill as it originally passed the House are \$16 million for a Census of Agriculture and \$10 million more for operating-differential subsidies.

Mention has been made of the fact that \$25,000 was added over the House allowance for the item "Representation." It should be pointed out, however, that the amount finally agreed upon is \$25,000 below the recommendation of the Senate and, furthermore, the amount finally agreed upon is less than that which has been appropriated for this item for any year since 1945.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 4, line 6, insert "\$62,027,280, and in addition \$1,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the unobligated balance of the 1954 appropriation, 'Government in Occupied Areas.'"

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur

in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CLEVENGER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "\$62,500,000, and in addition \$200,000 to be derived by transfer from the unobligated balance of the 1954 appropriation, 'Government in Occupied Areas.'"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 22, line 9, insert "": *Provided*, That hereafter the compensation of the Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, shall be \$15,000 per annum."

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CLEVENGER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "": *Provided*, That so long as the position is held by the present incumbent the compensation of the Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, shall be \$15,000 per annum."

The motion was agreed to.



The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 27, line 15, insert:

"Census of agriculture: For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1954 Census of Agriculture, as authorized by law, including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under this appropriation; \$16,000,000, to become immediately available and to remain available until December 31, 1959 (13 U. S. C. 216, as amended by 66 Stat. 736).

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 43, line 12, insert ": Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be allocated for expenditure in a particular country unless such allocation shall have been submitted to and received by the Senate and House Appropriations Committees 30 days in advance of the allocation."

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CLEVENGER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert ": Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be allocated for expenditures in a particular country except with the approval of the President and a report to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: Page 47, line 23, insert:

"SEC. 304. There shall be hereafter in the Department of Commerce, in addition to the Assistant Secretaries now provided for by law, one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the act of July 15, 1947 (61 Stat. 326), as amended (5 U. S. C. 592a), relating to Assistant Secretaries of Commerce. Section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 1263; 66 Stat. 121), is hereby repealed."

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 47: Page 51, line 19, insert "of which \$3,200,000 shall be derived by transfer from the unobligated balance in the account 'International Information Activities, United States Information Agency.'"

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Senate amendment No. 49: Page 51, line 25, insert "and of which not less than \$300,000 shall be available for contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendships with the peoples of the countries of those areas, and to build improved international understanding."

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CLEVENGER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$200,000."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

(Mr. CLEVENGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. CLEVENGER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. WAINWRIGHT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel, appointed in March of 1954, recommended measures for increasing the effectiveness of the Department's career personnel.

The keystone recommendation was to combine into one Foreign Service officer corps the personnel now engaged in foreign service work above the clerical level both at home and abroad but heretofore organized in 3 separate groups under 3 separate administrative systems, namely, the Civil Service, the Foreign Service officer corps, and the Foreign Service staff.

This proposed integration will provide the following highly desirable advantages for the efficiency of the State Department:

(a) Elimination of the compartments into which a group doing the same kind of work is now divided and the substitution of a single administrative and personnel system in place of separate systems having separate legislative bases and separate rules for recruitment, training, promotion, and retirement. This combination will eliminate various invidious disparities between the systems.

(b) Substantial increase in the flexibility of the Foreign Service. With all of the officers at home and abroad in a

single Foreign Service obliged to serve when required anywhere in the world, full use can be made wherever needed of all the various abilities and qualifications.

(c) Facilitation of periodic rotation of Foreign Service officers to service in the United States. At the present time only 119 out of 1,285 Foreign Service officers are on duty in the State Department in Washington. This means that Foreign Service officers seldom have home duty and become unfamiliar with trends and developments in the United States. After the integration program has been put into effect, there will be some 1,400 positions for Foreign Service officers in the State Department so that the normal career of a Foreign Service officer will consist of alternating tours of duty of 4 years in the United States and 6 years in the foreign field.

The integration program can be carried out under the provisions of section 517 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 which provides for and encourages lateral entry into the Foreign Service officer corps of individuals who have served not less than 3 years in the State Department; that is, either as civil-service employees or Foreign Service staff employees. However, this legislative provision requires an individual who comes into the Foreign Service officer corps by lateral entry to start at the lowest pay of the Foreign Service officer class to which he is admitted. This causes unreasonable hardship in that such an individual may have to accept a reduction of pay which may amount to as much as nearly \$2,000.

The proposed amendment to the appropriations bill has only the purpose of eliminating this hardship which would naturally serve to discourage civil service or Foreign Service staff people from lateral entry into the Foreign Service officer corps which is greatly desired by the Secretary in order to carry out this highly important integration program.

The proposed amendment does not permit admittance to the Foreign Service officer corps of any people from outside the Government service. In fact, lateral entrants must, under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, have served at least 3 years in the State Department.

The reason why this action was sought in the form of an amendment to the appropriations bill rather than as an item of enabling legislation was that the public committee's report was only recently available to and approved by the Secretary.

The proposed amendment to the appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1955 was sought in the circumstances described above in order to take care of the situation during that fiscal year. The Secretary of State proposes to request the legislative committees to enact an appropriate amendment to the Foreign Service Act of 1946 to take care of this situation for fiscal years subsequent to 1955.

I feel that its being left out is unfortunate, but not irreparable. The Department, under the guidance of its



new, fine Under Secretary, Charles Saltzman has a chance to revitalize itself.

### PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS].

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday when the House voted on the Guatemala resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 91, I was necessarily absent because I had to be at the hospital for treatment. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

### REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois submitted the following conference report and statement on the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 72) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines; to provide for the rehabilitation of the inter-island commerce of the Philippines, and for other purposes:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2003)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the resolution (S. J. Res. 72) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines; to provide for the rehabilitation of the interisland commerce of the Philippines, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House and agree to the same.

JOHN J. ALLEN, Jr.

HORACE SEELY-BROWN, Jr.

TIMOTHY P. SHEEHAN,

HERBERT C. BONNER,

EDWARD A. GARMATZ,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOHN M. BUTLER,

CHARLES E. POTTER,

FREDERICK G. PAYNE,

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,

GEORGE A. SMATHERS,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the resolution (S. J. Res. 72) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines; to provide for the rehabilitation of the interisland commerce of the Philippines, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Senate Joint Resolution 72 as passed by the Senate provided for the sale of eight specified ships to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines. As amended by the House, the resolution substituted therefor the extension of the existing authority to charter the vessels for an additional year commencing July 1, 1954. The Senate recedes and concurs.

In the course of the hearings on the resolution held by the appropriate committees of both Houses, it appeared that the Republic of the Philippines has been practicing various discriminations against citizens of the United States. These discriminations

ranged from selective imposition of an excise tax on transportation of persons, and nonuniform application of a currency-exchange tax, to the establishment by legislation of import quotas on tobacco, which constituted a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Philippine Trade Act, of 1946.

It was the view of the conference committee that in the event that authority to purchase these vessels is sought from the next Congress, consideration might well be given to permitting the application of a portion of the next year's charter hire to the purchase price if in the meantime appropriate action has been taken to remove the discriminations.

JOHN J. ALLEN, Jr.,

HORACE SEELY-BROWN, Jr.,

TIMOTHY P. SHEEHAN,

HERBERT C. BONNER,

EDWARD A. GARMATZ,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and sixty-two Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

#### [Roll No. 90]

|               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Albert        | Hale          | Miller, Nebr. |
| Angell        | Hays, Ohio    | Morrison      |
| Beamer        | Heller        | Murray        |
| Bentsen       | Hillings      | Norblad       |
| Bonin         | Holifield     | Pfost         |
| Buckley       | Horan         | Pillion       |
| Burdick       | Kersten, Wis. | Powell        |
| Busbey        | LeCompte      | Regan         |
| Camp          | Lesinski      | Riley         |
| Chatham       | Long          | Shafer        |
| Curtis, Nebr. | Lucas         | Sutton        |
| Dawson, Ill.  | Lyle          | Weichel       |
| Dingell       | Machrowicz    | Wheeler       |
| Dodd          | Mailliard     | Wilson, Tex.  |
| Feighan       | Mason         |               |
| Grant         | Meador        |               |

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 388 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

### AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2475) to authorize the President to use agricultural commodities to improve the foreign relations of the United States, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 29, 1954.)

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Kansas yield so that I

may ask him as to the changes made in section 302 relative to strategic materials?

Mr. HOPE. Yes, I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

There was a slight change made in the conference in section 302. It broadens the authority somewhat to use surplus commodities to barter for strategic and other materials not produced in adequate quantities in the United States. That is the only difference that is made as far as strategic materials are concerned.

Mr. BAILEY. The strategic materials we can trade for are those not produced in the United States?

Mr. HOPE. Not necessarily those not produced in the United States. I will read the language to the gentleman. In the statement of the conferees we made it clear that the interpretation is that surplus commodities may be bartered for materials which are not produced in adequate quantities in the United States. That is the interpretation which the House conferees put on the language contained in the bill.

Mr. BAILEY. There is no other change made affecting section 302?

Mr. HOPE. There are some other slight changes in section 302, but not affecting strategic materials.

Mr. Speaker, to more directly answer the gentleman's question as to the provision in the conference bill, the language which relates to barter reads as follows:

To barter or exchange such commodities for strategic or other materials as authorized by law.

Then, in our report of the House conferees, we state that that is to apply to strategic materials which are not produced in adequate quantities in the United States. So I think that protects the gentleman in the respect in which he is interested.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman from Kansas for the information.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table, the bill (H. R. 8571) to authorize the construction of naval vessels, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. ARENDS, VINSON, and DEVEREUX.

### MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1954

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the









## AN ACT

All 68 Stat. 413.

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, namely:

Departments of  
State, Justice,  
and Commerce  
and the U. S.  
Information  
Agency Approp-  
riation Act,  
1955.

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and dispatch agencies; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen from United States vessels in foreign countries and in the United States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, (5)

60 Stat. 999.

60 Stat. 713.

40 Stat. 1270.

60 Stat. 810.

62 Stat. 825.

All 68 Stat. 414.

63 Stat. 384.

fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad, and (6) rental or lease, for periods not exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in advance; \$62,500,000, and in addition \$200,000 to be derived by transfer from the unobligated balance of the 1954 appropriation, "Government in Occupied Areas", of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall, if possible, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that seven such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$3,600 each) and \$1,400 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available by this appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of the Metals and Minerals staff in the Office of Economic Affairs.

#### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

60 Stat. 1026. For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$475,000.

#### ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

44 Stat. 403. For carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), including personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 60 Stat. 999. 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 60 Stat. 810. 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,500,000, of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain available until expended.

#### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$28,250,000.



## MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and Conventions providing for such representation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); 60 Stat. 999. hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,050,000: *Provided*, 40 Stat. 1270. That the provisions of section 8 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and regulations thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to that Act, may be applicable to the obligation and expenditure of funds in connection with United States participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization. 63 Stat. 736. 22 USC 287e.

## INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence for persons serving without compensation in an advisory capacity while away from their homes or regular places of business; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment. 60 Stat. 999. 63 Stat. 166. 5 USC 835 note. 40 Stat. 1270. 60 Stat. 1026.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irrigation, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-277d-4); purchase of planographs and lithographs; and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without 24 Stat. 1011; 26 Stat. 1512; 35 Stat. 1863; 34 Stat. 2953; 48 Stat. 1621; 59 Stat. 1219. 64 Stat. 846.

regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); as follows:

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$450,000.

#### CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), September 13, 1950 (Public Law 786), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas Diversion Dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements have been made with the prospective water users for repayment to the Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

#### AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$245,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for additional expenses of the American Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and special and technical investigations in con-



nection with matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which this appropriation is made.

International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day each (but not to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

#### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in international fisheries commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress; \$310,000: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions.

#### INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) (except in Germany and Austria), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; and actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; \$14,700,000, of which not less than \$7,560,166 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

#### INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims of the Government of the United States on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments as authorized by the Act of March 10, 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles for field use only; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and employment of aliens; \$130,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

- Contracts in foreign countries. SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).
- Exchange of funds. SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).
- Travel expenses. SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel shall be available for such expenses when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current fiscal year.
- Vehicles. SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for transportation of United States Government employees from their residence to the office and return when public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.
- 60 Stat. 810.
- Security guard services. SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions to international organizations" are available for reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files.
- Per diem rates. SEC. 107. The Secretary of State, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates (not to exceed \$12 per day) of per diem in lieu of subsistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while away from their own countries to foreign participants in any exchange of persons program, or in any program of furnishing technical information and assistance, under the jurisdiction of any Government agency, and said rates may be fixed without regard to any provision of law in limitation thereof.
- Restrictions. SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several States of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.
- SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to any international organization which engages in the direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship.
- UN membership. SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.
- Communist China.
- Citation of title. This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1955".



## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices, including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only (including one at not to exceed \$4,000); and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; \$2,472,500.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 529); \$9,450,000.

60 Stat. 809.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$3,100,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For necessary expenses of the offices of United States attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys in Alaska, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (van) for replacement only at not to exceed \$7,500; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when specifically directed by the Attorney General; and firearms and ammunition; \$14,500,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated \$12,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney General.

## FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$175,000 for such compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and section 4244 of title 18, United States Code; \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

64 Stat. 380.

63 Stat. 686.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For administrative expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$200,000.

62 Stat. 1231.

50 USC app. 1981-1987.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Protection of the President. For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase (not to exceed three hundred for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$78,282,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

Limitation. None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Security guard service. For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed one hundred for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$39,000,000: *Provided*, That so long as the position is held by the present incumbent the compensation of the Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, shall be \$15,000 per annum.



## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not to exceed \$13,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms, and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238); firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f); \$26,385,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions.

63 Stat. 167.

64 Stat. 381.

## SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions except in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards; \$2,475,000.

## OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Department of Justice.

40 Stat. 411.

50 USC app. 1.

Report to Congressional Committees.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 202. The minimum annual salary of any United States Attorney, any Assistant United States Attorney, or any special attorney or special assistant, as set forth in section 202 of the Department of U. S. attorneys, etc. Minimum salary.

All 68 Stat. 422.

67 Stat. 375. Justice Appropriation Act, 1954, shall not apply to any such official after June 30, 1954.

License re-  
quirements for  
attorneys. SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Reimbursement  
to U. S. SEC. 204. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the of the United States attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Attendance at  
meetings. SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for expenses of attendance at meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

Services. SEC. 206. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

60 Stat. 810. SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used in the preparation or prosecution of the suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Southern Division, by the United States of America against Fallbrook Public Utility District, a public service corporation of the State of California, and others: *Provided*, That this section shall have no force and effect after the effective date of H. R. 5731, Eighty-third Congress, as finally enacted into law.

Citation of  
title. This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1955".

Department of  
Commerce Ap-  
propriation  
Act, 1955.

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) including teletype news service (not exceeding \$1,000); \$2,050,000; and in addition, in order to provide for additional organization and management surveys of the Department of Commerce, the Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$100,000 to this appropriation from any other appropriations available to the Department of Commerce for salaries and expenses for the current fiscal year.

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics provided for by law; and for general administration, including enumerators at rates to be fixed without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; \$6,200,000.

63 Stat. 954.  
5 USC 1071  
note.

Census of agriculture: For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1954 Census of Agriculture, as authorized by law, including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under this appropriation; \$16,000,000, to become immediately available and to remain available until December 31, 1956 (13 U. S. C. 216, as amended by 66 Stat. 736).



CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), the Act of August 8, 1950 (49 U. S. C. 457), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service to States and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction or improvement of airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports: including hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$225,000); the operation and maintenance of eighty aircraft; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; and purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; \$97,650,000: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

52 Stat. 973.  
64 Stat. 417.

Funds from  
States, etc.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease, condemnation or grant; the construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available; \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", for costs of maintenance and operation of aircraft for initial flight checking of facilities established under this appropriation (not to exceed \$119,000); for necessary expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and from and within the Territories of the United States of materials and equipment secured under this appropriation (not to exceed \$115,000); and for necessary administrative costs (not to exceed \$250,000).

Transfers.

Technical development and evaluation: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; and operation and maintenance of five aircraft, which shall be in addition to the number authorized herein under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration"; \$700,000.

52 Stat. 973.

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: Not to exceed \$750,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made available under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses necessary for administration of the Federal Airport Act of 1946, as amended (49 U. S. C. 1101-1119), including maintenance and operation of aircraft, and of said amount not to exceed \$125,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration".

66 Stat. 563.

60 Stat. 170.

Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory of Alaska: For expenses necessary for the maintenance, improvement, and oper-

All 68 Stat. 424.

62 Stat. 278.

ation of public airports in the Territory of Alaska, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 485 c-h); including arms and ammunition; and purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; \$600,000.

Air navigation development: For expenses necessary for planning and developing a national system of aids to air navigation and air traffic control common to military and civil air navigation, including research, experimental investigations, purchase and development, by contract or otherwise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans, specifications and drawings); hire of aircraft; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; payments in advance under contracts for research or development work; and not to exceed \$50,000 for administrative expenses; \$1,050,000.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including contract stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only) of passenger motor vehicles; and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft; \$3,777,000.

52 Stat. 998.

67 Stat. 644.

5 USC 133z-15  
note.

Payments to air carriers: For payments to air carriers of so much of the compensation fixed and determined by the Civil Aeronautics Board under section 406 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 486), as is payable by the Civil Aeronautics Board pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 10 of 1953; \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the amount transferred, pursuant to said Plan, from the Post Office Department to the Civil Aeronautics Board for the foregoing purposes, shall be merged with this appropriation.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

61 Stat. 787.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), including lease of sites and the erection of temporary buildings for tide, magnetic or seismological observations; hire of aircraft; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane; extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as recorder or instrument observer, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies while making oceanographic observations or tending seismographs: pay, allowances, gratuities, transportation of dependents and household effects, and payment of funeral expenses, as authorized by law, for not to exceed 185 commissioned officers on the active list; payments under the Uniform Services Contingency Option Act of 1953; and pay of commissioned officers retired in accordance with law; \$10,200,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, this appropriation shall be reimbursed for press costs and costs of paper for charts published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and furnished for the official use of the military departments of the Department of Defense.

67 Stat. 501.

37 USC 371 note.

#### BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Business and Defense Services Administration and the Defense Air Transportation Administration, including transportation and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence for persons serving without compensation



while away from their homes or regular places of business, \$6,320,000, of which \$72,000 shall be available for the Defense Air Transportation Administration.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, including the purchase of commercial and trade reports; not to exceed \$1,200 for payment of membership dues incident to participation, as authorized by the Secretary of Commerce, in international travel organizations connected with the work of the Bureau; \$2,000,000.

Export control: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to export controls, including awards of compensation to informers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,600,000, of which not to exceed \$900,000 may be transferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under Office of the Secretary. 63 Stat. 7.  
50 USC app. 2021 note.  
67 Stat. 577.

#### OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of Business Economics, \$900,000.

#### MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations heretofore made to the United States Maritime Commission, \$65,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is represented on the operator's books by a contingent accounts receivable item against the United States as a partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the operator by the United States reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable account against the United States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the United States to make future payments in accordance with the terms of such operating-differential subsidy contracts: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the current fiscal year, in excess of sixteen hundred, which number shall include the number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded and of which not less than one hundred and twelve shall be for operators who have not held contracts prior to July 1, 1952. 49 Stat. 1985.  
46 USC 1245.  
46 USC 1177.  
46 USC 1173.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other laws administered 46 USC 1245.

by the Federal Maritime Board and the Maritime Administration, \$13,500,000, within limitations as follows:

Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Maritime Administrator; and ship structure research, testing and models; \$5,955,000;

Maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses, \$1,085,000;

Reserve fleet expenses, \$6,460,000.

Maritime training: For training cadets as officers of the merchant marine at the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York, including pay and allowances for personnel of the United States Maritime Service comparable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707); not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion; and not to exceed \$30,000 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered the Maritime Administration; \$2,200,000, including uniform and textbook allowances for cadet midshipmen, at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per cadet. *Provided*, That except as herein provided for uniform and textbook allowances this appropriation shall not be used for compensation or allowances for cadets.

State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); \$149,800 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools; and \$320,200 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in accordance with regulations established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b)); \$660,000.

War Shipping Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$6,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available during the current fiscal year, and shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred against the working fund titled: "Working fund, Commerce, War Shipping Administration functions, December 31, 1946".

No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers and slop-chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

No money made available to the Department of Commerce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired by the Government either



by requisition or purchase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, 46 USC 1212, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection is interpreted by the General Accounting Office. 46 USC 1242.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and services and make necessary repairs in connection with any lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided*, That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy on account of items other than such utilities, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal year from the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, 49 Stat. 1985, or otherwise, in excess of the appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. 46 USC 1245.

#### PATENT OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Patent Office, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); and defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; \$11,500,000. 60 Stat. 810.

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

General administrative expenses: Necessary expenses of administration, including advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), and the maintenance and repairs of experimental highways, shall be paid, in accordance with law, from appropriations available to the Bureau of Public Roads.

Of the total amount available from appropriations of the Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative expenses, pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Act of November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), \$100,000 shall be available for all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Bureau of Public Roads in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics (51 Stat. 152), cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway, and for performing engineering service in Pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States. 42 Stat. 217.

Federal-aid highways: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented (23 U. S. C. 1-22, 24-105, 107-117), to remain available until expended, \$500,000,000, which sum is composed of \$360,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953, \$136,500,000, 39 Stat. 355.  
23 USC 9a note.

a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1954, and \$739,424, \$364,059 and \$1,896,517, the latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1938, section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943, and section 9 of the Act approved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a and 13b).

Forest highways: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), to remain available until expended, \$15,000,000, which sum is composed of \$8,400,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953, and \$6,600,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1954: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such item under this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

Inter-American Highway: For necessary expenses of continuing the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended by section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 158), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be allocated for expenditures in a particular country except with the approval of the President and a report to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

Rama Road, Nicaragua: For necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

General provisions—Bureau of Public Roads: None of the money appropriated for the work of the Bureau of Public Roads during the current fiscal year shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be employed, but this provision shall not apply to labor performed by convicts on parole or probation.

During the current fiscal year authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads may be performed for other Government agencies, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating agencies and reimbursement for such services (which may include depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment used) shall be credited to the appropriation concerned.

During the current fiscal year appropriations for the work of the Bureau of Public Roads shall be available for expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads, or for sale or distribution to other Government activities, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating agencies, and the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) may be reimbursed to current applicable appropriations.

52 Stat. 634;  
57 Stat. 561;  
64 Stat. 789.

42 Stat. 218.

Restriction.  
Report.



Appropriations to the Bureau of Public Roads may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under that Bureau, and for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem. 60 Stat. 810.

# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1901, as amended (15 U. S. C. 271-278c), including improvements to buildings, grounds, and other plant facilities, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286); building of temporary experimental structures; and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); as follows: 31 Stat. 1449.

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; and maintenance and protection of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto; \$1,000,000. 64 Stat. 371.

Research and testing: For research, testing, and other activities as authorized by the Act of July 22, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 272), and not otherwise provided for, \$3,150,000. 60 Stat. 810.

Radio propagation and standards: For development and maintenance of primary standards of measurement of electrical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certifying radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national primary standards; investigation of the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves; and the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; \$2,100,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the maximum base rate of compensation for employees appointed pursuant to the Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 283), shall be \$7,040 per annum. 64 Stat. 370.

Construction of laboratories (liquidation of contract authorization): For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat. 629), \$115,000. 15 USC 285.

# WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Weather Bureau, including maintenance and operation of aircraft; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington, as authorized by law; \$24,750,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the maximum amount authorized under section 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (15 U. S. C. 327), for extra compensation to employees of other Government agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological observations, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum base rate of pay authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act, for employees conducting meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, shall be \$6,000 per annum, except that not more than five of such employees at any one time may receive a base rate of \$8,500 per annum, and such employees may be appointed without regard to the Classification Act of 1949. 60 Stat. 810.

62 Stat. 286.  
63 Stat. 954.  
5 USC 1071 note.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable appropriations and funds available to the Department of Commerce shall be available for the activities specified in the Act of October 26, 1949 (5 U. S. C. 596a), to the extent and in the manner prescribed by said Act.

63 Stat. 907.

SEC. 303. Appropriations in this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities for which the appropriations are made; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but, unless otherwise specified, at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem.

60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 304. There shall be hereafter in the Department of Commerce, in addition to the Assistant Secretaries now provided for by law, one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the Act of July 15, 1947 (61 Stat. 326), as amended (5 U. S. C. 592a), relating to Assistant Secretaries of Commerce. Section 3 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 5 of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 1263; 66 Stat. 121), is hereby repealed.

5 USC 133z-15  
note.Management  
studies.

SEC. 305. No part of the appropriations made available in this title shall be available for management studies except the \$100,000 authorized for transfer to the Office of the Secretary.

Citation of  
title.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1955".

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION  
AGENCY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, to carry out international information activities, and to administer the informational media guarantee program authorized by section 111 (b) (3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended and continued by section 7 of the Mutual Security Act of 1952 (22 U. S. C. 1509), including rents in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General): travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds not-

67 Stat. 642.

5 USC 133z-15  
note.

67 Stat. 161.

60 Stat. 999.

68 Stat. 430.

68 Stat. 431.

20 Stat. 216.

60 Stat. 810.

62 Stat. 983.



withstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; purchase of caps for personnel employed abroad; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad; reorientation, and rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Austria; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations: \$77,114,000, of which \$3,200,000 shall be derived by transfer from the unobligated balance in the account "International Information Activities, United States Information Agency", and of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States and of which not less than \$200,000 shall be available for contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendships with the peoples of the countries of those areas, and to build improved international understanding: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$35,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of information establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,400: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31

31 USC 529.

68 Stat. 431.  
69 Stat. 432.

Information  
establishments  
abroad.

U. S. C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

No appropriation in this Act shall be available for more than twenty employees and two studios for the operation of the International Broadcasting Service in New York City after December 31, 1954.

## TITLE V—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1955 for each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

61 Stat. 584.  
31 USC 849.

### FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed \$377,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$473,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest.

68 Stat. 432.  
68 Stat. 433.

### INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce): Not to exceed \$14,000 shall be available for administrative expenses to be determined in the manner set forth under the title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947).



## TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence:

Strikes or  
overthrow of  
Government.

*Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence:

Affidavit.

*Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Penalty.

SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not herefore authorized by the Congress.

Publicity, etc.

SEC. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in connection with participation in the International Materials Conference.

International  
Materials Con-  
ference.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and the United States Information Agency Appropriation Act, 1955".

Short title.

Approved July 2, 1954.













